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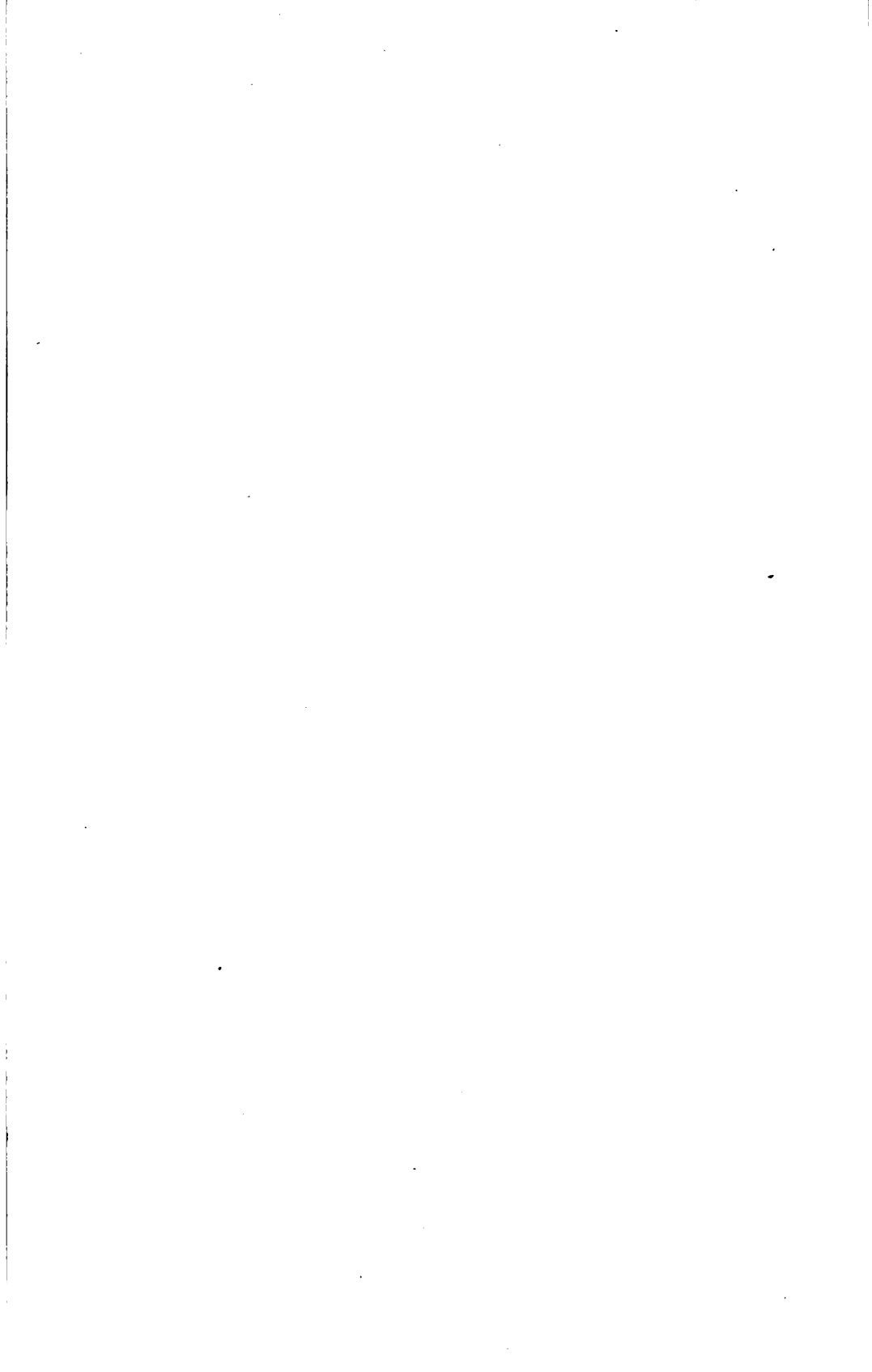




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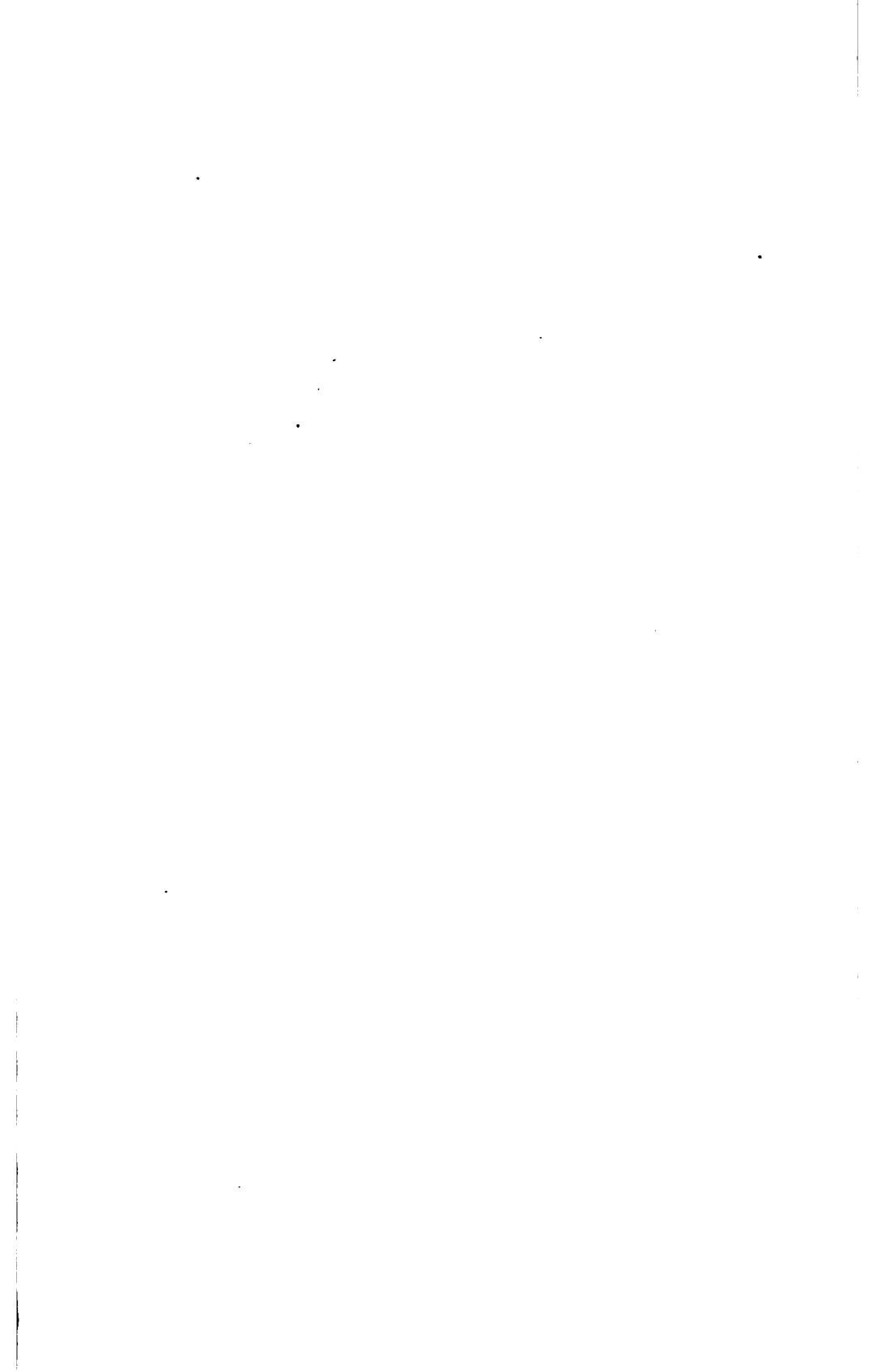
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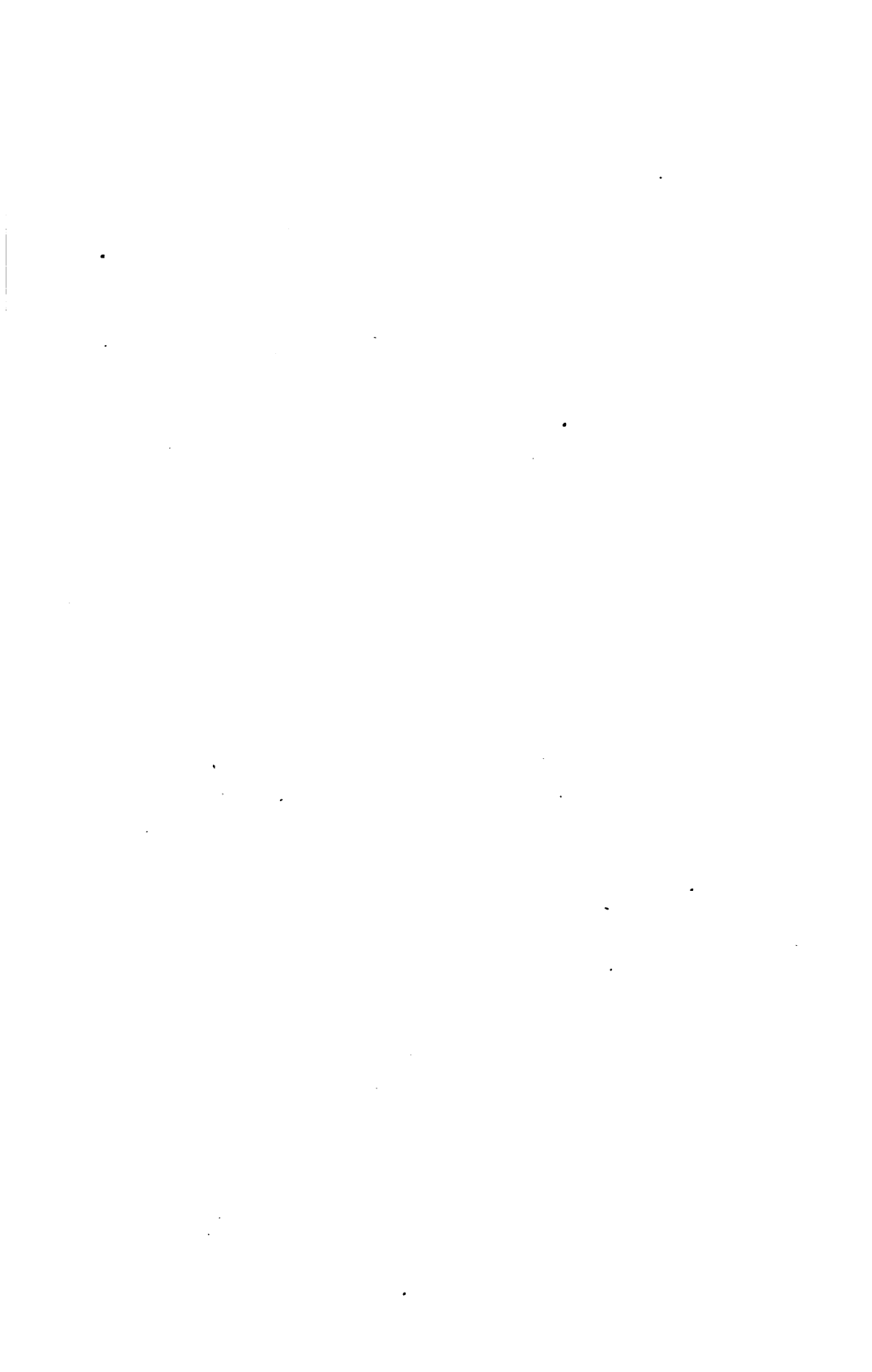
1906











**SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT**

**OF THE**

**PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.**

**1905.**

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**(IN FOUR PARTS.)**

**PART 1.**

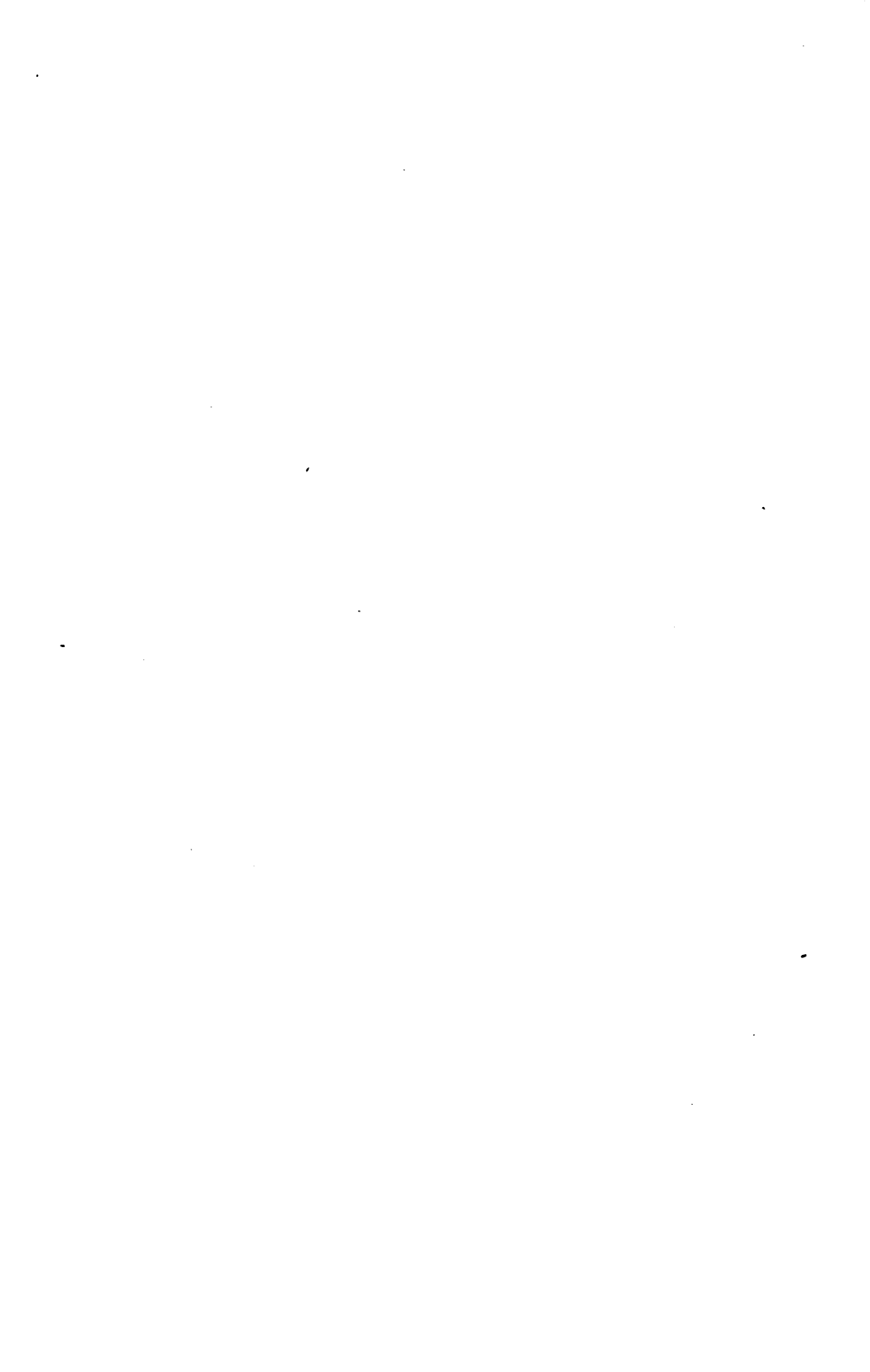
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**BUREAU OF INSULAR AFFAIRS : : WAR DEPARTMENT.**



**WASHINGTON:  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.  
1906.**





# CONTENTS.

	Page.
Report of Chief of Bureau of Insular Affairs.....	3
Legislation enacted by the Fifty-eighth Congress, third session.....	3
Railways.....	3
Philippine tariff.....	4
Funds for public improvements.....	5
Exemption of bonds from taxation.....	6
Silver certificates.....	6
Immigration laws.....	6
Extradition.....	6
Legislation necessary.....	7
Free trade.....	7
Coastwise laws.....	8
Agricultural bank.....	8
Land laws—Agricultural lands.....	8
Mining claims.....	8
Currency, situation in regard to.....	9
Deposit of silver pesos to guarantee the issue of silver certificates.....	9
Citizenship, passports, protection.....	9
Philippine currency.....	10
Spanish-Filipino coins shipped for recoinage.....	11
Statement of coinage for Philippine Islands.....	12
Redemption of Philippine currency.....	14
Depositories of Philippine funds.....	14
Silver certificates.....	15
Certificates of indebtedness.....	16
Receipts and expenditures of the Philippine government.....	16
Congressional relief fund.....	18
Disbursements of Philippine revenues in the United States.....	19
Insular salary and expense fund.....	19
Purchase of bullion.....	19
Ocean carrying trade.....	20
Interisland carrying trade.....	20
Commercial statistics.....	21
Imports and exports.....	22
Purchase of supplies.....	24
New York office.....	25
Cuban accounts.....	25
Inspection of accounts.....	25
Philippine census.....	25
Philippine assembly.....	26
Friar lands.....	26
Philippine exhibit at the World's Fair, St. Louis.....	27

<b>Report of Chief of Bureau of Insular Affairs—Continued.</b>	<b>Page.</b>
Philippine civil service .....	29
Character of appointments.....	29
Transportation of civil employees and members of families.....	30
Filipino students in the United States .....	30
Gazetteer .....	32
Publications .....	32
Library of insular documents .....	32
Reports of the Philippine Commission.....	33
Compilation of acts, treaties, and proclamations.....	33
Laws relating to public lands in the Philippine Islands .....	33
Documents distributed .....	33
Captured insurgent records .....	34
New cable code .....	34
Correspondence and records .....	34
Visit of the Congressional party to the Philippines .....	35
In Manila .....	37
Public hearings .....	37
Law officer .....	41
Organization and personnel.....	42
<b>Report of the Philippine Commission to the Secretary of War .....</b>	<b>47</b>
Conditions as to peace and order .....	47
Industrial conditions .....	59
Reforms in administration .....	61
Tax reforms.....	62
Friar land purchase .....	65
Religious controversies .....	66
Currency .....	67
Proposed new legislation relating to coin deposit for payment of silver certificates .....	68
Dingley tariff .....	70
Refund of duties on exports.....	72
Mining laws .....	73
Public lands .....	74
Agricultural banks .....	75
Coast and Geodetic Survey, topographical survey, Light-House Service, Quarantine Service .....	76
Specific recommendations.....	77
<b>Report of the governor-general of the Philippine Islands for the fiscal year 1905 and other stated periods.....</b>	<b>83</b>
Provincial governments.....	83
Moro Province .....	85
City of Manila .....	87
Insular purchasing agent.....	87
Civil service board .....	87
Executive bureau .....	88
Exhibit A .....	
<b>Fourth annual report of the executive secretary to the governor-general.....</b>	<b>89</b>
Bureau personnel .....	89
Government desk telephone system .....	91
Correspondence methods .....	91
Firearm permits.....	92
Transportation of government employees .....	92
Transportation of vagrants and destitute Americans.....	93

Fourth annual report of the executive secretary of the governor-general—Con.	Page.
Coat of arms and great seal of the islands .....	94
Locust plague .....	94
Currency signs .....	95
Extraditions .....	95
Passports .....	95
Consolidation of transportation in the city of Manila .....	95
Administration and finance division .....	97
Legislative division .....	97
Law clerk .....	97
Recorder of the Commission .....	97
Translating division .....	97
Records division .....	98
Document division .....	98
Provincial and municipal governments .....	98
Reports of provincial governors .....	102
Stability of the service .....	103
Conclusion .....	105
Appendix A.—Administration and finance division .....	105
Appendix B.—Annual report of the chief of the legislative division ..	108
Appendix C.—Third annual report of the law clerk of the executive bureau .....	113
Appendix D.—Third annual report of the recorder of the Commission ..	116
Appendix E.—Third annual report of the chief of the translating division to the executive secretary .....	119
Appendix F.—Records division .....	120
Appendix G.—Second annual report of the chief of the document division to the executive secretary .....	121
Appendix H.—Annual reports of provincial governors .....	123
Albay .....	123
Ambos Camarines .....	154
Antique .....	163
Bataán .....	168
Batangas .....	173
Benguet .....	176
Bohol .....	179
Bulacán .....	183
Cagayán .....	191
Cápiz .....	198
Cavite .....	207
Cebú .....	225
Ilocos Norte .....	247
Ilocos Sur .....	257
Iloilo .....	262
Isabela .....	265
La Laguna .....	274
Lepanto-Bontoc .....	295
Leyte .....	309
Masbate .....	314
Mindoro .....	316
Misamis .....	320
Moro .....	326
Occidental Negros .....	361
Oriental Negros .....	368

Fourth annual report of the executive secretary of the governor-general—Con.	Page.
Conclusion—Continued.	
Appendix H.—Annual reports of provincial governors—Continued.	
Nueva Ecija .....	378
Nueva Vizcaya .....	379
Palawan .....	384
Pampanga .....	387
Pangasinan .....	394
Rizal .....	397
Romblón .....	398
Samar .....	399
Sorsogón .....	403
Surigao .....	415
Tarlac .....	417
Tayabas .....	418
La Unión .....	426
Zambales .....	432
Exhibit B.—Annual report of the municipal board of the city of Manila for the fiscal year 1905 .....	437
Report of the secretary of the board .....	463
Report of the secretary of the advisory board .....	467
Report of the disbursing officer .....	467
Report of department of engineering and public works .....	480
Report of chief of police .....	560
Report of law department .....	574
Report of fire department .....	582
Report of department of assessments and collections .....	599
Report of superintendent of schools .....	619
Report of improvement of Manila .....	627
Exhibit C.—Annual report of the office of the insular purchasing agent for the fiscal year 1905 .....	637
Exhibit D.—Fifth annual report of the Philippine civil-service board.	667
Exhibit E.—Operations under the Congressional relief fund .....	754
Exhibit F.—Executive orders and proclamations .....	758

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**REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF INSULAR  
AFFAIRS TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR.**

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**REPORT**  
OF THE  
**CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF INSULAR AFFAIRS**  
TO THE  
**SECRETARY OF WAR.**

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
BUREAU OF INSULAR AFFAIRS,  
*Washington, October 31, 1905.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the Bureau of Insular Affairs for the past year:

**LEGISLATION ENACTED BY THE FIFTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS,  
THIRD SESSION.**

The last annual report set forth in detail the legislation desired and urgently recommended by the government of the Philippine Islands for the benefit of the islands. Much was accomplished during the last session of Congress. The most important legislation was that concerning the building and operating of railways and the revision of the tariff in force in the Philippine Islands.

**RAILWAYS.**

In accordance with the provisions of the railway legislation, the Philippine government is empowered to enter into a contract with any railway company organized pursuant to the laws of said government or those of the United States or any State thereof, undertaking the building, equipping, operating, and maintenance of any railroad specifically authorized by that government, and to guarantee interest at not to exceed 4 per cent per annum upon bonds issued by such corporation in connection therewith, the contingent liability of the Philippine government being limited in amount to \$1,200,000 per year, and in time to thirty years.

As a safeguard to the interests of the islands it is provided that the total amount of the bonds upon which interest may be guaranteed is to be limited to the actual amount in cash invested in construction and equipment, and that all payments made by the Philippine government shall be a lien upon the railroad, subject only to the mortgage or deed of trust given as security for the bonds. The total sum expended by the Philippine government under the guaranty is, upon the expiration of the period thereof, to be made payable upon demand to said government, and in default of payment the lien created thereby is to become immediately forecloseable.



The manner of ascertaining the amounts actually expended by the corporation enjoying the franchise and the dates for the issuance of the guaranty bonds are clearly defined. The Philippine government is required to appoint two directors of the undertaking company and to provide for the supervision of the conduct of the finances of the road and of its location, construction, operation and maintenance, each railroad company being required to make, from time to time, reports as to receipts and expenditures to the Philippine government. After the construction and equipment of the railroad the gross receipts are to be applied as follows:

First. To the necessary operating expenses, including reasonable expenses of the corporation.

Second. To the necessary and ordinary repairs of said railroad and its equipment.

Third. To such betterments and extraordinary repairs of said railroad or equipment as may be first by the governor-general of the islands, in writing, expressly consented to; and,

Fourth. To the payment of the interest on the bonds, the interest on which to any extent shall have been guaranteed by the Philippine government under the law referred to herein.

Material imported into the islands for the construction and equipment of the railroads authorized under the act may, in the discretion of the Philippine government, be admitted free of duty.

It is patent, therefore, that Congress in its endeavor to promote the industrial welfare and development of the islands by the introduction of increased transportation facilities, while making the undertaking an attractive one to capitalists, has at the same time been keen to guard the interests of the Philippine government.

Under these provisions of law, on June 12, 1905, the Secretary of War, for the government of the Philippine Islands, invited bids to be opened on December 15 next at the Bureau of Insular Affairs and at Manila, for concessionary contracts or grants in aid of the construction, equipment, maintenance, and operation of approximately 1,233 miles of railway in the islands; about 833 miles to be built on the island of Luzon, and the remaining 400 miles to be located on the islands of Panay, Negros, Cebu, Leyte, and Samar. Bids may cover the entire system or particular lines of the system, and the roads will be required to be built within specified periods and according to the requirements of modern American railroad engineering.

Enough interest has been manifested by capitalists to warrant the belief that serious bids will be tendered, and within the next year considerable preliminary and actual work should be accomplished in furnishing the islands a greatly needed system of railroads.

#### THE PHILIPPINE TARIFF.

The operation of the tariff schedules in use since November 15, 1901, indicated the necessity of a revision, which was undertaken during the year 1904. In the preparation of the new schedules great effort was made to secure the best advice and information of all, having in mind the business progress of the islands. A committee of customs experts and Philippine business men heard in Manila the testimony of those interested as to desirable changes in the then existing law, and exhausted every source of available information on the subject.

The report of this committee, after being acted upon by the collector of customs of the islands and the Philippine Commission, was forwarded to the Secretary of War, who through this Bureau gave it wide publicity in the United States and invited suggestions and recommendations. After ample time had been given, such suggestions and recommendations as had been submitted, of which there were but few, were considered; such changes in the schedule as seemed desirable were made with the approval of the Philippine Commission, and the proposed Philippine tariff was submitted to the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, who introduced the same.

Hearings on the proposed revision were had before the Committee on Ways and Means of Congress, and on March 3, 1905, with few changes from the original draft, the present Philippine tariff became a law. The average rate of duty imposed is less than the former tariff, among the important changes in the schedules being a reduction of one-half in the duty on manufactured tobacco, the reduction of about one-half the duty on gasoline, the placing of the duty on agricultural, electrical, and other machinery at the nominal rate of 5 per cent ad valorem, and the prohibition after three years of the importation of opium except for medicinal purposes.

The monthly collections under this new tariff showed at first a considerable decrease. Recently, however, they have about equaled those under the former tariff. This decrease was due not only to the usual falling off incident to a change in the tariff when in anticipation goods are imported under the schedules most favorable to the importer, but primarily to the fact that the purchasing power of the country is much below the normal, due to adverse industrial and business conditions.

#### FUNDS FOR PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

The Philippine government has disbursed some six to seven millions of dollars from available funds in its treasury on permanent public improvements, a burden which properly future generations should have shared. As the condition of the insular treasury did not warrant such continued expenditure, the Philippine government has been authorized to borrow money from time to time, the entire indebtedness not to exceed at any one time the sum of \$5,000,000, for the purpose of constructing harbor works, bridges, and other public improvements, and to issue bonds with interest not to exceed  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent per annum and running not more than forty years. The act of the Philippine government creating such indebtedness and authorizing the issue of such bonds requires the approval of the President.

A loan of \$2,500,000 having been authorized by act No. 1301 of the Commission, dated February 25, 1905, 10-30 bonds to that amount, and bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum, were widely advertised, and tenders to the amount of \$40,686,000 received, a fact indicative of the confidence of the capitalist in the financial standing and government of the islands. These bonds were sold at \$1.0906, the premium realized being \$226,500.

As in the matter of the friar-lands bonds issued last year, the Secretary of the Treasury authorized the statement:

That the Philippine public works and improvement bonds will be accepted at par as security for deposits of public money, should further deposits be made, and may be substituted for Government bonds now held as security for deposits on condition

that the Government bonds thus released be used as security for additional circulation whenever, in the judgment of the Secretary of the Treasury, it is desirable to stimulate an increase in the national-bank circulation.

The requirement of former legislation that municipalities in order to borrow money for improvements must first obtain the consent of Congress, necessitating long delay and in practice prohibiting the contracting of debts by the municipalities, was repealed, and they are now, under proper restrictions and within specified limits, empowered to exercise this right, subject to the approval of the President.

The city of Manila having been empowered by act of Congress, July 1, 1902, the Philippine government authorized it to borrow \$4,000,000, for the purpose of providing that city with an adequate sewer and drainage system and water supply, and to issue ten-thirty bonds at 4 per cent interest as security therefor. Bids for such bonds to the amount of \$1,000,000 were opened on May 25, 1905, and the entire issue was sold at a premium of \$95,625.

Proposals have been invited by the municipal board of Manila, to be opened there on January 2 next, for the furnishing of materials for, and the construction of, a gravity water supply for that city, consisting of a masonry dam and inlet chamber, a steel pipe line 42 inches in diameter and about 10½ miles long, a masonry conduit in tunnel and open cut about 4½ miles long, a receiving and distributing reservoir, and the necessary gates, gatehouses, and appurtenances. The same board has invited bids to be opened on January 12, 1906, in Manila, for the construction of sewers and appurtenances for that city approximating 52 miles in length.

#### EXEMPTION OF BONDS FROM TAXATION.

As an additional attraction to capital all bonds issued by the government of the Philippine Islands or by its authority have by recent legislation been made exempt from taxation by that government or by any political or municipal subdivision thereof, by the Government of the United States, by the District of Columbia, as well as by any State, county, or municipality of the United States.

#### SILVER CERTIFICATES.

As a matter of convenience in the transaction of business the maximum denomination of silver certificates authorized to be issued has been increased from 10 to 500 pesos.

#### IMMIGRATION LAWS.

The administration of the immigration laws in the islands has been placed under the jurisdiction of the Philippine government, and all fees collected in connection therewith are made payable into the treasury of the islands for their use and benefit.

#### EXTRADITION.

It having been found that proper machinery did not exist for the extradition of fugitives from justice apprehended in the Philippine Islands, and charged with the commission of crime in the jurisdiction of any foreign government with which the United States has treaty

relations, the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the United States bearing upon that subject were, so far as applicable, extended to the Philippine Islands.

#### NECESSARY LEGISLATION.

The three most important needs of the Philippine Islands to-day are a market, the opportunity for farmers to borrow money at reasonable rates of interest, and adequate transportation facilities. As has already been stated, the last Congress provided for the means of transportation.

The first of these needs, in so far as it may be provided for by the reduction of the Dingley tariff on Philippine products, gained the consideration of the Congress in its last days, and the so-called Curtis bill, which provided for the free admission of all articles the growth and product of the Philippine Islands into the United States, except sugar and tobacco on which there should be assessed but 25 per cent of the Dingiey rates, was given full hearing by the Ways and Means Committee. It was opposed by the interests representing the beet-sugar and tobacco industries only, and was favorably reported to the House by nine votes in the affirmative to one vote in the negative. In other words, a nine-to-one verdict in favor of the proposition was given in the last days of Congress, but too late to be finally acted upon by either the House or the Senate.

It is understood that there is still considerable apprehension that this will interfere with the sugar and tobacco industries in this country. This apprehension appears to be not that the present production of tobacco and sugar in the Philippines is such as to endanger the corresponding industries in the United States, even though Philippine sugar and tobacco were admitted free of duty, but that in some way the production of these articles in the Philippines has been held back in the past, and that in future the quantity of these articles will be greatly increased and the quality improved, both of which would be necessary to enable them to in any way affect the United States market.

It should be remembered, however, that under the same government under which the cultivation of these articles was so backward in the Philippines, Cuba became the greatest sugar and tobacco producing country on earth. And, in so far as preferential tariff is concerned, the Spanish Government treated the Philippine sugar industry with greater consideration than would the United States, even under the proposed law, Spain imposing upon Filipino sugar but one-fifth the rate imposed on Cuban sugar when both were Spanish colonies.

Although the fullest opportunity was given to present the facts, it is believed that, with possibly one or two exceptions, those Congressmen who had the opportunity to investigate this subject at first hand this summer were generally convinced that there is needless apprehension on the part of representatives of these interests that any damage would obtain.

The recommendation on which the Curtis bill was based should be presented to the coming Congress, with additional recommendations on the following subjects:

#### FREE TRADE.

That after the expiration of the ten years' period from the date of the ratification of the treaty of Paris, which admitted Spanish ships and merchandise to the ports of the Philippine Islands under the same

conditions as ships and merchandise of the United States, that there be free trade both ways between the United States and the Philippine Islands of all articles the growth and product of either of these countries.

#### COASTWISE LAWS.

That the application of the coastwise laws of the United States to the carrying trade between the United States and the Philippine Islands be postponed until April 11, 1909, from which date this trade shall be carried in American or Philippine bottoms.

#### AGRICULTURAL BANK.

At present the farmer and land owner find it next to impossible to borrow money upon their land at any reasonable rate of interest, the prevailing rate being from 2 to 10 per cent per month. The Philippine government has given two years' careful consideration to an agricultural bank scheme.

The Philippine Commission will probably recommend that it be authorized to grant certain concessions and guarantees to a corporation to be known as the Philippine Agricultural Bank, the business of which shall be the making of loans to agriculturists in the Philippine Islands upon real estate, growing crops, or other security duly authorized in the concession, for the purpose of enabling them to pay off existing debts, to make improvements upon their lands, to purchase agricultural implements, farm animals, fertilizers and seed, and to make other similar expenditures desirable and proper for the advancement and improvement of agriculture in the Philippine Islands.

The bank is to be a private bank, the Philippine government guaranteeing for a period of say twenty-five years a dividend of 4 per cent per annum on the par value of the bank's duly authorized cash paid-up capital stock. In return the Philippine Commission will prescribe the class of loans which the bank shall make, limit the rate of interest which may be charged, and in other ways supervise the business of the bank.

#### LAND LAWS—AGRICULTURAL LANDS.

The existing law limits a single homestead entry to 16 hectares, or about 40 acres, and the amount of land to be acquired by any corporation or association of persons to 1,024 hectares, or about 2,500 acres. This limitation has acted as a bar to the development of land for agricultural purposes.

It is believed that these limitations should be increased to at least 160 acres for a single homestead entry, and materially increased for corporations in the less populated islands, especially in the islands of Mindoro, Palawan and Mindanao, where only adequate inducements to capital will ever reclaim valuable lands from the jungle and savagery.

#### MINING CLAIMS.

It is recommended that the limit in regard to the number of such claims to be owned by one person or corporation be removed, following the practice in the United States.

## THE SITUATION IN REGARD TO THE CURRENCY.

The rise in the price of silver which has occurred within the last three years has culminated recently in a price which brings the bullion value of the Philippine coins up to their legal parity in gold, and has caused fears that the coins might permanently go above such parity. There would be danger that this would result in the exportation of the coins in such amounts as to leave the islands with an insufficient supply of currency. While there are some reasons for thinking that the present price of silver may not be permanent, it seems desirable that Congress should take measures to provide for the contingency of a further rise, which would embarrass the monetary circulation of the islands.

The plan originally recommended to the Fifty-sixth Congress in the autumn of 1901 contemplated a silver peso of the value of 50 cents gold, lighter by some 15 per cent than the Mexican silver dollar. Owing to opposition to this plan in Congress and to the sharp fall of silver during the ensuing year, the act, which was finally passed in March, 1903, provided for a coin of the weight of 416 grains, nine-tenths fine. It may, however, under the conditions which have now arisen, be found wise to meet the rise in the price of silver by authorizing a return to a coin containing less pure silver than that now in use. This result could be attained by the reduction of the weight or fineness, or both, of the coins to be hereafter issued for the Philippine Islands, with authority to recoin, in the discretion of the Commission, the existing pieces.

The Commission, by a recent act, has prohibited the exportation of the Philippine currency.

For the present, pending further developments in regard to the course of silver, it is thought that the following steps may be prudently taken:

Coinage of gold pesos in denominations of five pesos and upward, at the discretion of the government of the Philippine Islands.

The acceptance by the Philippine government of deposits of gold coin or bars, and the issue therefor of gold certificates in convenient denominations in Philippine currency.

## DEPOSIT OF SILVER PESOS TO GUARANTEE THE ISSUE OF SILVER CERTIFICATES.

Existing laws provide for the deposit of silver pesos to guarantee the issue of silver certificates, or paper money, the silver so deposited to be used for no other purpose.

The Philippine Commission has asked the authority of Congress to substitute for the silver so deposited, in their discretion, the equivalent in gold, and authority to so state upon the silver certificates, that they are redeemable in silver, or equivalent in gold, at the option of the Philippine government. This would give much greater elasticity to the coinage system.

## CITIZENSHIP, PASSPORTS, PROTECTION.

While in the islands this summer it was reported that applications were being received from children born in the islands of foreign fathers who, at the time of the signing of the treaty of Paris, were minors

whose parents neglected to register them, as required by article 18 of the Spanish civil code, and who themselves failed to make election within one year following their majority of emancipation, as required by article 19 of the above code.

The status of these applicants is not included among the persons whose status as citizens is fixed by section 4 of the act of Congress of July 1, 1902, inasmuch as they were not Spanish subjects on April 11, 1899. In many cases they are the children of Filipino mothers by foreign fathers, and all of them are native inhabitants of the islands, having been born in the archipelago and constantly resided therein since their birth. The number of applicants of this class is likely to increase as children who were minors on the 11th day of April, 1899, become of age.

It will be observed that by the second paragraph of Article IX of the treaty of Paris, which reads:

The civil rights and political status of the native inhabitants of the territories hereby ceded to the United States shall be determined by the Congress.

a distinction is made between Spanish subjects and native inhabitants of the territories ceded by Spain. It therefore appears that section 4 of the act of Congress of July 1, 1902, does not follow the distinction made by the two paragraphs of Article IX of the treaty of Paris, but concedes Filipino citizenship to all those persons who were resident Spanish subjects on the 11th day of April, 1899, provided they failed to preserve their allegiance to Spain.

The question therefore follows: "Who were Spanish subjects on the 11th day of April, 1899?" The answer to the question excludes children of foreign fathers, although born in the islands, unless they were inscribed as provided by the Spanish civil code. In default of any specific declaration by Congress, it is for the present being held that they were not citizens of the Philippine Islands and that passports can not properly be issued to them.

On the other hand, it is being held by analogy (following the United States decision in similar cases) that children born of parents who were also born in the islands are citizens of the Philippine Islands, and are entitled to protection.

Appropriate authority should be given the Philippine government to legislate for naturalization as to citizenship of the Philippine Islands.

Another question comes up as to United States citizenship in the case of those foreigners who declared their intention of becoming United States citizens and afterwards returned to the Philippine Islands. Under the present law their time of residence in the Philippines can not be counted as part of the period necessary to complete their final naturalization by the United States courts. It is recommended that Congress provide that the time spent in the Philippine Islands shall be counted as that spent in the United States.

#### PHILIPPINE CURRENCY.

Since the date of the last annual report, October 31, 1904, purchases of silver bullion for the Philippine coinage have been made as follows:

April 17, 1905, by United States mint, New Orleans, 499,509.99 ounces,	
at \$0.562 .....	\$280,724.61
April 20, 1905, by United States mint, San Francisco, 49,865 ounces, at	
\$0.565 .....	28,173.73

All other increase in the silver coinage of the Philippine Islands has been made from Spanish-Filipino coins withdrawn from circulation in the Philippine Islands and shipped to the United States mint at San Francisco for recoinage, the following amounts of such coin being received at San Francisco from November 1, 1904, to October 31, 1905:

Arrived in San Francisco.	Face value.	Standard ounces in silver.	Bullion value in U. S. currency.
<b>1904.</b>			
November 17	<i>Pfs.</i> 950,000.00	737,376.59	\$425,409.57
December 15	250,000.00	194,990.76	112,494.66
<b>1905.</b>			
January 21	175,479.20	136,541.02	78,773.67
February 13	500,000.00	389,716.37	224,836.36
March 4	10.00	7.07	4.43
March 17	1,000,000.00	772,365.63	445,595.55
April 17	900,000.00	696,249.56	401,682.42
May 19	600,000.00	464,132.98	267,769.02
June 3	7.00	5.34	3.08
June 13	715,000.00	546,825.00	315,476.00
July 20	350,000.00	337,500.00	194,712.00
August 10	100,000.00		
September 14	150,000.00	212,617.59	122,663.98
October 19	125,000.00		
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,815,496.20</b>	<b>4,488,328.51</b>	<b>2,589,420.74</b>

During the period covered by this report there has been coined and shipped to Manila from bullion purchased and from the silver contained in the Spanish-Filipino coins, ₱8,080,000 of the following denominations:

	Number pesos.	Number 50 centavos.	Number 20 centavos.	Number 10 centavos.	Face value in pesos.	Face value in United States currency.
<b>1904.</b>						
Nov. 1		420,000	340,000		278,000	\$139,000
Dec. 1		1,632,000	330,000	1,660,000	1,048,000	524,000
Dec. 31	42,000		720,000	2,360,000	422,000	211,000
<b>1905.</b>						
Feb. 1	1,056,000		300,000		1,116,000	558,000
Feb. 28	1,042,000				1,042,000	521,000
March 31	186,000	852,000	120,000		636,000	318,000
May 1	1,500,000				1,500,000	750,000
June 1	702,000				702,000	351,000
June 30	150,000				150,000	75,000
August 5	804,000				804,000	402,000
September 2	222,000				222,000	111,000
October 5	160,000				160,000	80,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,864,000</b>	<b>2,904,000</b>	<b>1,810,000</b>	<b>4,020,000</b>	<b>8,080,000</b>	<b>4,040,000</b>

The shipments of subsidiary coins were in response to requests from Manila for—

1,400,000 pesos in 50 centavos,  
400,000 pesos in 20 centavos,  
400,000 pesos in 10 centavos,

and were minted from old Spanish-Filipino coinage. The shipments of pesos were to meet additional demand in the islands for Philippine currency, and were minted from the 549,375 ounces of bullion, purchase of which has been mentioned, and from the recoinage of Spanish-Filipino coin.



All shipments of Spanish-Filipino coin from Manila to the San Francisco mint, for recoinage, and of the new Philippine coin made therefrom, to Manila, have been on United States transports and in the custody of some officer of the Army already under orders to return to the United States or proceed to the Philippines. Under this method the Philippine government has been saved the heavy transportation charges exacted on shipments of silver by commercial lines without loss of any kind to that government.

Each shipment made is covered by marine insurance from the time it leaves the vaults of the treasury at Manila until its receipt at the mint in San Francisco, and vice versa, to protect the Philippine government against serious embarrassment which the loss of any one shipment by accident to a transport would entail.

I desire to express sincere appreciation of the valuable assistance rendered by the Treasury Department, The Military Secretary's Office, and by the Quartermaster's Department in connection with the handling of these shipments.

The following shipments of minor coin from the Philadelphia mint were made to Manila via New York:

	Face value.
Feb. 10, 1905, 1-centavo pieces .....	₱43,000
Mar. 28, 1905, 1-centavo pieces .....	37,800
May 7, 1905, 1-centavo pieces .....	19,200

The above shipments of minor coin completed the order of January 12, 1905, for ₱100,000 in 1-centavo pieces, and were coined from 1,590 blanks remaining from 2,500 which were authorized to be set aside for proof coin, from 23,000 pounds of blanks, purchased by the mint, and from ₱37,800 which the mint already had on hand, the latter amount being reworked from  $\frac{1}{2}$ -centavo coin into 1 centavos.

The following is a complete statement of coinage for the government of the Philippine Islands from April, 1903, to October 31, 1905:

#### PHILADELPHIA MINT.

Denominations.	Face value in pesos.	Standard ounces.	Cost, U. S. currency.
<b>SILVER COIN FROM BULLION PURCHASED.</b>			
Pesos .....	2,791,471.00	2,419,274.87	\$1,114,358.59
50 centavos .....	1,550,815.50	1,344,040.09	653,379.31
20 centavos .....	1,070,560.20	926,703.68	469,038.36
10 centavos .....	510,267.00	441,699.87	216,190.46
Total coinage .....	5,923,113.70	5,131,718.51	2,452,966.72
<b>Assay coins (annual and special):</b>			
Pesos .....	1,471.00	1,274.87	587.96
50 centavos .....	815.50	706.75	343.74
20 centavos .....	560.20	484.92	245.47
10 centavos .....	267.00	231.12	113.14
Total .....	3,113.70	2,697.66	1,290.31
<b>Coinage delivered (less assay coins):</b>			
Pesos .....	2,790,000.00	2,418,000.00	1,113,770.63
50 centavos .....	1,550,000.00	1,343,333.34	653,035.57
20 centavos .....	1,070,000.00	926,218.76	468,792.89
10 centavos .....	510,000.00	441,468.75	216,077.32
Total .....	5,920,000.00	5,129,020.85	2,451,676.41

## PHILADELPHIA MINT—Continued.

Denominations.	Face value in pesos.	Standard ounces.	Cost, U. S. currency.
<b>SILVER COIN FROM BULLION PURCHASED—continued.</b>			
<b>Proof coins delivered to Philippine Islands government:</b>			
Pesos .....	14,348.00	12,434.93	\$6,380.50
50 centavos .....	7,174.00	6,217.48	3,190.24
20 centavos .....	2,869.60	2,483.99	1,274.55
10 centavos .....	1,434.80	1,241.99	637.27
Total .....	25,826.40	22,378.39	11,482.56
<b>Total coin delivered to Philippine Islands government:</b>			
Pesos .....	2,804,348.00	2,430,434.93	1,120,151.13
50 centavos .....	1,557,174.00	1,349,550.82	656,225.81
20 centavos .....	1,072,869.60	928,702.75	470,067.44
10 centavos .....	511,434.80	442,710.74	216,714.59
Total .....	5,945,826.40	5,151,399.24	2,463,158.97
<b>MINOR COINAGE.</b>			
		<i>Troy ounces.</i>	
5 centavo .....	499,967.40	1,614,214.49	59,639.23
1 centavo .....	378,447.48	6,310,930.49	118,949.85
1 centavo .....	88,761.74	1,512,681.34	29,167.94
Total .....	967,176.62	9,437,826.32	207,757.02

## SAN FRANCISCO MINT.

Denominations.	Amount coined in pesos.	Standard ounces.	Cost, U. S. currency.
<b>SILVER COINAGE FROM BULLION PURCHASED.</b>			
Pesos .....	12,065,000.00	10,456,333.33	\$5,204,855.30
10-centavo pieces .....	34,187.30	29,593.72	15,685.58
Total .....	12,099,187.30	10,485,927.05	5,220,540.88
<b>FROM SPANISH-FILIPINO COINS, FOR RECOINAGE.</b>			
Pesos .....	11,794,000.00	10,221,466.67	5,897,000.00
50-centavo pieces .....	1,506,000.00	1,305,200.00	753,000.00
20-centavo pieces .....	525,016.00	455,332.60	262,691.88
10-centavo pieces .....	589,812.30	510,556.28	294,551.69
Total .....	14,415,828.30	12,492,555.55	7,207,248.57

SUMMARY OF PHILIPPINE COINAGE RECEIVED FROM THE UNITED STATES MINTS  
FROM APRIL, 1903, TO OCTOBER 31, 1905, SHOWING COST AND SEIGNIORAGE.

Denomination.	Face value Philippine Island currency.	Face value United States currency.	Number of ounces consumed.	Cost United States currency.	Seigniorage United States currency.
<b>SILVER COINS.</b>					
Pesos .....	26,663,348.00	13,331,674.00	23,108,234.93	12,222,006.43	1,109,667.57
50 centavos .....	3,063,174.00	1,531,587.00	2,654,750.82	1,409,225.81	122,361.19
20 centavos .....	1,598,885.60	799,442.80	1,384,035.35	732,759.32	66,683.48
10 centavos .....	1,135,434.40	567,717.20	982,860.74	526,951.96	40,765.34
Total .....	32,460,842.00	16,230,421.00	28,129,881.84	14,890,943.42	1,339,477.58
<b>BRONZE AND NICKEL COINS.</b>					
5 centavos .....	499,967.40	249,963.70	1,614,214.49	59,639.23	190,344.47
1 centavo .....	378,447.48	189,223.74	6,310,930.49	118,949.85	70,278.89
1 centavo .....	88,761.74	44,380.87	1,512,681.34	29,167.94	15,212.93
Total .....	967,176.62	483,568.31	9,437,826.32	207,757.02	275,831.29

Total seigniorage on all coins .....	\$1,615,308.87
From which should be deducted cost of coining, freight, insurance, and miscellaneous expenses .....	504,908.97
<b>Making a total net seigniorage, United States currency .....</b>	<b>1,110,399.90</b>

## REDEMPTION OF PHILIPPINE CURRENCY.

Since the last report showing arrangement made authorizing Philippine depositaries in the United States to redeem Philippine currency, there has been redeemed and shipped back to the Philippine Islands a total of 3,847 pesos.

Only one shipment (1,462 pesos) has been insured at a cost of \$1.13. The remaining small shipments were sent by registered mail.

## DEPOSITARIES OF PHILIPPINE FUNDS.

The Guaranty Trust Company and the International Banking Corporation of New York, the latter institution having a branch office in Washington, and also in Manila, are still the depositaries in the United States for insular funds, the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation and the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China continuing as depositaries of the Philippine government in Manila. As mentioned in the last annual report, deposits of the insular government with these institutions are secured by surety bonds.

Consolidated statements of the business transacted with the two depositaries in the United States follow:

*Statement of the account of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York in account with the government of the Philippine Islands for the period November 1, 1904, to October 31, 1905.*

Debit.		Credit.	
Balance on hand Nov. 1, 1904:		Withdrawals:	
Gold standard fund. \$2,141,198.67		Disbursing agent, Philippine	
Friar lands..... 1,766,238.07		revenues.....	\$7,805,167.02
General account..... 880,164.94		Insular treasury transfers,	
	\$4,787,601.68	drafts and checks.....	4,066,592.78
Deposits:		International Banking Cor-	
Treasurer of the United States.	7,028,576.74	poration.....	1,750,000.00
Sale of Manila waterworks		Atlantic Gulf and Pacific Co.	250,000.00
and sewer bonds.....	1,095,625.00	Transfer to Bank of California	
International Banking Cor-		to credit of Castle Bros. &	
poration.....	800,000.00	Wolf.....	20,000.00
Sale of public improvement		J. S. Manning, disbursing offi-	
bonds.....	2,730,304.35	cer Philippines Constabulary	19,433.07
Merchants' Laclede National		Redemption Philippine currency	1,923.50
Bank.....	355,520.65	Balance due the Insular gov-	
Sale of 5th issue (certificates		ernment, Oct. 31, 1905—	
of indebtedness).....	1,524,600.00	General ac-	
Kountze Bros.....	10,342.66	count.....	\$3,148,658.29
Sale of proof coins.....	3,975.50	Gold standard.....	646,118.75
First National Bank of San		Friar lands.....	525,976.79
Francisco.....	13,022.89	Sewer and	
Miscellaneous receipts.....	7.92	waterworks.....	250,000.00
Interest on deposits.....	144,253.59	Public works	
		and im-	
		provement	
		bonds.....	9,960.78
			4,580,714.61
	18,493,830.98		18,493,830.98

*Statement of account of International Banking Corporation at Washington, D. C., in account with government of Philippine Islands, November 1, 1904, to October 31, 1905.*

Debit.		Credit.	
Balance Nov. 1, 1904:		Withdrawals:	
General account	\$131,556.86	Guaranty Trust Co	\$800,000.00
Friar-land fund	3,666,343.07	Disbursing agent, Philippine	
		revenues	157,996.00
	\$3,797,899.93	J. S. Manning, disbursing	
Deposits:		officer, Philippines Constab.	3,000.00
Guaranty Trust Co	1,750,000.00	Francisco Gutierrez	3,156,657.00
Treasury of United States	1,800,000.00	Coudert Bros	65,000.00
Merchants' Laclede National		Balance due insular government:	
Bank	93,648.49	Oct. 31, 1905:	
Disbursing agent, Philippine		General account	\$512,614.12
revenues	76.00	Gold standard	
Miscellaneous receipts and		account	1,786,500.23
refunds	594.65	Friar-land bond	367,106.87
Interest on deposits	156,654.15	Sewer and	
		waterworks	
		fund	750,000.00
			3,416,220.22
Total	7,596,873.22	Total	7,596,873.22

The following statement shows interest paid the Philippine government on deposits in the United States from October 1, 1904, to October 31, 1905:

Fund.	Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.	International Banking Corporation.	Total.
Treasurer's general account	\$31,240.72	\$3,408.76	\$34,649.48
Friar lands purchase	18,870.99	113,203.65	132,074.64
Gold standard	49,081.32	36,424.23	85,505.55
Public works and improvement	33,999.86		33,999.86
Manila sewer and waterworks	10,882.28		10,882.28
Disbursing agent, Philippine revenues	178.42	3,617.51	3,795.93
Total	144,253.59	156,654.15	300,907.74

#### SILVER CERTIFICATES.

There have been no further shipments of silver certificates to the Philippine Islands since the last annual report, which showed (completed by a footnote) a total of 20,000,000 pesos, in silver certificates, had been shipped, made up of the following denominations:

₱3,000,000 in 2's.  
 6,000,000 in 5's.  
 11,000,000 in 10's.

The cost of preparing and insuring the last shipment completing above was as follows:

Date of shipment.	Forwarded on transport.	Pesos value.	Insurance.	Cost of preparing.	Total cost.
Nov. 1, 1904	Sherman	2,020,000	\$31.25	\$6,312.57	\$6,343.82

**CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.**

The last annual report mentioned the sale of a third issue of \$3,000,000 certificates of indebtedness for the purpose of retiring the first issue, which matured May 1, 1904, and of a fourth issue for a like amount to take up the second issue, falling due September 1, 1904.

On May 1, 1905, this third issue became due and was retired outright by an appropriation of \$3,000,000 from the gold-standard fund in the Philippine treasury. The fourth issue matured on September 1, 1905, and was cared for by an appropriation of \$1,500,000 from the Philippine treasury and by a new issue of \$1,500,000 certificates of indebtedness running for one year and bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum. This new issue was awarded to Messrs. Fisk & Robinson, of New York, whose bid of 101.64 for the entire issue was the highest received, the issue being oversubscribed six times, and at the premium for which sold makes the net interest payable by the Philippine government only 2.36 per cent.

It will thus be noticed that the outstanding indebtedness of the Philippine government due to the inauguration of the new currency has been decreased from \$6,000,000 to \$1,500,000.

**RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.**

The following statement of revenues and expenditures, made up from audited figures, covers the period from the date of American occupation to June 30, 1905:

	5 years ending June 30, 1903.	1904.	1905.	Total.
<b>REVENUES.</b>				
Customs .....	\$35,601,794.92	\$8,790,016.97	\$7,977,489.21	\$52,369,301.10
Refundable export duties .....	600,906.08	453,563.32	486,701.03	1,541,170.43
Postal .....	553,361.49	133,784.72	136,670.80	823,817.01
Internal .....	2,217,421.54	272,404.49	1,499,408.25	3,989,234.28
Internal revenue refundable to provinces and municipalities .....			1,232,385.93	1,232,385.93
Provincial .....	4,535,733.81	3,295,839.47	3,107,912.91	10,939,486.19
City of Manila .....	2,741,169.06	1,931,129.97	1,441,192.81	6,113,491.84
Miscellaneous .....	2,967,644.10	1,068,057.80	1,703,610.08	5,724,311.98
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>49,218,031.00</b>	<b>15,929,796.74</b>	<b>17,585,371.02</b>	<b>82,733,198.76</b>
<b>EXPENDITURES.</b>				
Customs .....	1,556,016.79	680,173.28	579,667.79	2,815,857.86
Refundable export duties refunded ..	133,673.32	502,174.00	421,683.14	1,057,530.46
Postal .....	696,483.58	248,244.55	301,058.28	1,245,786.41
Provincial .....	1,827,338.59	1,587,458.33	1,474,320.43	4,889,117.35
Internal revenue refunded .....			1,008,714.66	1,008,714.66
Proportion of provincial revenues turned over to municipalities .....	2,673,670.18	2,020,546.97	2,370,172.24	7,064,389.39
City of Manila .....	3,800,699.00	2,530,027.01	2,586,729.83	8,917,455.34
Other expenditures .....	29,759,375.10	9,994,788.81	11,157,720.95	50,911,884.86
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>40,247,256.56</b>	<b>17,563,412.95</b>	<b>19,900,066.82</b>	<b>77,710,736.33</b>

<sup>a</sup> These figures are based upon deposits with and withdrawals by warrants from the Philippine insular treasury.

Under the charter incorporating the city of Manila, which became effective August 7, 1901, the government thereof passed under the control of a municipal board. The disbursements of that city are made pursuant to appropriations of the Philippine Commission, but

under section 15 of the charter 30 per cent of the appropriations are payable out of the insular treasury and the remaining 70 per cent out of the revenues of the city.

The following statement shows the consolidated account current of the treasurer of the Philippine Islands for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905:

[The mark ₱ is the symbol for 1 peso Philippine currency, 1 peso being equivalent to 50 cents United States currency. The mark Ps is the symbol for 1 peso Mexican currency.]

Treasurer's actual cash balance July 1, 1904 .....	<div> <div>₱3,984,810.07</div> <div> <div>Pfs2,532,245.37</div> <div>\$13,352,135.93</div> </div> </div>
Expressed in United States currency equals .....	\$16,495,561.58
Deposits from—	
Customs revenues .....	8,202,428.85
Postal revenues .....	124,784.07
Internal revenues .....	2,024,343.85
Miscellaneous revenues .....	958,310.64
City of Manila revenues .....	1,454,108.71
Payments and repayments to appropriations .....	4,910,637.44
New coin .....	6,071,273.00
Certificates of indebtedness .....	3,042,300.00
Premium and interest .....	149,978.49
Manila water supply and sewerage fund .....	1,095,625.00
Public works and permanent improvements, proceeds from sales of bonds .....	2,730,304.35
Total .....	47,259,656.08
Withdrawn from treasury .....	33,872,643.56
Treasurer's actual cash balance, June 30, 1905 .....	<div> <div>₱1,500,575.17</div> <div> <div>Pfs. 142,937.36</div> <div>\$12,581,749.02</div> </div> </div>
Expressed in United States currency, equals .....	13,387,012.52
	47,259,656.08
Analysis of treasury balance:	
Congressional relief fund—	
Balance of appropriation undrawn .....	503,485.20
Available funds for appropriation .....	614.27
	504,099.47
Gold standard fund—	
Balance of appropriation undrawn .....	1,372,108.88
Available fund for appropriation .....	2,359,750.49
	3,731,859.37
Friar lands funds <sup>a</sup> —	
Available funds for appropriation .....	4,115,057.16
Public works and permanent improvements—	
Balance of appropriation undrawn .....	1,767,140.13
Available funds for appropriation .....	62,407.31
	1,829,547.44
Manila water supply and sewerage fund—	
Available funds for appropriation .....	1,095,625.00
General fund—	
Balance of appropriations undrawn .....	1,770,639.21
Unpaid warrants outstanding .....	47,674.19
Available funds for appropriation .....	292,510.68
	2,110,824.08
	13,387,012.52

<sup>a</sup> See page 26 for transactions since June 30, 1905, the close of the last fiscal year.

In the treatment of the accounts pertaining to revenues care is taken that only actual collections and expenditures are shown, and that the proceeds arising from sales by the Insular purchasing agent, the Philippines constabulary commissary, and others from reimbursable appropriations are eliminated, as these are accounted for under a plan adopted July 1, 1903, whereby such proceeds revert to the allotment assigned for the investment of funds appropriated for specified purposes.

#### THE CONGRESSIONAL RELIEF FUND.

By act of Congress approved March 3, 1903, the sum of \$3,000,000 United States currency was appropriated for the alleviation of distress throughout the archipelago. The Philippine government, having the control and management of the fund, provided for its expenditure by means of the passage of acts appropriating amounts therefrom for the purchase and distribution of draft animals, farming tools and implements, rice and other foodstuffs for the indigent, and also for the employment of labor, through the construction, maintenance, and repair of public highways and other work of a temporary or permanent character.

The following statement taken from audited accounts shows the expenditure made from the fund to June 30, 1904, under the different headings, expressed in United States currency value at a uniform ratio of \$1 United States currency to \$2 Philippine currency:

Public works and permanent improvements.....	\$558, 151. 26
Purchase and transportation of rice.....	603, 331. 15
Purchase and care of carabaos.....	157, 674. 00
Expenditures by the board of health.....	32, 383. 48
Expenditures by the bureau of agriculture.....	5, 162. 11
Expenditures by the provincial boards and councils.....	175, 000. 00
Donations for relief purposes.....	1, 235. 74
Total.....	1, 532, 937. 74

The total amount withdrawn by warrants for the fiscal year 1905 was \$854,675.41, and the following table of disbursements made from the fund is estimated upon the basis of the Treasury account and such certificates of the Auditor as have been received to date:

Public works and permanent improvements.....	\$662, 393. 69
Purchase and distribution of rice.....	16, 606. 22
Purchase and care of carabaos.....	90, 764. 08
Expenditures by board of health.....	21, 655. 93
Expenditures by bureau of agriculture.....	19, 151. 38
Expenditures by bureau of education.....	3, 480. 64
Expenditures by bureau of government laboratories.....	19, 904. 04
Donations for relief purposes.....	6, 904. 73
All other expenditures.....	13, 814. 70
Total.....	854, 675. 41

The above being an approximation of the distribution of the expenditures is subject to revision and such changes as will become necessary upon the receipt of the final certificates of settlement now being forwarded by the Auditor for this fiscal year.

### DISBURSEMENTS OF PHILIPPINE REVENUES IN THE UNITED STATES.

The total disbursements made by the disbursing agent of the Bureau since the date of the last report, October 31, 1904, amount to \$7,982,864.08 in payment of 4,178 accounts, and the total disbursements from May 20, 1901, the date the disbursing office was established, to the present time amount to \$26,008,099.60, in payment of 9,862 accounts.

The following is a statement of balances on hand as shown by the last annual report, amounts received and disbursed since, and balances on hand October 31, 1905:

Appropriations.	Balance on hand Nov. 1, 1904.	Received since.	Total.	Disbursed.	Transferred to credit of treasurer of Philippine Islands.	Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1905.
General purposes (miscellaneous) .....	\$41,074.15	\$40,010.46	\$81,084.61	\$77,162.40		\$3,922.21
Insular purchasing agent, purchases (supplies) .....	26,202.39	770,771.97	796,974.36	764,521.49		32,452.87
Philippine students .....	9,856.50	111,580.09	121,436.59	84,930.89		36,505.70
Insular salary and expense fund (transportation) .....	41,648.50	90,926.22	132,574.72	109,147.09		23,427.68
Census expense .....	1,289.03	9,000.00	10,289.03	9,815.33		473.70
Prior-land bonds (interest on) .....	70,670.00	280,000.00	350,670.00	208,640.00		142,030.00
Certificates of indebtedness (principal and interest) .....	30,000.00	6,180,000.00	6,210,000.00	6,210,000.00		
Purchase of bullion (silver coinage) .....	14,570.67	475,076.00	489,646.67	473,723.44	\$76.00	15,847.23
Public works and improvement bonds (interest on) .....		50,000.00	50,000.00	24,990.00		25,010.00
Signal service .....		20,000.00	20,000.00	19,933.44		66.56
City of Manila bonds (interest on) .....		10,000.00	10,000.00			10,000.00
Total .....	235,311.24	8,087,364.74	8,272,675.98	7,982,864.08	76.00	289,735.90

The balance, \$289,735.90, is distributed as follows:

International Banking Corporation .....	\$109,863.58
Treasurer of the United States .....	177,040.00
Cash on hand .....	2,832.32
	<hr/> 289,735.90

### INSULAR SALARY AND EXPENSE FUND.

The sum of \$56,210.60 has been deposited with the Bureau during the period covered by this report to cover the cost of transportation of 370 persons to Manila. In addition to the transportation of such persons orders were issued for 278 persons without deposit of money with this Bureau. The total amount disbursed under our contract with the transcontinental railroads and the connecting steamship lines was \$132,600.79.

### PURCHASE OF BULLION.

All accounts for the purchase of bullion for the Philippine silver coinage and for blanks and metals for the minor coinage, including expense of coining, labor, and material in packing coin for shipment,



and marine freight and insurance charges, have been audited and settled in the Bureau. The amounts disbursed during the period covered by this report, in connection with this coinage, were:

Purchase of bullion at New Orleans.....	\$280,724.61
Purchase of bullion at San Francisco.....	28,173.73
Blanks for minor coinage.....	25,688.16
Coinage charges at Philadelphia.....	3,538.54
Coinage charges at San Francisco.....	107,756.94
Weighing and counting old coins.....	353.50
Refining charges, old coins.....	13,926.66
Marine insurance.....	7,498.56
Ocean freight and express.....	1,783.68
Packages and packing.....	3,880.96
Drayage.....	398.10

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473,723.44

### OCEAN CARRYING TRADE.

The United Kingdom continues to dominate the foreign carrying trade of the islands, nearly 60 per cent of the value of imports arriving and over 75 per cent of the exports departing under the British flag. Spanish vessels take the second rank for the year in imports, and though figuring to a smaller degree in exports their participation in the carrying trade has been very constant in both imports and exports during recent years. The German flag, on the other hand, while generally a close competitor of the Spanish, did a less uniform business and suffered a heavy loss in 1905, with a decline of almost half in the value of both import and export cargoes.

American vessels show gains in 1905, carrying 10 per cent of both the imports and exports of the islands.

The subject of American tonnage engaged in the insular trade is referred to in the recommendation for a further postponement of the operation of the provision for extending the American coastwise laws to the islands.

### INTERISLAND CARRYING TRADE.

Under the Frye bill the Commission was authorized to legislate concerning island shipping. The languishing condition of this industry has been a matter of concern for some time. The deliberations of two committees have been brought to bear upon it, and in act No. 1310 of the Commission there has been embodied legislation designed to meet the grievances of the local shipping interests and to organize an efficient transportation service throughout the islands.

Conspicuous among these grievances has been the existence of civil government and army transportation services to meet their respective needs, which insular shipping interests have regarded as a government appropriation of their legitimate trade, while the facilities that these services inevitably offered to the general public tended to still further circumscribe the sphere of private shipping enterprises.

The act referred to contemplates relief to the local shipping situation in these particulars by the withdrawal of the civil government from the carrying trade and the letting of contracts for the carrying of mails, government supplies, and passengers by private companies, with a further provision that United States Government supplies and the general public shall enjoy the same rates fixed by the contract. The effect of this measure will be to throw a large additional volume of

freights into the hands of local shipowners, and will doubtless tend to relieve the existing depression.

Through these contracts, bids for which will be opened in this Bureau and in Manila, March 1, 1906 (the bids for building railroads are to be opened December 15), provision is made for regular communication and an efficient system of interisland transportation. The contracts will run for five years, and the interests of the public will be conserved by requiring that commercial rates shall not be discriminating and shall not exceed those contracted for with the government, while the strong position held by the latter through the option of refusing all unsatisfactory bids, reenforced by the presence of its efficient coast-guard fleet at hand to render the service, promises to secure for both the government and the people a reasonable rate, and safeguards both against the extortionate rates heretofore sometimes asked by the insular shipping interests.

It is proposed to hold the coast-guard vessels as a reserve and in service upon routes necessary for the government but not commercially justified, by which remote and outlying parts will enjoy the benefits of regular communication and at rates based on those enjoyed by sections in the frequented paths of commerce.

The act, in brief, while primarily addressed to the local shipping grievances, provides for a thoroughly organized system of communication throughout the archipelago and for Government supervision under a superintendent of interisland transportation, which office is created by the act. The measure shows a careful study of the situation; and in view of the comprehensiveness with which the transportation problem is treated and the guaranty that is given of equitable and uniform rates, there is promised for this legislation an importance in the unifying of the islands and the inspiring of commercial confidence that far outweighs any immediate loss that the Government may suffer from ceasing to furnish its own transportation.

#### COMMERCIAL STATISTICS.

The Monthly Summary of Philippine Commerce has been regularly issued by the Bureau throughout the year, and continues to furnish important figures and information bearing on the trade of the islands.

A serious deficiency in the Philippine commercial statistics has resulted from the meager and fragmentary data possessed as to the years antedating American occupation. The leading authority in English concerning this period has heretofore been Bulletin No. 14, a timely publication issued by the United States Department of Agriculture just after the arrival of the Americans in the islands. Being an extended review of Philippine commerce based on such information as was then available in consular reports, commercial estimates, and trade records of other countries, it is a work which involved much research and abounds in valuable matter. But since its purpose was primarily to meet an urgent need for trade information, it is more in the nature of a graphic statement than a continuous record, and with the lapse of years and the accumulation of statistics of American occupation a growing need has been felt for fuller data and for their presentation in such form and sequence as to give historic continuity to the modern commercial growth of the islands and at the same time make possible a comparative study of the trade under American rule.

Valuable data for the satisfying of this need have, however, during the past year been obtained by the Bureau from a collection of official records of the islands' commerce extending over a period of years, and these supplemented by official returns since American occupation have furnished the basis for the compilation of tabular statements and for a historical review of Philippine commerce appearing in the December issue of the Summary, which for scope and detail may be considered an important contribution to the history and official statistical records of the islands' trade.

Coincident with this growing need in the statistical work of the Bureau for more full and complete records of the past has been a realization of the necessity for more full and detailed contemporary trade information, and with the measurably satisfactory solution of the historical deficiency added prominence has been given to the importance of an amplification of current statistical data at present received from the islands.

#### IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

With the review above referred to a somewhat exhaustive analysis of Philippine trade figures for the calendar year 1904 appeared, and while serious discrepancies must inevitably result in the use of overlapping periods, especially in commodities subject to periodic import and export and not representing a continuous trade, the figures for the fiscal year just ended are mentioned below as furnishing the latest returns of insular trade.

Commercial conditions make a favorable showing for the year as measured by the balance of trade. For the first time during the American occupation is there a considerable preponderance of exports over imports, amounting to approximately a million and a half dollars. This result is due to increases in export values as well as to reduced imports, but the decline in imports is more than accounted for by a large reduction in foreign purchases of rice; and the inference to be drawn of increased rice production throughout the islands diminishing this foreign drain for the local necessity of life is one of the hopeful features of the year's figures.

#### TOTAL EXPORTS BY LEADING ARTICLES.

Articles.	1903.		1904.		1905.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Hemp ..... tons.	130, 159	\$21, 701, 575	129, 742	\$21, 794, 960	128, 564	\$22, 146, 241
Sugar ..... pounds.	246, 151, 547	3, 955, 568	165, 709, 433	2, 668, 507	250, 542, 682	4, 977, 026
Tobacco .....		1, 882, 018		2, 013, 287		1, 999, 198
Copra ..... pounds.	215, 193, 333	4, 473, 029	119, 341, 506	2, 527, 019	82, 797, 227	2, 095, 356
All other .....		1, 107, 709		1, 246, 854		1, 184, 800
Total .....		33, 119, 899		30, 250, 627		32, 362, 615

#### EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Hemp ..... tons.	70, 526	\$12, 314, 312	60, 912	\$10, 631, 591	72, 196	\$12, 954, 515
Sugar ..... pounds.	75, 916, 518	1, 335, 826	25, 682, 500	354, 144	127, 568, 818	2, 618, 487
Tobacco .....		46, 162		1, 857		6, 820
Copra ..... pounds.	134, 629	9, 173	383, 680	9, 231	452, 118	14, 425
All other .....		157, 586		105, 952		73, 779
Total .....		13, 863, 059		11, 102, 775		15, 668, 026

Hemp exports for the year show a small decline in quantity but with a slightly increased value. Figures for the sugar trade indicate the effect of good prices recently prevailing, and the export quantity exceeds by a few thousand pounds that of 1903; but it is to be noted that this export maximum of American occupation is still less than half that of the most prosperous year of Spanish times, which would be about the maximum of reasonable expectation for many years to come. Tobacco exports, though apparently about the same as in 1904, really represent a considerable decline in volume, owing to a correction in undervaluation in the leaf trade inaugurated by the insular collector of customs from January, 1905. Leaf exports for the year follow still further that decline which dates back to 1902, and reaches the smallest quantity since 1900. Copra exports are also less in value by about \$400,000 than in 1904.

By reason of hemp purchases the American share of the export trade continues large and reaches nearly half of the export total of the islands for the year. The United States participates in the increased sugar exports, while increases are also to be noted in American purchases of tobacco and copra, but they bear a proportion to the total exports of these articles too small for consideration. American taste and the American tariff combine to discourage the introduction of Philippine tobacco, while Philippine copra, even with the advantage of the export tariff refund, figures only nominally in the United States imports of copra.

*Imports by groups.*

Group.	Total.			From United States.		
	1903.	1904.	1905.	1903.	1904.	1905.
Animals and animal products.....	\$1,580,156	\$1,462,074	\$1,392,967	\$125,868	\$163,443	\$244,606
Cereals and cereal products (except rice).....	993,936	1,148,028	1,014,781	715,573	884,945	692,631
Rice.....	10,061,323	11,548,814	7,456,738	85,538	115,957	122,309
Meat and meat products.....	681,163	851,530	1,070,624	62,983	39,942	86,325
Fish and fish products.....	482,486	232,000	243,700	51,872	91,674	89,181
Dairy products.....	339,726	348,856	385,849	52,212	320,168	325,142
Liquors and beverages.....	1,125,912	852,313	796,397	455,059	361,226	846,354
Cotton and cotton manufactures.....	6,350,647	4,962,354	6,429,873	33,070	58,033	44,975
Silk, wool, vegetable fibers, and their manufactures.....	1,547,721	1,206,230	1,038,342	14,048	9,488	17,935
Jewelry, and manufactures of gold and silver.....	258,253	279,360	175,277	513,261	885,617	1,326,495
Iron and steel, and their manufactures.....	2,023,784	2,541,491	2,919,604	95,772	138,224	121,377
Chemicals, drugs, paints, and dyes.....	1,331,350	1,371,478	1,424,408	46,536	41,250	50,320
Glass and earthenware, earth and stone.....	524,704	459,234	528,250	168,127	258,010	252,138
Paper and paper manufactures.....	610,602	753,980	746,969	143,840	253,909	304,401
Wood and wood manufactures.....	396,481	596,004	601,839	358,057	311,205	493,619
Oils.....	748,752	617,179	902,932	547,001	701,125	773,690
All other.....	3,964,886	3,986,886	3,767,850			
Total.....	32,971,882	33,220,761	30,876,350	3,944,098	4,633,216	5,761,498

The conspicuous feature in the import trade, as previously stated, is the heavy decline in rice imports, which amounts to over 4 million dollars. This is to a considerable measure offset by increased imports of other articles, cotton and cotton manufactures being the most conspicuous, with an increase in value of over a million and a half dollars, while iron and steel, mineral oils, and meats also show large gains.

The participation of the United States in the import trade of the islands shows a net increase of over a million dollars for the year. Imports of American flour have suffered in the generally reduced

trade in this important article of American export, but imports of cotton and cotton manufactures are larger by nearly a half million dollars, while iron and steel and their manufactures are credited with an increase of practically the same amount; and if to these be added substantial gains in mineral oils and the shoe trade, the year's record is not an unfavorable one for the American manufacturer and exporter.

#### **PURCHASE OF SUPPLIES.**

The method of purchase of supplies for the Philippine Islands has been described in detail in preceding reports. During the period from November 1, 1904, to October 31, 1905, 651 mail requisitions were received from Manila and 68 requisitions by cable. The majority of these orders were transmitted for execution to the purchasing agent for the Philippine government in New York, attached to this Bureau. Such of the requisitions as contemplated purchase of supplies similar to those furnished the different Departments of the United States Government were, through cooperation of the several Departments, bought, after inspection by their experts, under contract prices based on much larger quantities of material than the Philippine government required.

As a rule, supplies have been purchased f. o. b. steamer New York and forwarded to Manila on through steamers operated by the four Suez lines with which this Bureau has a joint contract. In many instances, however, it has been found advantageous to purchase goods at places of manufacture, ship them by rail to San Francisco or Seattle and thence by steamer to Manila, under contracts with the various lines for through transportation.

In addition to proposals sent to dealers and manufacturers from the New York office, copies of requisitions for supplies are also sent to Maj. C. A. Devol, depot quartermaster, San Francisco, for distribution to merchants in that city, proposals being submitted thereunder to the purchasing agent in New York.

All merchandise purchased by the Bureau is insured from the time it becomes the property of the Philippine government against all loss or damage, however occasioned, until delivery to the consignees in Manila.

As mentioned in the last annual report, in response to appeals of Manila merchants, the Philippine Commission decided to encourage bona fide local dealers and make it an object for them to carry large stocks of merchandise in Manila by favoring them with all government business, provided their prices were not more than 10 or 15 per cent above the price at which similar goods could be purchased by the Bureau in the States and delivered at Manila.

Although this practice has been in operation for some time, the number of requisitions received during the period covered by this report bears testimony to the close prices which the Bureau has obtained.

In addition to purchasing such supplies as are not carried in stock by Manila merchants, or such articles as they can not sell at the 10 or 15 per cent increase allowed them, the Bureau has assisted the insular government in the purchase of supplies at Manila by keeping it advised of the market quotations and conditions in the States.

The catalogue system, installation of which was described in the last annual report, has been found of much value in the purchase of supplies and checking of accounts. A similar system has also been inaugurated in the office of the purchasing agent in New York and is a constant benefit to him in his work.

#### NEW YORK OFFICE.

The purchasing agency in New York is maintained at the expense of the Philippine government, and as at present organized, consists of 1 purchasing agent and 5 employees.

Requisitions received from Manila have been promptly executed and accounts covering same settled by the disbursing agent of the Bureau without delay.

#### CUBAN ACCOUNTS.

The last annual report showed a balance of \$968.64 in the hands of the disbursing agent after paying all proper accounts against the late military government of Cuba. As no claims against this fund were received during the past year, the balance on hand was deposited with the Treasurer of the United States on May 10, 1905.

#### INSPECTION OF ACCOUNTS.

An inspection of the office of the disbursing agent was made by an inspector-general of the Army in May, 1905, at the time of the transfer of the office by J. G. Jester to A. T. Ruan, the present incumbent. The books and accounts were found correct, and the balances with the several depositaries verified.

#### PHILIPPINE CENSUS.

The census of the Philippines has been taken and its publication is completed.

Section 6 of the act of Congress of July 1, 1902, providing a civil government for the Philippines, directed:

That whenever the existing insurrection in the Philippine Islands shall have ceased and a condition of general and complete peace shall have been established therein, and the fact shall be certified to the President by the Philippine Commission, the President, upon being satisfied thereof, shall order a census of the Philippine Islands to be taken by said Philippine Commission; such census, in its inquiries relating to the population, shall take and make, so far as practicable, full report for all the inhabitants, of name, age, sex, race or tribe, whether native or foreign born, literacy in Spanish, native dialect or language, or in English, school attendance, ownership of homes, industrial and social statistics, and such other information, separately for each island, each province, and municipality, or other civil division, as the President and said Commission may deem necessary;

*Provided*, That the President may, upon request of said Commission, in his discretion, employ the service of the Census Bureau in compiling and promulgating the statistical information above provided for, and may commit to such Bureau any part or portion of such labor as to him may seem wise.

The President having been notified by the Philippine Commission, in accordance with the above-cited provision of law, on September 25, 1902, issued the necessary order that the census be taken, and at the request of the Philippine Commission the machinery of the United States Census Office was utilized in the compilation and distribution of the report made.

Under the administration of Gen. Joseph P. Sanger, who had formerly directed the taking of the census of Cuba and of Porto Rico, the schedules were practically completed in August, 1903, and forwarded to the United States Census Office, where the work was finished under his direction and issued in four volumes, both English and Spanish, the President having been officially notified of its publication on March 27, 1905.

The total expense to the Philippine treasury in the census was:

Paid in the Philippine Islands.....	\$606, 724. 23
Paid in Washington .....	30, 207. 09
Total .....	636, 931. 32

The cost of enumeration in the Batanes Islands, a small group north of Cagayan Province, of which it forms a part, has not yet been reported and is not included in the above statement.

### PHILIPPINE ASSEMBLY.

Section 7 of the act of Congress providing for the taking of the census declares:

That two years after the completion and publication of the census, in case of such condition of general and complete peace with recognition of the authority of the United States shall have continued in the territory of said islands not inhabited by Moros or other non-Christian tribes, and such facts shall have been certified to the President by the Philippine Commission, the President upon being satisfied thereof shall direct said Commission to call, and the Commission shall call, a general election for the choice of delegates to a popular assembly of the people of said territory in the Philippine Islands, which shall be known as the Philippine assembly. After said assembly shall have convened and organized all legislative power heretofore conferred on the Philippine Commission in all that part of said islands not inhabited by Moros or other non-Christian tribes shall be vested in a legislature consisting of two houses, the Philippine assembly.

The President having been advised by the Secretary of War of the completion and publication of the census, cabled to the governor-general of the Philippines that upon March 27, 1907, if the conditions should be as indicated in the foregoing law, he will direct the Commission to call a general election. This information was published in Manila by the governor-general's proclamation of March 28, 1905.

### FRIAR LANDS.

The friar lands have all been purchased.

The details covering the sale of \$7,000,000 worth of registered bonds in order to raise money with which to purchase the 410,000 acres of land formerly belonging to the three principal religious orders in the Philippines, viz, the Augustinians, Recoletos, and Dominicans, were set forth in the last annual report.

The surveys of these lands resulted in considerable delay, but were finally completed and accepted by the parties interested.

Payments were made as follows:

Date of payment.	To whom paid.	Amount.
Oct. 5, 1904	Recoleta Order (for Mindoro estate).....	\$298, 782. 07
Oct. 24, 1904	La Sociedad Agricola de Ultramar (18 estates formerly held by the Augustinians).....	2, 077, 332. 56
Feb. 7, 1904	British Manila Estates Co. ("Imus Estate" in Cavite, formerly held by the Recoletos).....	1, 086, 655. 73
Oct. 20, 1905	Philippine Sugar Estates Development Co. (limited), (8 estates formerly held by the Dominicans) .....	3, 521, 657. 00

The questions in dispute which caused the delay in the settlement with the Sugar Estates Development Company were closed up and a compromise effected by the Secretary of War during his recent visit to the islands this summer.

#### PHILIPPINE EXHIBIT AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS.

The last annual report detailed the magnitude of the Philippine exhibit at the World's Fair at St. Louis, which covered 50 acres and occupied about 100 buildings, while nearly 1,300 Filipinos were in attendance. Upon the close of the exposition, December 1, 1904, all the Filipinos except those of the Visayan village who remained in this country about six weeks before sailing for Manila, departed for the Philippines.

On January 21, 1905, 198 cases of exhibits valued at \$25,000 were shipped to Manila to be placed in the Manila Museum or returned to private owners, those remaining being sold to the American Museum of Natural History of New York for \$15,000, under agreement that it make satisfactory distribution to the Smithsonian Institution and the Philadelphia Commercial Museum, and that an exhibit at Portland should be provided for, if desired.

The latter exhibit was made under the charge of the Chief Clerk of the War Department without cost to the Philippine government. It was an adequate, scientifically installed, and well-managed exhibit, of which the Philippine government might well be proud.

The furniture left on the grounds was sold for \$1,350 and the buildings, including plumbing, electric light, and minor fixtures, for \$10,575, the purchaser of the buildings giving bond to clear the grounds and restore them to their original condition.

The Philippine exposition board, through its jury of awards, awarded two kinds of medals, each in gold, silver, and bronze, the one being designated a "medal of honor," and given for special and meritorious services, and the other for exhibits. Their distribution, which was left entirely to the Bureau, has been about completed as far as concerns the medals of honor and accompanying certificate, numbering about 1,800, but those awarded exhibitors, which are to be struck from the dies used for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company's medals, will not be available for about eighteen months.

The following table gives the receipts from the date of the opening of the exposition up to and including December 31, 1904, and it will be noted that the bulk of the revenue was derived from admissions to the five native villages:

	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.
Admissions .....	\$5,170.75	\$33,436.20	\$44,507.01	\$67,993.48	\$108,672.55
Sales .....	30.29	1,488.90	2,496.68	4,273.41	6,333.92
Restaurant .....	2,374.06	4,116.76	5,097.44	5,790.37	7,696.64
Rents .....	310.33	290.00	210.00	601.00	337.50
Reimbursement .....	609.98	890.55	3,361.00	714.11	5,269.26
Miscellaneous collections .....		8.68			
Miscellaneous revenues, electric lights .....					
Sales, private exhibits .....					
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>8,495.41</b>	<b>40,181.09</b>	<b>55,672.13</b>	<b>79,362.37</b>	<b>128,308.87</b>



	October.	November.	December 1.	Total.
Admissions	\$107,479.23	\$49,309.86	\$1,329.78	\$417,898.86
Sales	8,275.42	6,000.44	638.86	29,487.90
Restaurant	8,521.71	3,175.74	182.12	36,943.84
Rents	3,353.00	1,511.00	221.08	6,865.91
Reimbursement	12,292.75	4,647.27	2,516.55	30,301.47
Miscellaneous collections				8.68
Miscellaneous revenues, electric lights	1,785.03	1,181.37	344.22	3,260.62
Sales, private exhibits			602.50	602.50
Total	141,737.14	65,775.68	5,835.11	525,367.80

The receipts and sales and admissions may be segregated as follows:

	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.
<b>Igorot village:</b>					
Admissions	\$4,702.75	\$25,809.40	\$25,013.16	\$33,115.50	\$47,235.46
Sales		603.70	211.15	233.65	193.25
Total	4,702.75	26,413.10	25,254.31	33,349.15	47,428.71
<b>Visayan village:</b>					
Admissions		1,379.60	5,362.01	8,745.25	14,924.82
Sales		67.25	483.10	819.75	1,972.70
Total		1,446.85	5,845.11	9,565.00	16,897.52
<b>Moro village:</b>					
Admissions		3,217.50	7,229.16	11,795.05	18,350.66
Sales				9.00	23.00
Total		3,217.50	7,229.16	11,804.05	18,373.66
<b>Negrito village:</b>					
Admissions		1,326.55	5,081.47	9,961.45	20,060.02
Sales				6.15	12.80
Total		1,326.55	5,081.47	9,967.60	20,072.82
<b>Bagobo village:</b>					
Admissions					2,266.17
<b>Other sources:</b>					
Admissions	468.00	1,703.15	1,821.31	4,376.23	5,835.42
Sales	30.27	767.95	1,772.43	3,204.86	4,132.17
Total	498.27	2,471.10	3,593.74	7,581.09	9,967.59
	October.	November.	December.	Total.	
<b>Igorot village:</b>					
Admissions	\$48,271.43	\$20,725.48	\$514.10	\$200,387.18	
Sales	341.65	81.70	4.00	1,699.10	
Total	48,613.08	20,807.18	518.10	202,086.28	
<b>Visayan village:</b>					
Admissions	16,905.53	8,375.88	216.25	55,909.34	
Sales	2,797.85	2,106.90	120.90	8,368.45	
Total	19,703.38	10,482.78	337.15	64,277.79	
<b>Moro village:</b>					
Admissions	18,861.00	7,998.42	187.25	67,639.04	
Sales	459.50	32.00	8.00	531.50	
Total	19,320.50	8,030.42	195.25	68,170.54	
<b>Negrito village:</b>					
Admissions	20,296.70	7,281.26	191.50	64,198.95	
Sales	21.35	25.35	12.05	77.70	
Total	20,318.05	7,306.61	203.55	64,276.65	
<b>Bagobo village:</b>					
Admissions	4,024.48	2,376.91	64.00	8,731.56	
<b>Other sources:</b>					
Admissions	4,120.09	2,551.91	156.68	21,032.79	
Sales	4,655.07	3,754.59	493.91	18,811.15	
Total	8,775.16	6,306.50	650.59	39,844.04	

The total official disbursements from funds derived from all sources of the Philippine exhibit to December 1, 1904, amount to \$1,431,807.58. Crediting the receipts to December 1, 1904, amounting to \$525,367.80 and deducting \$189,423.18 furnished by the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, leaves a difference of \$717,016.60 as the net cost of the exhibit to the Philippine treasury to December 1, 1904.

## SUMMARY.

Total disbursements from all funds to December 1, 1904.....	\$1, 431, 807. 58
Less receipts to December 1, 1904 .....	525, 367. 80
Net cost to December 1, 1904.....	906, 439. 78
Amount contributed by Louisiana Purchase Exposition.....	189, 423. 18
Net cost to Philippine treasury to December 1, 1904 .....	717, 016. 60

Subsequent to the closing of the exposition there were some revenues accruing, principally from the sale of remaining exhibits which have yet to be accounted for, and disbursements were made for the final settlement of outstanding bills and claims. Within a short time all pending accounts will be liquidated and a final showing made of the affairs of the Philippine exhibit.

## THE PHILIPPINE CIVIL SERVICE.

The harmonious cooperation of the United States Civil Service Commission with this Bureau, mentioned in the last annual report, has prevailed throughout the year. Although appointments continue to be made to many different classes of positions, there has been a material lessening in the number of vacancies open for those having only ordinary clerical ability.

## CHARACTER OF APPOINTMENTS.

In November, 1904, the authorities at Manilla estimated that the number of resignations at the end of the school year would be such as to necessitate the appointment of some 200 teachers. The general superintendent of schools deemed it desirable to raise the standard of the appointees and accordingly this Bureau was instructed to take the necessary steps to have the examinations held and the papers of eligibles sent to Manilla from which 140 college graduates, including twenty polytechnic, and twenty agricultural, and sixty normal school graduates could be selected.

The examination papers were forwarded to Manila as soon as available, but the number of vacancies occurring was much smaller than had been anticipated, as a comparatively small percentage of the teachers who had served their contract period resigned.

A total of 69 teachers have been appointed and, with 11 reinstated, have sailed since November 1, 1904.

During the same period there have been appointed and sailed, either as the result of examination, by transfer, or reinstatement, a total of 134 persons, including teachers, of which number 7 were civil engineers, 13 stenographers and typewriters, and 4 employees of the bureau of printing, 4 bookkeepers, 4 veterinarians, and 5 forestry employees.

In addition to the foregoing, appointments not subject to the requirements of the civil-service rules have been made during the report year to the following positions, but, as in previous years, strictly in line with the principles of the merit system: One telegraph operator, 11 third lieutenants, Philippines constabulary, and 1 consulting architect.

#### TRANSPORTATION OF CIVIL EMPLOYEES AND MEMBERS OF FAMILIES.

This Bureau has during the past year continued to arrange for the transportation of not only appointees to the Philippine service, but also of insular employees who after a leave of absence in the United States are entitled to the benefit of the special rate for their return journey, and of the members of the immediate families of such employees and appointees.

The capacity of the limited number of army transports now in service has continued to be heavily taxed during the year by the requirements of the military establishment. Transportation arrangements were again made with the Southern Pacific and Union Pacific railroads and the allied steamship lines operating from San Francisco, and with the northern railway lines and the Boston Steamship Company and the Great Northern Steamship Company from Seattle. This arrangement is substantially a renewal of that described in my last annual report.

Under the regulations governing the matter in the Philippines, when an employee obtains leave of absence with permission to visit the United States he may apply for the privilege of purchasing his return transportation at the reduced rate, but in order to secure the advantages of such rate it is necessary for him to deposit the required amount with this Bureau, or under certain conditions as to the length of service this amount may be advanced to him and deducted from his salary after his return to duty. Such applications are forwarded to this office by the executive bureau at Manila, whereupon the persons entitled to the benefit of the special rate are communicated with and the transportation orders issued.

The following number of persons sailed since October 31, 1904, on transportation orders issued by this Bureau:

Appointees (original, by transfer and reinstatement).....	149
Members of families.....	138
Insular employees returning to duty after a leave of absence in the United States.....	192
Unclassified (including the members of the party accompanying the Secretary of War to the islands) .....	99

A total of 578 persons were thus given the benefit of the special arrangement, and the amount saved by the government of the Philippine Islands since the introduction of the present method has been sufficient to be worthy of note.

#### FILIPINO STUDENTS IN THE UNITED STATES.

There are now 178 Filipino students being educated in the United States at the expense of the Philippine government, 100 having been appointed for the fiscal year 1903, 40 for the year 1904, and 38 for the year 1905.

The health and physical condition of the Filipino students has been good and no serious case of illness—except in one instance, resulting in death—has been reported.

The 1905 students, 35 boys and 3 girls, arrived in San Francisco on the steamship *Manchuria* on September 14, 1905, and after being provided with suitable clothing were immediately distributed to the several institutions selected.

Students supported by the Philippine government are now distributed as follows:

Washington, D. C.:		Lansing, Mich.:	
Georgetown University .....	5	State Agricultural College .....	6
George Washington University. .	4	Indianapolis, Ind.:	
Coast and Geodetic Survey .....	2	Manual Training High School ..	6
Philadelphia, Pa.:		Lafayette, Ind.:	
University of Pennsylvania .....	2	Purdue University .....	8
Women's Medical College .....	1	Bloomington, Ind.:	
Drexel Institute .....	4	Indiana University .....	6
Photo-engraving department,		Notre Dame, Ind.:	
Philadelphia Press .....	1	Notre Dame University .....	13
Pa. Museum School of Art and		St. Mary's Academy .....	2
Design .....	1	Chicago, Ill.:	
Villa Nova, Pa.:		Chicago University .....	8
Villa Nova College .....	1	Armour Institute .....	2
West Chester, Pa.:		Lewis Institute .....	2
State Normal School .....	5	Madison, Wis.:	
Trenton, N. J.:		University of Wisconsin .....	6
State Normal School .....	6	St. Paul, Minn.:	
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.:		St. Catherine's Academy .....	2
Eastman Business College .....	2	Lincoln, Nebr.:	
Brooklyn, N. Y.:		University of Nebraska .....	6
Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute.	2	Iowa City, Iowa:	
Boston, Mass.:		University of Iowa .....	6
Massachusetts Institute of Tech-		Ames, Iowa:	
nology .....	2	State Agricultural College .....	8
Worcester, Mass.:		Dekalb, Ill.:	
Holy Cross College .....	1	State Normal School .....	6
Lowell, Mass.:		Dixon, Ill.:	
Lowell Textile School .....	1	Dixon Business College .....	3
Oswego, N. Y.:		Urbana, Ill.:	
State Normal School .....	6	University of Illinois .....	8
Ithaca, N. Y.:		Normal, Ill.:	
Cornell University .....	5	State Normal University .....	6
Oberlin, Ohio:		Macomb, Ill.:	
Oberlin Conservatory of Music .	1	State Normal School .....	6
Cincinnati, Ohio:		Manhattan, Kans.:	
Cincinnati University .....	6	State Agricultural College .....	6
Ann Arbor, Mich.:		Boulder, Colo.:	
University of Michigan .....	1	University of Colorado .....	1
St. Louis, Mo.:		Riverside, Cal.:	
St. Louis University .....	1	City High School .....	1

They are taking the following courses: Music, textiles, painting, photo-engraving, architecture, and lithography, 1 student in each; Coast and Geodetic Survey, 2; domestic science, 7; medicine, 16; law, 18; business, 8; letters, 6; agriculture, 27; normal, 36; engineering, 52.

It is a pleasure to record that the Manila Jockey Club has provided, after a competitive examination, for the education of two Filipino students selected in this country. These, as well as a number of other Filipino students at the expense of their parents, and others at the expense of philanthropic Americans, are under the supervision of Mr. Wm. Alex Sutherland, the superintendent of the Government students, who exercises over them the same care he gives to those supported by the Government.

The progress of the Filipino students has been uniformly creditable and in certain instances remarkable. The spirit of seriousness and of intelligent and persistent effort which pervades this student body promises success for this undertaking.

Payment of all expenses connected with maintenance and education of these students is made through this Bureau on vouchers duly certified by the superintendent, and when it is remembered that board, room rent, clothing, books, stationery, and miscellaneous expenses for each student are necessarily paid on separate vouchers the work involved is apparent. The cost of educating these students during the period from November 1, 1904, to October 31, 1905, is shown under the head of disbursements.

#### **GAZETTEER.**

Thorough and painstaking work has been done during the past year on the new or revised edition of the Gazetteer. Many changes in provincial and municipal boundaries have been made since the original edition was published. The new work will contain accurate and detailed information as to these changes, and inaccuracies in the original edition due to lack of information at the time of its preparation will be corrected. In addition, new features contributing to its value for official purposes and public utility will be introduced.

#### **PUBLICATIONS.**

##### **LIBRARY OF INSULAR DOCUMENTS:**

The compilation of public documents relative to Cuba and Porto Rico, the Philippines, and other insular possessions, mentioned in the last annual report, has been continued throughout the year.

The library now numbers 305 volumes, made up entirely of Congressional documents and publications issued by the various Executive Departments of this Government and those of the several insular governments. The usefulness and, one might say, the necessity of a compilation of this character is being more fully demonstrated daily, and it is thought that the future will be fruitful of testimony as to the wisdom of its undertaking.

A comprehensive index of the first 215 volumes was prepared in the Bureau, and upon the recommendation of the Secretary of War a concurrent resolution for the printing and binding of 500 copies of the same was passed by the Senate on March 17, 1904, but failed to be acted upon by the House. A supplementary index covering the additional volumes up to the latest possible date is in course of preparation, and it is urgently recommended that 500 copies of both the original and supplementary index be printed and bound as early as possible. An index of this kind if printed and properly distributed will be of value not only to those possessing this library, but to all interested in insular affairs, as it contains not only the titles of the documents but information as to their sources, numbers, and designations, and in this way will afford a ready reference to data otherwise almost impossible to locate. In addition it should be mentioned that the Manila daily newspapers received by the Bureau are from time to time assembled and bound in semiannual volumes available for reference.

## REPORTS OF THE PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

The fifth annual report of the Philippine Commission, containing over 2,500 pages, in three volumes, was issued during the current year, the work incident to its publication, proof-reading, indexing, and distribution having been performed by the Bureau. In addition the acts of the Philippine Commission, numbered from 950 to 1251 and enacted from October 21, 1903, to October 20, 1904, were prepared for printing, indexed, and distributed, the public resolutions and extracts from minutes of proceedings of the Philippine Commission from September, 1900, to August 1904, together with the executive appointments made during that period appearing therein.

The distribution of 2,000 excerpts from the last report of the Commission has also been made during the past year.

## COMPILATION OF ACTS, TREATIES, AND PROCLAMATIONS.

The compilation of acts of Congress, treaties, and proclamations relating to insular and military affairs from March 4, 1897, to March 3, 1903, referred to in my last report, having proved its usefulness, an appendix, including, in addition, similar information as to Panama, covering the period to March 4, 1905, the close of the Fifty-eighth Congress, has been undertaken.

## LAWS RELATING TO PUBLIC LANDS IN PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

The many inquiries concerning public lands in the islands suggested the preparation of a pamphlet embodying the laws and regulations on the subject, and there was prepared in the Bureau and issued during the year a publication bearing the above title. The area of the public domain in the islands, that of individual islands, and the percentage of agricultural lands is first treated of. This is followed by the acts of Congress and those of the Philippine Commission governing the homesteading, selling, and leasing of the public domain, as well as the laws of those bodies concerning mining claims.

There is also included the acts of the Commission governing the use of the public forests and forest reserves, and regulations concerning the same, as well as much information as to the tree species of the islands. There also appears the act of the Commission concerning the acquiring of title to public coal lands. As it contains all the laws, forms, and regulations bearing on these subjects, it will prove an invaluable compendium to those contemplating settlement in the islands, as well as to capital devoted to land, timber, and mining enterprises.

## DOCUMENTS.

During the last year there have been distributed by the Bureau 47,325 documents, consisting of publications issued mainly by the several departments of the Philippine government and of various reports and documents having their origin in this country. In addition, 2,000 copies of The Summary of Commerce of the Philippine Islands are issued monthly and mailed to the business interests and to others as requested. The distribution of the volumes of the recent

Philippine census has in part been handled by the Bureau. A file of requests for documents is kept, and in each case the acknowledgment of the receipt of the document is attached to the request.

#### **CAPTURED INSURGENT RECORDS.**

The compilation of the Philippine insurgent records mentioned in the last report of the Bureau has been continued throughout the past year. Volume I, containing a description of the genesis and growth of the revolutionary sentiment and the revolution against Spain down to Aguinaldo's return, May 19, 1898, is, with its exhibits, now ready for the printer. The greater part of Volume II, containing a synopsis of the succeeding events in the Philippines to July, 1902, the date of the formal declaration of the close of the insurrection, and the date at which the compilation ends, has been written, but is still in a preliminary state and must be submitted to further revision and elaboration. All translations of the documents which will appear as appendices to this volume have been completed, but must be further examined for the purpose of eliminating extraneous matter. An index arranged by dates has been made of all documents translated, which will be of material aid in preparing the index of the whole work.

The recommendation made in the last annual report for the publication of this compilation and the explanatory narrative is renewed.

#### **THE NEW CABLE CODE.**

In a previous report of this Bureau mention was made of the necessity for the consolidation of the cable codes in use, with the addition of a large number of new phrases.

This work has been pushed forward as rapidly as possible with the available force, every moment which could be spared from current work being utilized in the preparation of the consolidated code, and has involved no expense for additional clerk hire.

The saving by the use of the new code will in a very short time warrant the labor expended. The first section, in tabulated form, contains upward of one-half the code expressions heretofore available in any one code, with the added advantage that they were selected directly for the work in hand.

Owing to the surtax on the transmission of figure groups between the cable offices and Washington, code words are being used. These words have been carefully selected, and it is believed those used will prove even less susceptible to error in transmission than the figure groups.

The various codes now in use have in all ten different alphabetical arrangements, while the new code will have but one, though containing many more phrases. Credit for this work is due Mr. N. A. Woodson, chief of the correspondence division, who has been indefatigable in its accomplishment.

#### **CORRESPONDENCE AND RECORDS.**

The correspondence and record work has been large in volume, while the progress of development of the insular government has added somewhat to its complexity.

During the period covered by this report 1,414 telegrams have been sent, 613 cablegrams have been coded and dispatched, while 755 cablegrams have been received and translated, although, as formerly, this means of communication has only been used when absolutely necessary.

So far as the character of the work has permitted much time and labor has been saved by the use of mimeograph form letters. It is estimated that not less than 30,000 letters and approximately 3,000 indorsements have been written, to which should be added between 5,000 and 10,000 form letters, embracing some thirty different forms. Although the number of routine communications received during the year has shown quite a decrease, it is estimated that at least 35,000 to 40,000 letters have reached the Bureau.

All correspondence, reports, circulars, orders, and acts of the Philippine government are recorded under the card-index system, one card being allotted to each subject. At this time there are in current use over 15,200 record and 62,000 consolidated index cards.

The correspondence of the War Department pertaining to the Isthmian Canal Commission, as well as much work in connection with its publications, was handled in this Bureau from early in 1904 until April 21, 1905. On the last-mentioned date all such correspondence and record and index cards were turned over to the office of administration of the Isthmian Canal Commission.

#### **VISIT OF THE CONGRESSIONAL PARTY TO THE PHILIPPINES.**

Conditions in the Philippines justified and required a visit of inspection by the Secretary of War to those islands last summer. It seemed wise to invite as many members of Congress as possible to accompany him on this trip, in order that by personal observation and investigation the legislative needs of the islands might be brought home to those charged with the power and duty of legislation. So desirable was this, in the interest of the islands, that at the suggestion of the Secretary of War the Philippine Commission agreed to pay the transportation expenses of such members of Congress as would visit the islands. Seventy Senators and Representatives were invited, of whom 7 Senators and 24 Representatives accepted.

The transportation companies holding the contract for the transportation of Philippine employees kindly consented to give the same rates to the official members and their families as provided for in the contract for Philippine employees.

The official party was finally made up of the following:

*Congressional guests.*—Senator Francis E. Warren, Senator Nathan B. Scott, Senator Fred T. Dubois, Senator Murphy J. Foster, Senator Thomas M. Patterson, Senator Francis G. Newlands, Senator Chester I. Long, Representative Sereno E. Payne, Representative Charles H. Grosvenor, Representative William P. Hepburn, Representative George W. Smith, Representative David A. De Armond, Representative William A. Jones, Representative Henry A. Cooper, Representative Frederick H. Gillett, Representative Charles Curtis, Representative George Edmund Foss, Representative Ebenezer J. Hill, Representative Theobald Otjen, Representative William M. Howard, Representative Michael E. Driscoll, Representative Charles F. Scott, Representative Ariosto A. Wiley, Representative W. Bourke Cockran, Representative George A. Loud, Representative Nicholas Longworth, Representative Swagar Sherley, Representative Newton W. Gilbert, Representative Duncan E. McKinlay, Representative William B. McKinley, Representative Herbert Parsons.



The Southern Pacific Railroad, represented by its general eastern passenger agent, Mr. L. H. Nutting, did everything in its power to safely and comfortably transport members of the party from their homes to San Francisco and return. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad effectively cooperated.

The connecting steamship line, the Pacific Mail, represented by its vice-president and general manager, Mr. R. P. Schwerin, changed the schedules of its steamers so as to provide the party with the new and commodious *Manchuria* going out and the *Korea* on the return trip, and gave entire satisfaction.

The Secretary of War and several of his party left Washington the afternoon of June 30 over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, arriving and meeting the rest of the party in San Francisco the evening of the 4th of July.

July 6.—Banquet in evening as guests of Manufacturers and Producers' Association of California, Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, Merchants' Association, Merchants' Exchange, San Francisco Board of Trade, California Promotion Committee, California State Board of Trade, at the Palace Hotel.

July 7.—Trip around San Francisco Bay under direction of Major Devol, general superintendent of Army Transport Service; inspection of the harbor defenses of San Francisco and military posts at the Presidio by the Secretary of War and official members of the party only.

At 1 o'clock, the 8th of July, the party sailed from San Francisco on the Pacific Mail steamship *Manchuria*. The following was the itinerary:

July 14.—Arrived Honolulu 7 a. m.; sailed 5 p. m.

July 25.—Arrived Yokohama, Japan; by special train to Tokyo.

July 25-28.—In Tokyo.

July 28.—By special train to Kyoto.

July 30.—By special train to Kobe.

July 30.—Sailed from Kobe on *Manchuria*.

August 1.—Arrived Nagasaki; sailed 6 p. m.

August 5.—Arrived Manila, P. I.

August 13.—Sailed from Manila on transport *Logan*.

August 14.—Arrived at Iloilo 4 p. m.

August 15.—In Iloilo.

August 16.—Trip to Bacolod.

August 16.—Sailed from Iloilo.

August 17.—Arrived at Zamboanga.

August 18.—Sailed from Zamboanga at daylight.

August 18.—Arrived at Jolo 3 p. m.

August 19.—Sailed from Jolo.

August 20.—Arrived at Malabang.

August 20.—Arrived at Zamboanga 8 p. m.

August 21.—Arrived at Camp Overton.

August 22.—Arrived at Cebu.

August 23.—Left Cebu 5 a. m.

August 23.—Off San Juanico Straits 6 p. m.

August 24.—Arrived at Tacloban by coast guard boats.

August 25.—Arrived at Legaspi; by carriages to Albay.

August 26.—Arrived at Sorsogon.

August 27.—Sailed from Sorsogon at 6 a. m.

August 28.—Arrived at Manila.

August 31.—Sailed from Manila on *Logan*.

September 3.—Arrived at Hongkong.

September 3.—Special trip to Canton.

September 4.—Returned to Hongkong from Canton.

September 6.—Sailed from Hongkong on Pacific mail steamship *Korea*

September 7.—Arrived at Amoy, China; left that night.

September 9.—Arrived at Wusung; by small boats to Shanghai.

September 10.—Left Wusung at daylight.

September 11.—Arrived at Nagasaki at noon.

*September 12.*—Left Nagasaki at 11 a. m.

*September 13.*—Arrived at Kobe 12 m.

*September 15.*—Left Kobe at daylight.

*September 16.*—Arrived Yokohama.

*September 17.*—Sailed from Yokohama 3 p. m.

*September 27.*—Arrived San Francisco.

*September 28.*—Left San Francisco 6.30 p. m.

*October 2.*—Arrived Washington, D. C., 3.27 p. m.

At Honolulu the party went by special train, via the Oahu Railroad, to the Ewa sugar plantation.

Among the members of the party were some apprehensive of the effect of the proposition to reduce the duties on Philippine sugar and tobacco, as well as those in favor of the same.

The comparatively short stop at Honolulu was taken advantage of to send a cablegram to the governor-general of the Philippines, stating that it was the desire of the accompanying Senators and Congressmen to hold exhaustive public hearings at Manila and such other places as might be visited for the purpose of becoming thoroughly informed of affairs in the Philippines, and especially with relation to agricultural and commercial conditions relative to the production of sugar and tobacco and the coastwise trade.

As the record of events in Japan and China were mere incidents of the trip, and the visit to those points taken advantage of only during the regular stops of the commercial steamers, no mention of the same will be made herein, but a detailed account of the trip as a whole will be included in a special report to the Secretary of War.

#### IN MANILA.

At 10 o'clock on the morning of August 5 the steamer anchored inside the new breakwater in Manila Harbor, where the party was met by government launches and small craft having on board the governor-general, his cabinet, the commanding general, Division of the Philippines, the admiral of the Asiatic Station, and their staffs, and by other government and municipal officials, and conducted up the Pasig River to the landing at the office of the captain of the port. Here the members of the party were assigned to carriages and conducted to the ayuntamiento, where an address of welcome was made by the mayor of the city and responded to by the Secretary of War.

#### PUBLIC HEARINGS.

During the week's stay in Manila the mornings and afternoons commencing on Monday, the 7th day of August, were devoted to public hearings in the ayuntamiento, the government building, upon the question of Philippine sugar and tobacco, the trade between the United States and the Philippine Islands and between various parts of the Philippine Islands proper, and upon the general economic conditions in the islands. The delegation sat as a legislative committee, being presided over by Senator Scott, of West Virginia, and was attended by Senators, Representatives, and the public. Everybody was invited to be heard on the subject and any member of the party invited to cross-examine, and in addition several executive hearings were held and everybody who so desired was invited to address the delegation.

Incidentally the following programme was carried out:

*August 7.*—Parade, which included civic and industrial features, showing the work accomplished in the schools, the evolution since American occupancy, and the military, the police, and municipal features.

Reception at 9 p. m. by the governor-general at Malacanan Palace.

*August 8.*—Excursion by electric cars on the new electric tramway through the city of Manila.

Dinner at 8 p. m. by chambers of commerce in the Grand Opera House, at which addresses were made.

*August 9.*—Reception 5 to 7 p. m. by the Tobacalera, one of the tobacco industries.

Reception in the evening by the Army and Navy Club.

*August 10.*—Visit and address by the Secretary of War to the normal school.

The Liceo de Manila bestowed the title of honorary president of the association upon William H. Taft.

Reception 5 to 7 p. m. at the Manila (English) Club.

Banquet at 8 p. m. by His Grace Archbishop Harty.

Fireworks 9 to 11 p. m. on the luneta.

*August 11.*—Reception 5 to 7 p. m. at the University Club.

Filipino banquet at 8 p. m. at the Hotel Metropole.

This banquet was opened by an address of welcome by the native Commissioner, Hon. T. H. Pardo de Tavera. He was followed by Filipino officials.

This was probably the most important occasion of the whole visit from the Filipino standpoint, as the Secretary in his speech made clear the views of the Administration upon the present and future of the islands.

*August 12.*—Excursion to the rice-producing province of Bulacan and the sugar-producing province of Pampanga.

Public banquet with addresses at San Fernando. Stop was also made at Malolos.

Ball given by the city of Manila in the ayuntamiento in honor of Miss Roosevelt.

In addition to the above official programme there were many entertainments by native Filipinos, which gave an opportunity to the party to become acquainted with the people. Many members of the delegation gave much time to detail investigation of commercial and economic questions during their stay in Manila in addition to the opportunities offered by the executive hearings above mentioned.

On the 13th of August the entire party embarked on the transport *Logan*, which had been assigned for that purpose by the War Department, for a trip through the southern islands. The following accompanied the party from Manila:

The Governor-General.

Hon. Dean C. Worcester, member of the Philippine Commission.

Hon. James F. Smith, member of the Philippine Commission.

Hon. W. Cameron Forbes, member of the Philippine Commission.

Hon. T. H. Pardo Tavera, member of the Philippine Commission.

Hon. Benito Legarda, member of the Philippine Commission.

Mr. A. W. Fergusson, executive secretary of the Philippine Islands.

Mr. C. C. Calvin, recorder of the Commission.

Gen. H. C. Corbin, commanding Philippine Division.

Lieut. Col. J. D. G. Knight, chief of staff.

Representatives of the press.

The Philippine Commissioners were accompanied by a full complement of translators and stenographers, and every facility was offered to the Congressional members to study conditions by interrogations and conversations with members of the Philippine Commission and other officials, native and American, to make record of the same, as well as to record all hearings which were held at the various stops.

The first stop was at Iloilo, on the Island of Panay. The following was the programme:

*August 15.*—Parade: hearings on sugar and tobacco.

Banquet by the citizens of Iloilo, at which addresses were made by the local officials, the Secretary of War and members of the Congressional delegation, the controlling thought of the latter, as well as in all subsequent speeches by the delegation, was an effort to impress upon the Filipino people the necessity and the dignity of labor.

*August 16.*—Trip to Bacolod, on the sugar-producing Island of Negros, where hearings were held on sugar.

Trip to Camp Joesman, on the adjoining island of Guimaras.

The next stop was at Zamboanga, Island of Mindanao, inhabited by the Mohammedan Moros. The following was the programme:

*August 17.*—Review of native troops.

Visit of datos and representatives of the various Moro tribes—interior, mountain, and Lake Lanao.

Reception at Zamboanga Club.

At Jolo, island of Jolo, the southernmost stop that the party made, the party was driven to a field just outside the walled city to witness the native sports, at which the Sultan of Sulu and several of the datos were present. They were also present that night, August 18, at a reception given by the Army and Navy Club.

Early in the morning of the 19th the *Logan* left Jolo, sailing northwest, by way of Zamboanga, and anchored off Malabang, almost directly south of Lake Lanao, island of Mindanao. This trip was specially taken to give the Senators and Representatives a chance to inspect the route of the proposed railway from Camp Keithley to the northern coast at Overton, a distance of about 25 miles, as it was the purpose of the War Department to ask for an appropriation in the military bill to build this road.

The Secretary of War and the majority of the Senators and Representatives took this trip across Mindanao. They were landed in small boats at Malabang, where cavalry horses and army wagons were supplied for transportation. An early start, with escort, was made and at 4 o'clock Camp Vicars was reached, about 22 miles from Malabang. From Vicars it was necessary to walk down the mountain about 3 miles, over a rough and muddy trail, to Lake Lanao, where two steam launches were awaiting to take the party on the two hours' run across the lake, which is over 12 miles long and 6 miles wide, to Camp Keithley, a regimental post on top of the divide and about 1 mile from the lake. The party spent the night at Keithley as guests of the officers there stationed.

The next morning an early start was made over a road built and with much difficulty maintained by the military. Much work has been and is being done by troops and the use of prisoners, but during the rainy season it is next to impossible, certainly impracticable, for heavy wagons. After a rough ride, which left no doubt, it is believed, in the minds of anyone who made the trip of the wisdom of a railroad to supply Camp Keithley, the party arrived at Overton about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, pretty well worn out. The party was entertained by the officers of the Fourteenth Cavalry, there stationed.

The *Logan* with the members of the party who did not go over the trail in the meantime had steamed around the southeastern point of Mindanao, a distance of about 500 miles, and joined the overland members about an hour after their arrival at Overton.

From Overton the course was almost directly north to Cebu, island of Cebu. The following was the programme:

*August 22.*—Parade in the morning.

Banquet by citizens of Cebu and local officials to the delegation. Cebu had suffered from failure of crops, and of all the places visited more distress was here reported than at any other place. Addresses were made setting forth their condition.

At 6 p. m. the 23d of August the *Logan* anchored off San Juanico Strait, which separates the islands of Samar and Leyte. This strait probably furnishes as beautiful scenery as is found anywhere in the world. Early the next morning the party embarked on coast guard boats, as the *Logan* drew too much water to make the trip through the strait, and arrived at Tacloban, island of Leyte, about noon. The following was the programme:

*August 24.*—Address of welcome and response.

Parade, industrial and military.

Luncheon in the constabulary hall, with addresses by local officials and responses by members of the delegation.

The party returned through the strait in the afternoon, reaching the *Logan* after dark, when anchor was weighed, and on the 25th the *Logan* arrived at Legaspi, province of Albay, island of Luzon. Carriages were here in waiting to convey the party to Albay, the capital of the province of that name, and about 5 miles inland from Legaspi, every foot of the road between Legaspi and Albay being decorated with hemp, bamboo, and other native plants. The programme consisted of a dinner given by the citizens of Legaspi and Albay in the troop mess hall at Camp Daraga.

Albay is one of the great hemp-producing provinces. Crops had been good and prosperity was everywhere evidenced, being apparent in the speeches of welcome which contained no note of discontent but, on the contrary, were full of the opportunities offered to capital of large returns. In fact the provinces of Albay and Sorsogon, due to their hemp productions, are two of the richest in the islands.

At Albay the party visited a hemp plantation, witnessed and had explained to them the method of cutting, stripping, and extracting the fiber. Some members of the delegation tried their hand at pulling the strips of the plant through the hemp knives and came to the conclusion that the great physical exertion required by even a dexterous operator was worth the 2 to 4 pesos per day paid for that service.

The anchorage off the port of Sorsogon was reached on the morning of the 26th. It was necessary to transfer to coast-guard and small boats to get to Sorsogon, some 12 miles inland from anchorage. Most of the party spent the entire day at this point. The following was the programme:

*August 26.*—Review of native troops and industrial floats.

Inspection of industrial exhibits, which had been specially made for the occasion, in a large bamboo structure.

Luncheon by citizens of Sorsogon.

Laying of corner stone of high school building by the Secretary of War.

Formal opening of new cement bridge, named by citizens the Alice Roosevelt Bridge.

Banquet by the citizens of Sorsogon, with many toasts.

There was every evidence of wealth and prosperity at this point. The *Logan* was reached about 1 o'clock that night, and sailed at 6 a. m. the morning of the 27th, reaching Manila the morning of the 28th.

During the three days' stop in Manila most of the time was devoted by the delegation to public and executive hearings.

At Hongkong the party divided, part returning home on the *Korea* and the remainder by way of Peking and Korea.

The objects of the trip it is believed have been more than realized. Interest has been aroused and the truth is known to those who will have to solve the Philippine questions. This trip was fortunate to the mutual interests of the American and Filipino peoples.

The total expense to the Philippine Treasury for the travel of the official party was less than \$10,000. All the details of this entire trip devolved upon the Insular Bureau.

#### LAW OFFICER.

The work of the law officer of the Bureau has been extended during he period since the last annual report. Besides the ordinary routine work of the Bureau, which requires very frequent reference of questions for his opinion, there have been presented for his consideration questions concerning the administration of the customs in the Philippine Islands; its trade-mark law; the status of patents issued under the Spanish administration; the invitations for proposals for the construction of railways in the Philippines; the funds of the American Bank of Manila in the United States on the failure of the bank; certain funds seized, money confiscated, and fines imposed under the military occupation of the Philippines, and the consideration and preparation for trial of the numerous cases for refund of duties exacted by the military authorities in the Philippines, which are now pending in the Court of Claims, as set out in detail in the last report.

Of these, a test case, that of *Lincoln et al. and Warner, Barnes & Co. v. The United States*, brought in the Court of Claims, resulted in a judgment for the Government. The claimants appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States from the decision of the Court of Claims in favor of the Government.

In the Supreme Court the judgment of the Court of Claims was reversed and the Court of Claims was directed to enter judgment for the claimants for the full amounts of their claims, which aggregated \$81,840.07. The syllabus of said decision, stating the grounds therefor, is as follows:

The order of the President of July 12, 1898, directing the levying of duties on goods landed in the Philippine Islands, was a regulation for and during the then existing war with Spain, referred to as definitely as if it had been named, and was not a power for any other military occasion. The right to levy duties thereunder on goods brought from the United States ceased on the termination of the war by the exchange of ratifications of the treaty of peace with Spain on April 11, 1899. (*Dooley v. United States*, 182 U. S., 222.)

After the title to the Philippine Islands passed to the United States by the exchange of ratifications of the treaty of peace, there was nothing in the Philippine insurrection of sufficient gravity to give to the islands the character of foreign countries within the meaning of a tariff act. (*Fourteen Diamond Rings*, 183 U. S., 176.)

Under the act of Congress of July 1, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 691), ratifying the action of the President and the authorities of the government of the Philippine Islands, the ratification is confined to those acts which were in accordance with the provisions of the order of July 12, 1898, and not to the collection of duties after April 11, 1899, which were within such provisions.

As soon as the above decision was rendered a petition and briefs for rehearing were prepared and presented by the Department of Justice

on behalf of the Government. This petition was granted and the matter set for hearing on January 2, 1906, solely on the question whether Congress had power to ratify and legalize the collection of the illegally imposed duties and intended so to do.

On May 1, 1905, there were pending in the Court of Claims cases involving the sum of \$3,485,328.74, on the same account, exclusive of the recovery above; and the number and amount of claims like the above pending in other Federal courts is at present unknown. If the Supreme Court answers the propounded questions in the negative, and so gives judgment for the claimants, it will impose upon the Treasury of the United States a burden of \$4,000,000, in round figures, for money expended in the government of the Philippine Islands and collected from merchants who immediately recouped themselves by sale of the merchandise imported at prices including the duties imposed.

On July 1, 1904, Charles E. Magoon, the law officer of this Bureau, was appointed general counsel for the Isthmian Canal Commission and continued in his service to this Bureau until the appointment of Paul Charlton as his successor, on May 4, 1905.

On April 1, 1905, Mr. Magoon was appointed governor of the Canal Zone, Isthmus of Panama. He took the oath of office on April 3, 1905, and sailed from New York to Panama on May 17, 1905, assuming his duties on his arrival.

Since his appointment the present law officer, in addition to his service to this Bureau, has given frequent service in matters concerning the Isthmian Canal; has drafted or supervised many important matters of contract, and has given counsel in many cases when the necessity for prompt action prevented their reference to the general counsel for the canal or for the Panama Railroad.

There is at present being prepared under his direction a translation and abstract of the documents evidencing the title to lands conveyed to this Government, comprising the Isthmian Canal Zone. There is a large number of documents which have not hitherto been so abstracted and coordinated as to show with exactness what lands within the Canal Zone are the property, respectively, of the Government, of the railroad company, and of individuals. As soon as the translations and abstracts are completed the perfection of the titles conveyed will be taken up on the Isthmus of Panama in cases where it is necessary.

#### ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL.

The work of the Bureau, other than that of the law officer, continues to be performed under the following divisions:

- Correspondence.
- Records.
- Purchasing and disbursing.
- Compilation and Cuban records.
- Statistics.
- Accounting.
- Captured Philippine insurgent records.

On April 19, 1905, Capt. Frank McIntyre, General Staff, was detailed to this Bureau as assistant chief. In order to accept this detail he was relieved from the General Staff.

The Chief of the Bureau was absent from Washington with the Secretary of War in the Philippines during the period from June 30 to

October 2, and again with the Secretary in Panama from October 27 to November 15. During these periods Captain McIntyre acted as Chief of the Bureau. The duties of the office he performed efficiently and with marked ability.

The present force consists of the law officer, 61 clerks, and 11 messengers, laborers, and charwomen. Fifty-nine of these clerks are borne on the so-called regular roll, while two are paid from the unexpended balance of \$2,291.45 remaining on hand July 1, 1905, of the \$30,000 appropriated July 1, 1902, for the purpose of compiling a statement of the receipts and expenditures in Cuba and the Philippine Islands. Without this appropriation it would not have been possible to perform the work demanded by Congress, and it will be entirely expended by the time the next appropriation is made available. In the estimates submitted for the fiscal year 1907 appropriation has been requested so as to continue on the regular roll the two clerks, one at \$1,800 and one at \$1,000, employed from the expiring special appropriation.

In the past year extraordinary and unanticipated demands have been made upon this organization and personnel. Before the reorganization of the last Panama Canal Commission all records and papers pertaining to the office of the Secretary of War relating to the subject of the canal were transferred to the Insular Bureau, and by overtime work and on separate cards were recorded and indexed.

After the appointment of the new Canal Commission, and upon request of its chairman to aid him in the organization of the "Office of Administration of Isthmian Canal Affairs" in Washington, the Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, in addition to his other duties, was, on April 3, 1905, made chief of that office. Recently, the organization of the office having been completed and the work in arrears having been brought up to date, the Secretary of War stated that he needed the entire services of the Chief of this Bureau in the increased work and important demands devolving upon it in the coming winter.

With his approval, therefore, the Chief of this Bureau resigned as chief of the office of administration of Isthmian Canal affairs, which resignation was accepted by the Isthmian Canal Commission to take effect November 15, 1905.

The Insular Bureau lost by draft or transfer to the Panama office its law officer, who became a member of the new Commission and governor of the Canal Zone, in charge of the department of sanitation and government; the assistant to the Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs became the assistant chief of the office of administration; the disbursing agent, Philippine revenues, became the disbursing officer of the Canal office, and the chief of the accounting division of this Bureau became the deputy general auditor. The chief of the record division of the Canal office was also among those drafted.

There were in addition 3 others of its best clerks taken, the Bureau in all losing 9 of its most experienced employees. In addition to those transferred several employees were loaned or detailed, including the chief clerk of the Insular Bureau.

Four additional employees of the Insular Bureau were granted leave of absence without pay as assistants to Colonel Colton, who, upon the suggestion of the President of the United States, was selected by the President of Santo Domingo and appointed by the latter, as collector and general receiver of customs under the *modus vivendi* proposed



and adopted by the President of Santo Domingo pending the consideration of the treaty between the two Governments submitted to the Senate of the United States and the Congress of Santo Domingo for confirmation.

At the request of the Secretary of State one of the clerks was loaned and accompanied, as his secretary and disbursing officer, the special commissioner of the United States to Venezuela. He has been absent four months.

These clerks so drafted and transferred have been found generally and specially proficient in the work assigned them, much of it in an original field demanding a deal of ability and good training. For instance, special mention may be made of the services performed by one of the clerks in the Insular Bureau detailed in the Santo Domingo work, where the duties assigned him were to go to Monte Cristi, organize the customs service, make a trip along the unknown Haitian frontier, learn the country, establish a customs guard, and enforce the service along this wild frontier. The route was unknown, the country infested with bandits, and food and water were uncertain.

With one attendant he made this trip, riding some 200 miles. On the journey was subjected to much hardship, was knocked out in health, but he did what he was directed to do effectively, established the customs guard, showed rare tact in dealing with the local officials, and gained the confidence of his superiors, both American and Dominican officials. His health required him to return to the United States and another employee of the Bureau was sent in his place, who, it is understood, is doing equally well. The former was getting in the Bureau \$1,400, and since his return has been promoted to \$1,600. It is reported that the other men so assigned have rendered satisfactory service in their various fields of work.

The highest salary of any clerk in the Bureau of Insular Affairs is \$2,000, which is received by only one man, the chief clerk. The next highest salaries are \$1,800, received by the chiefs of its various divisions. The total cost of this force is under \$85,000 per annum, and with the kind and amount of work performed it is believed there is no more effective and economical personnel in the Government service.

In the last three or four years some 70 employees from the small force under this Bureau have left it to better their condition, generally by transfer to higher salaried positions in other departments of the Government. It has been shown that the Bureau lost by transfer or detail during the last year for other Government work 20 of its best clerks. During all this time the current work, increasing in importance, has been efficiently performed. Pardonable pride, therefore, may be taken in the belief that the organization upon which it is founded is good, and that it has stood the test of unusual demands.

Respectfully submitted.

CLARENCE R. EDWARDS,  
*Colonel, U. S. Army, Chief of Bureau.*

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

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**REPORT OF THE PHILIPPINE COMMISSION  
TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR.**

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# ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PHILIPPINE COMMISSION TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

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MANILA, P. I., *November 1, 1905.*

SIR: The Philippine Commission has the honor to submit its sixth annual report, covering the period from November 1, 1904, the date of its last report, to November 1, 1905. The report is accompanied by the reports of the governor-general, the secretary of the interior, the secretary of finance and justice, the secretary of public instruction, and the secretary of commerce and police.

## CONDITIONS AS TO PEACE AND ORDER.

In our last annual report we stated that as a result of vigorous operations carried on by the constabulary and other peace agencies of the insular and municipal governments ladronism had largely disappeared and that peace and order prevailed throughout the archipelago, with minor and insignificant exceptions, save in the island of Samar and the Moro Province. At that time the hillmen of Samar, who are fanatical and semibarbarous, under the direction of several shrewd and enterprising leaders, fired by the fanatical teachings of an old Filipino who called himself Papa [Pope] Bulan, began a series of attacks upon the coast towns of the island, in which they were guilty of many cruelties and barbarities. It was then believed that the constabulary forces had succeeded in checking the further progress of this outbreak and that quiet would be speedily restored.

Events proved, however, that we were not correct in our prognostications. The hillmen, who are termed "pulahanes" by the natives, far from subsiding, increased in numbers and activity. Their scattered bands were concentrated by two or three of their leaders and succeeded in surprising and practically annihilating two detachments of the Thirty-eighth Company of Philippine Scouts—natives commanded by American officers—stationed in the towns of Oras and Dolores, on the east coast of the island. In the detachment at Oras there were 20 men under a native sergeant, and in the encounter at Dolores the detachment consisted of 38 soldiers of the Thirty-eighth Company of scouts, 6 ex-scouts, 1 hospital corps man of the Regular Army, under the command of Lieutenant Hayt, who was en route

from the town of Taft to Maslog, a place up the Dolores River. The significant feature of these attacks was that the assailing pulahanes, who probably outnumbered the scouts 10 to 1, succeeded in thus exterminating their adversaries by creeping in through the high grass which surrounded the location of the scouts until they were at close quarters and then making a concerted rush and using their bolos in a hand-to-hand conflict. As a result of these two victories the pulahanes secured 59 carbines and 6 revolvers, but this was of minor importance as compared with the tremendous encouragement which it gave them and the moral effect which it had upon the people of the towns upon the eastern and northern coasts of the island. In order fully to appreciate the situation it must be considered that the eastern coast of Samar lies broadside to the Pacific Ocean, has never been charted, so far as known has no safe harbors, and is exceedingly difficult of approach. There are no roads leading from one side of the island to the other, and as a consequence the constabulary and troops stationed in the towns on this side of the island must be supplied by vessels from the western side, which are liable to many dangers from hidden reefs and sudden storms. As an instance of this, it may be mentioned that the coast-guard cutter *Masbate*, while taking a company of constabulary from Catbalogan, the capital of the province, on the west coast, to reenforce the scout detachment stationed at the town of Taft, and of which Lieutenant Hayt's body of men at Dolores was a part, was wrecked the day before the disaster at Dolores. But for this mishap reenforcements would have reached Taft and Dolores, and the result of the encounter with the pulahanes at the latter place might have been different. The vessel was a total wreck, and it was only through the exertions of the officers in command that the constabulary and crew were, after many narrow escapes, safely landed.

Seeing that in view of the concentration and activity of the pulahanes it would be necessary greatly to strengthen all the detachments of constabulary and scouts scattered among the coast towns for the purpose of giving protection to the people, and sufficient insular forces not being available, the governor-general requested Major-General Corbin, commanding Philippines Division, U. S. Army, to occupy with United States troops the towns on the north and northeast coasts of Samar, which was promptly done, and thereafter operations against the pulahanes were conducted both by regular troops and scouts and by the constabulary, the former being under the control of Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, U. S. Army, and the latter under the direction of the chief of Philippines constabulary, Brig. Gen. Henry T. Allen, who had by direction of the governor-general gone to Samar to take personal charge of operations.

It was obvious that no substantial results could be obtained merely by guarding the coast towns and awaiting the attack of the pulahanes.

Aside from the fact that there was not a sufficient number of regular troops and insular forces to guard and protect all the outlying barrios of the various towns, it was seen that the unfortunate conditions then existing would be indefinitely prolonged unless the pulahanes were put upon the defensive and beaten up in the remote recesses of the mountains which they inhabited. The distances to be traversed from stations along the coast in order to reach the interior of the island, together with the difficult character of the country, made it practically an impossibility to conduct effective operations. It therefore became necessary to open trails and establish posts closer to the pulahan country which would serve as bases of operations. There are a number of rivers of considerable volume which have their sources in the interior of Samar, some of which empty into the Pacific Ocean and others into the sea on the north and west coasts. Nearly all of these streams are navigable for launches and small boats for considerable distances from their mouths, and it was deemed expedient to use these waterways as much as possible. Accordingly, after considerable delay, proper craft were obtained, the naval authorities furnishing some of them for operations upon the river, and subposts were gradually established and made the bases of supply and operation for the detachments who were to operate in the interior. After this was accomplished an aggressive campaign was carried on by the combined forces, but the difficulties of campaigning in such a country as Samar can hardly be appreciated by those who have never seen a tropical jungle which, at least in Samar, is a combination of dense vegetation, morass, and mountain streams. The soil of this island is very rich and the rainfall is tremendously heavy. It has no decided dry season, as is the case throughout the rest of the archipelago, but rains fall heavily during every month in the year. Our detachments are compelled to follow the beds of mountain streams or narrow trails, and the pulahanes, knowing the country thoroughly as they do, were generally in a position to strike either the front or the rear of the detachments toiling along under these discouraging circumstances, or to evade an attack at pleasure. There were numerous small encounters between our forces and the pulahanes, some of them desperate and sanguinary. The long-range rifles of our men were of little value in such a theater of operations. As a rule the officers carried repeating shotguns and found them the best weapons for warfare of this character. Progress was exceedingly slow, although the large pulahan bands gradually disintegrated and smaller bands contented themselves with occasional raids where there was an exposed settlement.

The governor-general, with Commissioners Luzuriaga and Forbes, made a personal visit to Samar in the latter part of November, 1904.

All the presidents of the various towns of the island had been assembled to meet them at the capital, and a general discussion of the situation was had. From the information there and heretofore gathered it was developed that the presidents and municipal councilors in nearly all coast towns had been employed as agents of the large export-houses in Manila to purchase hemp, which is the principal product of the island and in which it is very rich. It was reasonably evident that in very many instances these municipal officials had not dealt fairly with the ignorant people who inhabited the more remote barrios and the hill country, and that they were in the habit of practically taking their hemp at a nominal valuation, or one much below the market price, and turning it into the export houses at the market price. In many cases it was fairly evident that when a producer protested against this imposition he was arrested upon some trumped-up charge, and thus both despoiled and punished. With the sense of injustice and wrong rankling in the breasts of these ignorant people it was an easy matter for shrewd and unscrupulous leaders, some of whom had been outlaws from Spanish times, to organize them into bands for purposes of reprisal and revenge against their oppressors. It seemed, therefore, both politic and just that so soon as the outbreak could be suppressed the causes which led to it should be eradicated. This necessarily involved a total change of administration, both provincial and municipal. It was also seen that if future recrudescences of these raids were to be prevented it was necessary to get more closely in touch with these remote hill people, many of whom had never seen a white man, and whose only real knowledge of civilization was derived from infrequent contact with the people of the coast towns, whom they regarded, and with some degree of reason, as their natural enemies and oppressors. In order to accomplish this it was obviously necessary to open communication with the interior and to establish towns into which the inhabitants could be brought, schools and churches established, and a firm and just administration inaugurated. Upon the return of the governor-general and Commissioners Luzuriaga and Forbes to Manila the whole subject was carefully considered by the Commission, and as a result thereof the then governor of the province of Samar resigned and an American governor was placed in charge. The best available man was Capt. George Curry, then governor of the province of Isabela, in northern Luzon. He came to the islands as a volunteer officer in the early days of American occupation, and was afterwards employed in various responsible positions by the civil government and had always shown administrative capacity of a high order. He was sympathetic and kind, but at the same time firm and courageous. He spoke several native dialects and possessed to a rare degree the faculty of engaging the affections of the people with whom he came in contact. Alto-

gether he was admirably equipped for the work assigned him. He had been governor of the province of Isabela, and conditions which existed there when he took charge were not very different from those in Samar. There were in Isabela several populous non-Christian tribes who were hostile to the Filipinos largely for the same reasons which had created bad blood in Samar. His administration was remarkably successful. He spent the major portion of his time in going about from one barrio to another, hearing the complaints of the people, correcting abuses, and weeding out incompetent municipal officials. He also extended his visits to the non-Christian tribes, going among them without a guard, sleeping in their houses, and conferring with their headmen. As a result he soon acquired the complete confidence of the people and they became pacified, contented, and prosperous. It was believed by the Commission that he could be safely transferred to Samar, which offered a larger and perhaps more difficult field of operations. Accordingly, as soon as he could wind up his affairs in Isabela and install his successor, he was placed in charge as provincial governor of Samar. In the meantime an arrangement was made between Generals Carter and Allen in which the former was given the exclusive control of the east, northeast, and north sides of the island, and the constabulary took exclusive control of the northwest and west sides of the island, and a vigorous campaign was begun and continued until all the pulahan leaders of any importance were killed or captured and their bands dispersed. The majority of the guns which they formerly held was also recaptured. In April Governor Curry took charge, and he has been industriously occupied in visiting and reorganizing various municipalities and getting into touch with the people. He is also laying out trails and establishing interior towns among the hill people.

The good effect of the work done by him is already apparent. Many of the pulahanes have voluntarily surrendered, bringing in their guns, and it now looks as if the worst were over in Samar. It is obvious, however, that until the people of the interior have all been gathered into the towns being established among them, and have been brought into contact with civilizing influences, his work is but begun. In order to facilitate his efforts the provincial board of Samar has been given authority, by act No. 1398, to apply to such towns as may be established, or wherever it is deemed desirable, the provisions of acts Nos. 1396 and 1397, which establish local governments among the non-Christian tribes. This is not only a just and humane policy, but, in our opinion, is the only sensible thing to be done. As a rule the hill people are naturally neither intractable nor vicious, but they are ignorant and semibarbarous, and the same is true of many of the people inhabiting the more remote barrios of the coast towns of Samar. To give to them local self-government as provided by the municipal code



for the civilized Filipinos is unwise, not to say ridiculous, and can only be productive of all sorts of abuses, which will surely culminate in disorder. If they are really to be developed and civilized, their first need is a simple, strong, paternal government, by which they must be guided and protected in their rights of person and property. It is not doubted that with this kind of government, when schools and churches are established among them and they are made to appreciate the benefits and blessings of decent and orderly living, they will become law-abiding and prosperous.

The Tagalog provinces of Luzon, and especially the province of Cavite, have always been afflicted by ladrone bands, generally recruited from the idle and vicious classes, who preyed upon the people. Cavite in particular has been the theater of their operations, and it has passed into a proverb among the Filipinos that "Cavite is the mother of ladrones." This province lies upon Manila Bay, and the country slopes back to the mountains which form its southern boundary. It is intersected by many streams, which cut deep into the volcanic rock and which empty into the bay. The soil is rich, and where not cultivated is covered with a thick, heavy jungle, and the adjoining provinces of Rizal and La Laguna, on the north and east, and Batangas, on the south, possess the same general physical characteristics, so that the more remote sections of these provinces furnish ideal lurking places for outlaws and bandits, who have been accustomed to raid the cultivated portions of the country along the shores of Manila Bay and Laguna de Bay. Owing to the vigorous efforts of the authorities for several years past, many of these bands have been destroyed, and at the time the last report of the Commission was made to the Secretary of War there was little ladrone activity in these two provinces, although there still remained undisposed of several outlaws, one or two of whom were noted during the Spanish régime. It was also known that these bands had under their control two or three hundred rifles, left over from the insurrection, but as the bands were inactive and spent their time principally in avoiding the constabulary it was believed that they could be gradually picked up one by one, and would give little trouble in the future; but in the autumn of 1904 it became necessary to withdraw a number of constabulary and scout companies from these provinces, to assist in suppressing disorder which had broken out in the province of Samar. At the same time the enlistments of many of the constabulary and scout soldiers expired, so that the available and efficient forces in these provinces were comparatively small. There was at this time also considerable activity among the small group of irreconcilables in Manila, who began agitating for immediate independence, doubtless because of the supposed effect it would have on the Presidential election then pending in the United States, in which the Philippines was a large topic of discussion.

Evidently this was regarded as a favorable time for a demonstration by Felizardo, Montalon, De Vega, Oruga, Sakay, and other ladrone leaders of more or less importance or prominence. All of these men had been officers of the Filipino army during the insurrection, and most of them had criminal records during the Spanish régime.

Sakay was an ex-barber from Manila, who took to the woods some two and a half years since and found refuge in the mountains of Rizal Province. He had about a dozen followers armed with rifles, and styled himself "Dictator of the Filipino Republic," and issued frequent manifestos, while spending most of his time dodging the police. Whether the sudden and concerted activity exhibited by these leaders was due to political considerations or not has been a subject of discussion. There are not lacking strong evidences to show that this was at least a factor. Montalon was regarded as the commander of all the ladrones, and held a sort of loose and indefinite authority over them, although Felizardo was by far the more dangerous man. The former styled himself "Lieutenant-General of the Army of Liberation," and the other leaders sported correspondingly high-sounding titles. Whatever may have been the cause of their sudden activity, they attacked the town of San Pedro Tunasan in November last, which is in the province of La Laguna, near the Cavite border, surprised the police, and secured three guns. About the same time 30 desperate prisoners from the military prison at Malahi Island, in Laguna de Bay, who were being conveyed on a launch from their work, overpowered and killed their guards and obtained their rifles and joined the bandits. Shortly thereafter an attack was made upon Parañaque, a town on the bay shore, about 6 miles from Manila, in the province of Rizal, near the Cavite line, surprising a body of native constabulary commanded by a corporal, whom they killed, and whose rifles they secured. On January 5 the town of Taal, in Batangas, near the southern boundary of Cavite, was attacked, the municipal police making only a show of resistance, the ladrones securing 35 guns and a considerable amount of ammunition. The attack upon this town was made in the early evening, and, as afterwards developed, the ladrones in large numbers had been in its immediate vicinity for a number of days, and it was generally known in the neighborhood that the attack would be made, although no hint of it was given the constabulary officers nearby, and there was much evidence tending to show collusion between numbers of the townspeople and the bandits.

Brigadier-General Allen, chief of Philippines constabulary, had been absent for more than a month in the province of Samar in personal charge of operations there. It was therefore determined to organize a provisional constabulary district composed of the four

provinces of Cavite, Batangas, La Laguna, and Rizal, and Col. D. J. Baker, second assistant chief, was put in command, with a view to making a vigorous campaign against the ladrones and exterminating them. The Filipino provincial governors of La Laguna and Rizal were alert and most efficient in cooperating with the constabulary. They were especially valuable in impressing upon their people the vital importance of giving prompt information whenever ladrone bands entered the limits of their towns and in directing and utilizing the police forces of the municipalities. The consequence was that the outlaws rarely entered those provinces, and when they did so were speedily driven out. Unfortunately neither the people of Cavite nor of Batangas were inclined to cooperate, and as a result those two provinces were overrun with ladrones. Colonel Baker at once began to draw from the peaceful provinces considerable numbers of constabulary to reenforce those in Cavite and Batangas. While thus actively preparing for offensive operations, the combined forces of Felizardo, Montalon, Lucio de Vega, Pructuoso Vito, and numerous lesser leaders attacked the town of San Francisco de Malabon, in Cavite, about 7 o'clock in the evening of January 24. The town was garrisoned by 50 constabulary soldiers, commanded by a native officer. There were also in the town seven scouts, who had been left there as a guard over government property, but who formed no part of the regular garrison. The officer in charge seems to have had no thought of an attack and was unaware of danger until in the darkness the advance band of ladrones, dressed as constabulary, approached the barracks where some of his men and most of his guns were. When challenged by the guards the ladrones replied that they were constabulary from the neighboring pueblo of Buenavista, made a sudden dash for the building, killed or wounded three or four men, and seized 26 carbines and 1,300 rounds of ammunition. The surprise was complete, but the young Filipino lieutenant in charge, although careless, was not lacking in courage and immediately rallied such of his men as could be found, and, together with the seven scouts, who at once came to his aid, put up a vigorous resistance and finally drove them out of the town, but not until the ladrones had looted the municipal treasury and obtained an additional rifle belonging to the municipal police. Contract Surg. J. A. O'Neill was also in the town with his wife and daughter, and was killed by the outlaws while attempting to take his family to a place of safety.

Ex-Governor Mariano Trias, whose home is in San Francisco de Malabon, is its most prominent citizen. During the insurrection he was second in command to Aguinaldo, and afterwards he was appointed by Governor Taft as provincial governor of Cavite, and thereafter was elected to the same office. He had, however, resigned

more than a year ago. He was a member of the honorary commission which visited the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis and had returned about the 1st of October of last year. One of the principal objects of this raid by the ladrones, as was afterwards ascertained, was to capture and murder him. As an explanation of their hostility toward Mr. Trias it should be stated that since his return from St. Louis he had been cooperating with Major Shanks, Fourth United States Infantry, the governor of Cavite Province, in procuring information, through his tenants, as to the movements and hiding places of the ladrones and was openly and notoriously doing all he could for their suppression. His attitude in this regard was in refreshing contrast to that of the great majority of the principal men of his province, most of whom were quiescent through fear of consequences, and some of whom were probably secretly in sympathy with the ladrones. In order fully to appreciate the situation it should be stated that not only was this province cursed with the depredations of the organized ladrone bands above referred to, but there existed bitter jealousies and feuds between many of the most prominent citizens of the province. Emilio Aguinaldo was a native of Cavite, and there began the insurrection against the Spanish authorities, and naturally he had drawn around him from Cavite the principal portion of his followers, many of whom became prominent and were made generals or high officers of more or less note in the subsequent insurrection against American authority. The short-lived Filipino republic seems to have lasted long enough to have developed a large crop of feuds between these generals, which continue to the present time. When Mr. Trias was governor he found himself so much embarrassed by the opposition and hostility of many of the principal men of the province that it was deemed advisable by Governor Taft to accept his resignation and to appoint Major Shanks in his stead. The latter was an officer who had served in the province during the insurrection, knew its people, and was thoroughly acquainted with its condition. He was also a man of great energy, an accomplished soldier, and a humane gentleman, and in every way fitted for the delicate and responsible position which he assumed. There is strong evidence tending to show that the attack upon San Francisco de Malabon was engineered by some prominent men of the province for the purpose of getting Trias out of the way, he being regarded as their enemy and rival. He managed to escape from the assailants of the town only by jumping through a window and submerging himself in a canal, which flowed in the rear of his premises, until the ladrones were driven off, but they succeeded in capturing his wife and his two children and taking them away with them. Mrs. Trias, who is a young and accomplished woman, was shockingly abused by her captors, who, among other cruelties, broke one of her

ribs with the butt of a gun and forced her and her little children, barefooted, to accompany them in their retreat. It can readily be understood how greatly encouraged were Felizardo, Montalon, and the whole ladrone outfit by these, to them, phenomenal successes. They had always had a very considerable following scattered through the towns of Cavite and the neighboring provinces, many of whom were "fences" for their stolen cattle and other plunder, and by reason of their activity and cruelty had thoroughly intimidated the otherwise peaceable and law-abiding among the masses of the people. The general statement as to their cruelty hardly conveys a fair idea of the meaning sought to be given. In every instance where they were able to get their hands on any man whom they suspected of having given information to the authorities or of being unfriendly to them they either murdered him outright or cut off his lips or ears or cut the tendons of his legs, thus furnishing grim object lessons to the country people of what they might expect if they took sides with the constituted authorities or failed in giving aid to the ladrones in the shape of supplies or money upon demand. Several municipal officials who in obedience to their sworn duty gave information of the presence of some ladrones in the barrios were thus maltreated. A justice of the peace who dared to bind over a ladrone was sentenced to death by an outlaw band and kidnapped by them, but managed to escape while they were carrying him in the night to their retreat. Rumors were also circulated among the ignorant people that Japan had declared war against the Americans and that a Japanese force had landed upon Luzon and was coming to their aid. While this seems absurd, its influence upon an ignorant and excitable population, when taken in connection with their repeated ladrone successes, can hardly be appreciated by the more intelligent.

This was the situation which confronted the authorities in the latter part of January, 1905. After full consultation by the governor-general with the Commission and with Major-General Corbin, commanding Philippines Division, it was determined that the time had passed for halfway measures. At the request of the governor-general the latter detailed one battalion of the Second Cavalry under Maj. Frederick W. Sibley and one battalion of the Seventh Infantry under Maj. Walter K. Wright, both battalions being commanded by Major Sibley, to take station in the province of Cavite and to cooperate with Colonel Baker and Major Shanks, the latter having agreed to take command of a battalion of native scouts, also stationed in Cavite, in addition to his regular duties as provincial governor. At the same time it was deemed advisable to suspend the writ of habeas corpus in the provinces of Cavite and Batangas, which was accordingly authorized by the Commission and was done by the governor-general by a public executive order on January 31 of this year. A persistent

and relentless campaign against the outlaws was immediately inaugurated. Majors Sibley and Shanks in cooperation directly supervised the work in the province of Cavite, Colonel Baker taking immediate charge in Batangas. There were by this time something over 500 armed ladrones in the two provinces. The problem to be solved by the forces in the field was principally to get at them. The country was intersected with numberless blind trails known only to the ladrones, which led to their haunts, and it was useless to conduct a campaign in the ordinary way. It was easy for them when pressed to bury their guns and scatter themselves among the people of outlying barrios, many of whom were their relatives or sympathizers and none of whom dare to give information. The ladrones were thus in a position to draw supplies at will from the people and to unite or disperse as occasion might require. It was obvious that no real progress could be made so long as this state of affairs existed, and accordingly, pursuant to the provisions of section 6 of act No. 781, which authorizes reconcentration of the inhabitants under the circumstances therein stated, it was determined to depopulate all of the outlying barrios and draw the people most exposed to ladrone raids and influences into the poblaciones or inhabited portions of the towns, which was accordingly done. The people were allowed, of course, to take with them their food supplies of every sort, together with their cattle and household property, and proper provision was made for their comfort by building temporary houses fully as good as those they ordinarily occupied. Major Shanks, who overlooked the people immediately and through a corps of efficient subordinates, including several competent medical men, saw to it that there was no suffering, and the Commission furnished him means to prosecute road and bridge building on quite an extensive scale so as to give them employment. The immediate effect of this reconcentration was to cut off the ready source of food supply which the outlaws theretofore had and to force them more into the open where they could be reached. It also furnished protection to the law-abiding people against spoliation and outrage; and finally it brought pressure to bear upon the prominent citizens of the provinces affected who had theretofore at least stood aloof and given no aid to the authorities. As a result of this measure the officers in charge soon began to get reliable information and guides and to track the outlaws to their hiding places. Numerous small skirmishes took place between the regular soldiers, scouts, and constabulary on the one hand and the ladrone bands on the other, and the pressure was steadily increased so that in the course of sixty days the larger bands began to disintegrate and to break up into small squads, which enabled our officers to correspondingly increase the number and decrease the size of their detachments, but still the results were slow and the work enormous. No move-

ments against the ladrones were undertaken in the daytime, as they had a system of spies which always gave them advance information of the coming of our soldiers. What our men did was to rest during the day and with guides to thread the mazes of the jungle during the night. Many of the ladrone leaders were killed, many captured, and the smaller fry surrendered in considerable numbers; so that by the middle of July there remained only Felizardo, Montalon, and De Vega, with perhaps 20 followers with guns. However, so long as these men remained unaccounted for the work was not done. As the rainy season was on and the number of ladrones had been so diminished it was not deemed necessary to continue the troops of the Regular Army in the field and they were withdrawn from the province and returned to their former stations.

Colonel Baker thereupon transferred his headquarters from Batangas to Cavite and took immediate charge of the pursuit of Felizardo, Montalon, and de Vega, the last ladrones of any importance. They were repeatedly beaten up in their hiding places and were not able to rest two nights in one place. Felizardo has finally been killed. Montalon and de Vega are still in hiding with a few men and eight guns. All the forces in operation in Cavite and Batangas from beginning to end captured over 500 effective firearms, and there are now outstanding, remaining to be gathered in, only this small band of ladrones, with the number of guns mentioned. During the period of reconcentration the people affected as a rule were allowed to go out to their fields during the day for the purpose of tilling and planting them, being required to return at night within the zone of reconcentration. As the affected districts were from time to time cleared of ladrones, the people were permitted to return to their homes. This process was gradual, but by the middle of July there was no longer a vestige of reconcentration. Moreover, as it became evident to the inhabitants of the infected provinces that the Government was in deadly earnest and proposed finally to make an end to ladronism their attitude underwent a material change, so that when one or two ladrones came into a barrio they were either seized or driven out by the people themselves. The suspension of the writ of habeas corpus was revoked as soon as it became apparent that it could safely be done, because of the disposition of the people not to harbor the few remaining ladrones and to give information of their whereabouts. We are informed that since the practical extermination of outlaws in the provinces of Cavite and Batangas the area of cultivated land has largely increased. Prior to this time the richest portion of the province of Cavite, lying in the foothills, had been almost entirely abandoned because of the lack of protection to the inhabitants, but since protection has been assured them and the menace to life and property no longer exists they are returning to their old homes, re-

building their houses, and preparing their lands for cultivation. As a consequence there is to-day more land in cultivation in these two provinces than at any time since the insurrection of 1896.

While it is too much to expect that there will not be occasional instances of bad robberies here and there, yet the hope may fairly be indulged in that there will not hereafter again be organized operations upon any considerable scale, both because of the unprofitableness of the business and of the lack of firearms with which to intimidate and hold up the peaceable and inoffensive people. Moreover, there has been instilled into the minds of the people in the infected districts a belief in the ability of the Government to put down outlawry and protect them from oppression and outrage and also a wholesome fear in the hearts of the evil-minded who were disposed to live without work and to prey upon their neighbors.

In our last annual report we gave a full outline of the system of government established for the Moros and other non-Christian tribes inhabiting the Moro Province, their attitude toward the government so established, and the general conditions there existing. It is therefore not deemed necessary to do more than to supplement briefly what was there said by stating that while there still exists considerable distrust and latest hostility toward Americans among those Moros inhabiting the Lake Lanao and upper portion of the Rio Grande regions and among those living on the island of Jolo, there has been, on the whole, considerable change among them for the better. Dato Ali, who has been in open hostility during the entire year, has very recently been killed and his band dispersed. There was also an outbreak in the island of Jolo, headed by a renegade Moro who had fled from north Borneo after having committed various crimes there and who had succeeded in gathering around him a considerable following. However, he was finally killed and his followers dispersed. The great mass of the Moros, who are the only hostiles in the province, are pursuing their ordinary vocations and seem to have accepted the inevitable. There has been considerable progress and development along agricultural lines. Both exports and imports have considerably increased, and the outlook for the future of this great province is distinctly encouraging.

#### INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS.

With the exceptions of the disorders above referred to in the provinces of Cavite, Batangas, Samar, and the Moro Province, quiet and order have generally prevailed throughout the archipelago. There have been here and there occasional raids of minor importance from small bands of gang robbers, which have readily been dealt with by the local police, but, on the whole, life and property have been as safe as in other civilized countries. As a consequence there is more



land under cultivation than at any time since the year 1896. In many provinces there is fully as much land under cultivation as ever before, and in all of them the only drawback to the full cultivation of all lands heretofore cultivated has been the lack of carabaos and other draft animals, which, unfortunately, as has heretofore been reported, have suffered greatly from the ravages of rinderpest and other cattle diseases. We are glad to be able to report, however, that through the energetic work of our veterinary corps rinderpest has been held in check and the number of cattle is steadily increasing, so that in the next year or two there will be a sufficient supply available for all needed purposes.

Slowly but surely the ravages of war and pestilence are being repaired, and the material condition of the people improved. As evidence of this it is pertinent to state that exports, exclusive of currency, during the fiscal year 1904 amounted to \$30,226,127, and for the fiscal year 1905 to \$32,355,865, an increase of \$2,129,738. This is a creditable showing, especially when it is remembered that in Cavite, Batangas, and Samar, which produce hemp, copra, and sugar on a considerable scale, there was much disturbance, as above indicated. The imports for the fiscal year 1905 were \$30,879,048, as compared with \$33,221,251 for the preceding year, a net decrease of \$2,342,203. Upon investigation, however, it is disclosed that this decrease is entirely due to the falling off in importations of rice, which is the principal article of food of the people of the islands. It is significant that in the fiscal year 1904 there were imported into these islands 727,124,332 piculs of rice, valued at \$11,548,814, and for the fiscal year 1905 only 563,285,346 piculs, valued at \$7,456,738. In other words, more than \$4,000,000 less was sent out of the islands last year for rice than during the preceding year. This simple statement tells its own story. Investigation discloses that there is a considerably larger area of land sown to rice this year than last, and crop prospects are unusually good, so that we may confidently expect, unless some unforeseen disaster occurs, a still further decrease in rice importations during the coming year.

The introduction of modern and improved agricultural machinery is being urged upon the people by the bureau of agriculture. At the various experiment stations established by the insular government such machinery is being used, and the people in large numbers come to see it in practical operation. The ordinary American plow, reaper, harrow, and hoe are gradually being introduced. The Filipinos readily appreciate the difference between their crude agricultural implements and those employed by us, and are quick to perceive the advantages of modern methods. There is springing up a small but quite encouraging demand among them for our implements, which it is believed will steadily increase. A number of persons, American

and Spanish, have been engaged in the effort to perfect a cheap and practical hemp-stripping machine. Heretofore it has been supposed that this stripping could only be successfully accomplished by hand, but already there have been several hand and power stripping machines invented, which seem to make certain that in the near future they will supersede the present slow and laborious methods employed by the natives. As the present methods involve a waste of nearly one-half of the fiber, which probably can and will be saved by improved machinery, it can readily be understood how important to these people are inventions of this character.

#### REFORMS IN ADMINISTRATION.

The various bureaus and offices which compose the present insular administration were created shortly after American occupation and at a time of very considerable confusion and disturbance. The most that was attempted was to set up a fairly workable organization, patterned in miniature after the corresponding bureaus and offices in Washington. While the machinery thus set in motion has worked well and with a fair degree of economy, the observation and experience of several years has convinced the Commission that there was considerable unnecessary duplication of work in the various bureaus, and that, aside from this, there was a considerable amount of misdirected energy and lost motion in many of the bureaus which could and ought to be corrected without in the least impairing the efficiency of the service. Again, there was a considerable amount of work being done which, while in itself useful and not unimportant, was yet not absolutely essential and which absorbed money which could be utilized in other and more important directions. It was believed also that in many of the bureaus the paper work was unnecessarily elaborate and that the methods in vogue generally might in many particulars be simplified with advantage. In view of these considerations, the governor-general appointed a committee on April 1, 1905, composed of Commissioner Forbes, chairman, and the following members: W. Morgan Shuster, collector of customs for the Philippine Islands; Charles H. Sleeper, member of municipal board of Manila; Frank W. Carpenter, assistant executive secretary for the Philippine Islands, with directions to make a thorough and exhaustive examination of all the bureaus and offices of the government and to report thereon and recommend needed reforms. The committee addressed itself assiduously to the performance of its duties and spent five months or more in a careful and detailed examination of each and every office of the government. The results of their labors were embodied in an interesting report in which they recommended the abolition of a number of minor bureaus and their consolidation as divisions of larger bureaus carrying on cognate work, and recom-

mended that a considerable number of positions be abolished, numerous changes in function and administrative methods effected, and numerous reductions made. The Commission has already acted upon their recommendations looking to a reorganization of the various bureaus of the government by cutting down their number from 34 to 25 and readjusting their duties in general conformity to the recommendations made by the passage of act No. 1407, enacted October 26, 1905; and in the appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1906, which is now under consideration, it will in the main follow the recommendations of the committee with reference to the reduction of expenses. It is believed that as a result of their labors there will accrue to the insular government a saving of at least \$1,000,000 in its expenses of administration. It is proper to say that the general administration of the various bureaus and offices of this government was found by the committee to be eminently satisfactory, the chiefs of bureaus being as a rule earnest and efficient and the employees of good character, capable, and willing to work to meet any reasonable demands made upon them in the matter of service. It was furthermore evident that each and all of them were working fully as many hours every day as could legitimately be expected of men in the Tropics. The saving to be made consists in the simplification of methods and reduction of personnel where not absolutely required. The Commission has felt that however unpleasant it might be thus to reduce expenses, in view of the limited resources of the people it was important that no useless or unnecessary expenditures should be indulged in.

#### TAX REFORMS.

The military government first established here adopted virtually without change the Spanish customs and internal-revenue laws as they found them. The largest single source of revenue was derived from what was known as the *cedula personal* or head tax; next in importance was the customs, opium farming and lotteries, and lastly the industrial taxes on occupations and privileges. The Commission reduced the head tax so that it yielded only about one-fifth of the revenue derived therefrom by the Spaniards. It also enacted a new customs law the schedules of which were believed to be much more equitable, and which cut down the rate of duty from an average of 25 per cent to an average of 18 per cent *ad valorem*. However, the Commission also levied for the first time a small tax on all lands, the proceeds of which were by law devoted exclusively to the use of the provinces and municipalities. No land tax had ever theretofore been imposed upon the people. While this tax was manifestly just, and was devoted solely to the maintenance of the local governments of the people, it was not kindly received by them and has always

been the subject of more or less complaint. This has been accentuated by reason of the difficulty experienced by the Commission with the agencies at its disposition in obtaining a thoroughly equitable assessment of the lands so taxed. While the machinery was theoretically well adapted to the purpose, the assessments had to be made through the municipal officials, and it was found that in very many instances assessments were ridiculously low and in others much too high, and that in some instances the man of influence and popularity almost escaped taxation while the individual who was unpopular or obnoxious found his lands greatly overassessed. Moreover, the land titles of the islands were found to be in a state of utter confusion, and probably 95 per cent of the occupants of lands had no paper titles thereto, but rested solely upon the possession of themselves and their ancestors for greater or less periods, and it was difficult to say in most instances whether the government was selling land actually belonging to the delinquent taxpayer or land which in reality was owned by the government itself. Finally, experience showed that very many of the people failed to understand or appreciate the effect of the sale of their lands for nonpayment of taxes, and for the first time understood the disastrous effects to them when they were evicted. The great epidemic among the working animals of the people which swept over the islands two years or more ago largely paralyzed agricultural industry and many of the people were unable to pay their taxes. It can readily be understood that evictions under such circumstances produced great discontent. Fortunately most of the lands thus sold were struck off to the municipalities, and they were directed by executive order of the governor-general not to resell the lands and not to make evictions until further orders. The Commission became satisfied that under all the circumstances, so far as practicable, it was far better to raise its revenues wholly by indirect taxation. Having this in view, and also believing that the time was not very remote when the Congress of the United States would inaugurate free trade, or at the very least would greatly reduce all duties between the mainland and the islands, the Commission deemed it expedient to enact an internal-revenue law which should supersede the Spanish industrial-tax law and at the same time yield a considerably larger revenue, which was much needed and, indeed, indispensable to assist in completing the harbor improvements then under way in Manila, Cebu, and Iloilo, the three principal ports of entry of the islands, and other works of internal improvement, and enable the superseding of the land tax. These works were inaugurated several years ago when the insular government had a considerable surplus on hand in the treasury and when it was supposed that this, together with the customs receipts and other revenues, would be entirely adequate for their completion and at the same time to pro-

ORIGINAL SOURCE AUTHORITY  
"THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS" BY W. C. F.

Ms. Ch. VI, p. 23. Print. Vol. I, p. 255.

vide for current expenses. Unfortunately, however, the customs receipts steadily declined during the years 1903 and 1904, due principally to the disastrous effects of the cattle plague, cholera, and other casualties, which greatly reduced the purchasing power of the people for the time being. Moreover, the steady withdrawal of large bodies of American troops from the islands decreased the volume of business, and finally the change made in the currency resulted in a general liquidation, all of which had the effect of decreasing customs receipts. Accordingly, the Commission, by Act No. 1189, put into force on August 1, 1904, an internal-revenue law which imposed very moderate taxes upon distilled spirits, manufactured tobacco, etc., and upon certain occupations. At the same time it abolished the great majority of the Spanish industrial taxes, which were so adjusted as to fall most heavily upon the poorer classes and permitted the larger merchants, manufacturers, and business men to escape with comparatively little taxation.

Although the sum realized from this law during the first year of its operation amounted only to ₱5,995,004.70, it excited much opposition, especially among the manufacturers of distilled spirits and tobacco, and although it benefited and indeed relieved from taxation a multitude of small dealers, abolishing as it did more than three hundred occupation taxes of various kinds, it was little understood by the very people most benefited, while the large manufacturers who found their taxes greatly increased, although ultimately reimbursed by the consumer, were loud in their denunciations of the law. It has now been in operation a little more than a year, and the great number of the poorer people who find themselves benefited by it appreciate that fact and are satisfied. The manufacturers of tobacco merely added the tax to their former prices, and they have found that their sales have not decreased. The distillers pursued the unwise course of charging for their goods a considerable increase over and above their former prices plus the tax, and the retailers in turn doubled and in some instances trebled their prices. At least this was the case in the city of Manila, and as a consequence their sales largely decreased. There has, however, been a considerable increase in the output of the distilleries located in the provinces, which have become competitors of the Manila distilleries to a larger extent than ever before, and it is believed that competition will soon regulate matters and that there will be no appreciable decrease in the output of the distilleries.

The Congress of the United States, by its act approved on the 6th of February of this year, authorized the issuance of improvement bonds to the amount of \$5,000,000, one-half of which have been issued and the proceeds of which have relieved the general revenues of the islands from the burden of completing the permanent improvements above referred to, and this, with the economies of administration

being inaugurated, will enable the Commission to suspend for a period of years the land tax and yet give to the provinces and municipalities the amount of money heretofore derived by them from that source and at the same time to meet all current expenses.

#### FRIAR LAND PURCHASE.

In our last annual report a full account was given of the progress made toward concluding the purchase of what are known as the friar lands, embracing some 400,000 acres of agricultural land, for the prices and under the conditions therein set forth. It was there stated that the government had received title and paid for the estates of three of the religious orders, but that there was a difference between the government and the holding company of the lands of the Dominican order as to the title to three of their estates and also as to the construction of one phase of the preliminary contract. The Commission has at all times been prepared to carry out its contract with the company whenever the latter could give such titles as the government's attorneys declared to be good and sufficient. After protracted negotiations, as the representative of the company declined to meet what seemed to be the legitimate demands of the government, the governor-general proposed, with the approval of the Commission, at once to pay for five of the eight haciendas, the titles of which were satisfactory, and as to the other three haciendas to submit an agreed case to the supreme court of the islands to determine whether the titles offered were sufficient, and if so at once to accept them and pay the money, but, on the other hand, if the court should hold the titles not good then the company was to perfect the titles, as it could readily do. There was besides a minor dispute also over the question of shortages in area as disclosed by the government survey, which it was proposed to submit also to the court for determination. The representative of the company declined this manifestly fair offer and declared the trade off, and at the same time went to Washington to lay his case before the Secretary of War. Having failed in accomplishing anything by this step, after the lapse of several months negotiations were again renewed, and the company agreed to make the titles to the other three haciendas in question as demanded by the government and also agreed to a fair abatement in the matter of shortage of area, and thereupon the trade was concluded, conveyance made, and the purchase price paid on October 20, 1905. The chief of the bureau of public lands, who is intrusted with the duty of administering the friar lands, is now engaged with a considerable force in locating the actual settlers upon the lands, making temporary leases to them, and properly subdividing the property. This is work

of no little difficulty and complexity, and while considerable progress has been made much remains to be done. It is hoped and believed that the great body of the tenants on these lands will finally purchase their holdings from the government and that thus there will be removed a constant source of irritation to all concerned.

#### RELIGIOUS CONTROVERSIES.

In our last report we gave an account of the genesis and growth of the Independent Filipino Church, of which Bishop Aglipay is the head, and of the controversies which had arisen between him and the authorities of the Roman Catholic Apostolic Church in regard to the ownership of churches, convents, and cemeteries in many localities. It was explained that all of these properties had during the Spanish régime been occupied by the Roman Catholic Apostolic Church, which was the sole religion in the islands, but that upon the outbreak of the insurrection and while the United States Government was confined to Manila and neighborhood and the insurrecto government was in occupation, the Spanish friars, who were the parish priests, abandoned their parishes and were either killed or captured by the insurgents or fled to Manila for safety. Generally speaking, the local municipal authorities, in obedience to the orders of the revolutionary government, took possession of all church property, but for a considerable time after the insurrection the Spanish priests deemed it unsafe to return to their former parishes, and there were no priests in many of the parishes, and Bishop Aglipay, having in the meantime organized the Independent Filipino Church, occupied many of the churches, convents, and cemeteries through his priests with the consent of the municipal authorities, especially in the northern part of Luzon. It was further explained in our last report that the Roman Catholic Apostolic Church claimed title to all these properties, that probably its claim was well founded, but that the Commission did not feel that it had the right administratively to change possession in any case where the Aglipayan priest had originally obtained peaceable possession, deeming the question of title one for the courts. It was also further explained that the rule had been laid down by the Commission and promulgated by Governor Taft in the form of a circular letter to the provincial governors and municipal presidents that it was the duty of all executive officers to protect the person in possession, pending the decision of the courts, with all the forces at their command. Notwithstanding this, many instances have from time to time arisen in which the Aglipayans have sought to dispossess the Roman Catholics in possession upon one pretext or another, generally acting through the municipal governments where the majority of the officials were Aglipayans, and it has also occasionally happened that the Roman Catholics have retaliated

in kind. Finally, in view of the bitterness, disorders, and breaches of the peace consequent upon the religious disputes of this nature, it was thought best in the public interest that they should be settled as speedily as possible, and we stated that the Commission for this reason had determined by proper legislation to expedite as much as possible their settlement, and contemplated the passage of a bill which should give the supreme court original jurisdiction and should permit cases of this nature to take precedence over all others. Little remains to be added to what was there stated, except that in pursuance of the purpose then enunciated the Commission, on July 24, 1905, by Act No. 1376, has vested original jurisdiction in all cases of this character in the supreme court of the Philippine Islands, and required that they shall have precedence over other litigation pending in that court. The act also provides a simple and speedy procedure both in the matter of pleading and taking proof, so that no reason is perceived why these controversies may not finally be ended in a just and orderly manner in a short time.

#### CURRENCY.

We gave in our last report an account of the progress made in substituting the new coinage system, which in effect establishes the gold standard with a silver circulating medium, pursuant to the provisions of the act of Congress of March 2, 1903, entitled "An act to establish a standard of value and to provide for a coinage system in the Philippine Islands." It was then stated in substance that the new currency thus provided for had already practically taken the place of the old and fluctuating Mexican, Spanish-Filipino, Chinese, and other foreign coins previously circulating in the islands, and the means by which this most desirable change was effected was set forth in detail and need not be here repeated. It is only necessary to supplement what was then said by the statement that through measures adapted to that end the comparatively small amounts of the old currency still remaining in the more remote sections of the islands have been presented and exchanged for the new currency and have been eliminated from circulation. The people now transact all their business in the new currency and generally perceive the beneficial results derived from a stable currency as compared with one continually fluctuating with the rise and fall of silver bullion. The new currency has been so generally accepted and the theories upon which it was based have been found in practical operation so sound that the Commission has not found it necessary to increase its issue of certificates of indebtedness in order to maintain a stable gold reserve, but, on the contrary, has steadily reduced the certificates of indebtedness outstanding by retiring 3,000,000 of them on May 1, 1905, and 3,000,000 of them on September 1, 1905, and issuing only 1,500,000



new ones in their stead, a reduction of \$4,500,000 during the year, and leaving outstanding only \$1,500,000 in certificates of indebtedness, the amount derived therefrom being ample to meet all requirements and to maintain the parity of Philippine currency with gold. As will be remembered, the act of Congress above referred to authorized the issue by the insular treasury of silver certificates in exchange for silver pesos, which were to be held in the treasury for the purpose of redemption of the certificates upon demand. The silver certificate has been very popular from the beginning, and there was on July 1, 1905, outstanding and in actual circulation ₱10,450,000. The secretary of finance and justice, in his report to the Commission for the past fiscal year, states as follows:

PROPOSED NEW LEGISLATION RELATING TO COIN DEPOSIT FOR PAYMENT OF SILVER  
CERTIFICATES.

At the close of the fiscal year the amount of silver certificates in actual circulation was ₱10,450,000, as above stated. The act of Congress of February 6, 1905, authorizes the issue of larger denominations of silver certificates, which will undoubtedly increase their circulation, so that it may be reasonably anticipated that the amount of such certificates will gradually increase to eighteen or twenty million pesos, and if the commerce of the islands should be largely increased and the construction of railroads should require much more currency than is now in circulation the amount of such certificates would probably considerably exceed ₱20,000,000 in the not distant future. Silver pesos must be deposited and retained in the treasury for the payment of each certificate to its full amount. The facilities of the treasury for storage of silver pesos have already been taxed to the utmost, and large amounts of them are being stored in the old mint building, where the expense of guarding is considerable and where the risks are greater than if the storage could all be in the treasury building itself. The insular treasurer has asked for an appropriation of \$75,000 for the construction of additional vaults to furnish more storage space. It is undesirable to incur this expense if it can be satisfactorily avoided, as well as the expense that would hereafter be incurred for the construction of vaults in case the circulation of silver certificates continued to increase. The silver pesos so deposited are idle and unremunerative and a constant source of expense to the insular government. The system is inelastic. In case there is a demand for increased currency in the form of paper money at any time there is no method of meeting it except to purchase more silver bullion, irrespective of its market price, and cause it to be coined and deposited in the treasury as a basis for the issuance of more certificates. Whenever the special demand for currency relaxes and there appears to be an excess of it in circulation there is no method of retiring it, but the money that the government has borrowed for the purchase of silver would still constitute an obligation of the government, together with the constant recurring expense for interest thereon, unless the government were able to recoup itself for such losses by securing interest upon the deposits in New York. If the government were compelled to purchase silver bullion in an emergency when silver stood at a high price, the seigniorage accruing to the gold-standard fund would be very small or totally disappear, and the purchase might involve a loss to the government. On August 23, 1905, the price of silver bullion prompt in London was 28½d. per ounce. A Filipino peso made from silver purchased at that price, laid down in Manila, would cost the

government ₱1.0065, leaving no seigniorage. Should silver rise to 29½d. per ounce, which is not an unreasonable thing to anticipate, a silver peso would be worth as much as bullion as for money. Repeatedly since the present Commission came to Manila silver has been higher than 29½d. per ounce. This was true in the months of October, November, and December, 1900, and January, 1901. If silver were to rise sufficiently above that price to yield a margin of profit in addition to the cost of melting and transportation, it would be profitable to melt down our silver coins for bullion and for export. The government then would have no method of relieving the stringency of Philippine currency except to purchase more bullion for recoinage at a loss. While such emergency is not anticipated, it is desirable that measures should be taken such as would protect the government against such a contingency should it arise. No methods of increasing the gold-standard fund are available except through the seigniorage resulting from coinage and through the premiums received from the sale of gold-standard fund drafts and interest upon that part of the gold-standard fund which is kept on deposit in banks in the United States. It is desirable that safe means should be devised for making a more rapid increase of the gold-standard fund, which now amounts, as above stated, to about \$1,250,000, aside from money borrowed on certificates issued in pursuance of authority given by Congress.

Eliminating money borrowed on certificates, the increase in the gold-standard fund for the fiscal year 1905 was substantially \$103,000. It is believed that great relief, combined with entire safety, might be secured if Congress would authorize the use of United States gold coin in part as a reserve for the silver certificates, such gold coin being full legal-tender money in the Philippine Islands, under Congressional legislation. The certificates would still be redeemable in full legal-tender coin of the islands. The reserve would be at least as strong if consisting in part of gold coin of the United States as if it consisted entirely of Philippine pesos. The government could then safely purchase silver when the market price was low and when the seigniorage would add materially to the gold-standard fund, but abstain from purchasing when the price of silver was high. In such case, if additional peso circulation were needed it could be furnished by withdrawing a portion of the silver pesos from the certificate reserve, putting them in circulation, and substituting gold coin in the certificate reserve. An excess or deficiency of silver pesos in circulation could be relieved by withdrawing pesos from circulation, putting them into the certificate reserve, and taking out an equal amount of gold coin, which does not go into circulation in the Philippine Islands, or by the reverse process, as circumstances required. In case the price of silver became so high as to make probable the exportation of Philippine pesos, they could be withdrawn largely from circulation, issuing gold coin instead, to such an extent that their scarcity in the islands would cause them to appreciate the local value and to become worth more as currency here than for shipment abroad or for melting. Should a permanent deficiency in Filipino peso circulation exist silver could, at any favorable time, be purchased, so as to make a permanent increase in the local circulating medium. A portion of the gold coin consisting of this reserve against the certificates might be deposited in the United States in lawful depositories where it would draw interest, and, being substantially a permanent deposit, the highest rates of interest could be secured—probably 3 to 3½ per cent—which would make a very substantial income for the benefit of the gold-standard fund or the general funds, as might be deemed expedient. The continuing expenses of constructing new vaults for the storage of Philippine pesos would be unnecessary in this case.

The outstanding certificates ought not to be affected by such legislation; but as they come into the treasury in the payment of public dues and otherwise to the extent probably of more than ₱500,000 each month, they could be reissued and have stamped upon them the words, "Payable in legal-tender coin of the Philippine Islands," or other equivalent expressions, showing that they would be payable either in gold coin of the United States or in silver pesos, at the election of the government. This procedure is especially desirable because of the great expense of preparing the existing certificates, the cost of which has already been substantially \$50,000. There is no difficulty in obtaining the gold coin for such purposes, because the insular treasury now has in its vaults upward of \$3,000,000 United States gold coin, immediately available, and because the transfer of funds from the Treasury of the United States to the Philippine Islands for army and other purposes is mainly made through the insular treasurer by deposits in New York, and an indefinite amount of gold coin could thus be deposited in New York to the credit of the treasurer of the Philippine Islands, the equivalent then being placed to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States at Manila, so that no actual transfer of money would be necessary, but a sufficient amount to the credit of the gold-standard fund would be available at all times without expense. Should that portion of the scheme here outlined which relates to the deposit of United States gold coin at interest be not authorized, the relief would be considerable if the insular government were authorized to use gold as a certificate reserve instead of pesos to a certain extent, because the elements of elasticity and the relief from the necessity of the construction of new vaults and the possibility of the government availing itself of the most favorable times for purchasing silver would constitute material improvement over present conditions.

It is believed, however, that the government might properly be authorized to make the deposit in New York to secure the large earnings upon the gold coin there deposited, a proceeding which would in no way affect the circulating medium of the Philippine Islands.

It is recommended that Congress be requested so to amend that portion of section 10 of the act of Congress approved March 6, 1905, which is marked "Sec. 8," that the treasurer of the Philippine Islands will be authorized to receive either standard silver Philippine pesos or gold coin of the United States at the treasury in sums of not less than ₱20, Philippine currency, or \$10, United States gold coin, and to issue certificates therefor in denominations already authorized by law, provided that the amount of gold coin held in such reserve shall not, at any time, exceed 60 per cent of the total amount of certificates outstanding; and further provided, that the gold coin so held in reserve may be deposited by the treasurer of the Philippine Islands in authorized depositories of the funds of the treasurer of the Philippine Islands in the United States on such security as may be approved by the Secretary of War. Should 60 per cent be deemed too large a portion of the reserve to be held in gold coin, it is then suggested that the limit be placed at 50 per cent.

#### THE DINGLEY TARIFF.

In every report made by the Commission it has urged the repeal of, or at least a large reduction in, the duties imposed by the tariff laws of the United States upon exports of sugar and tobacco from the Philippine Islands to the United States. We now renew our recommendations in this behalf. The reasons which we have so often presented still remain in full force. As we have heretofore stated, both

of these industries are in a languishing state, both because of the very considerable destruction of work animals by rinderpest and other cattle diseases and the lack of capital to enable the farmers engaged in raising tobacco and sugar to do more than barely to exist. The producers of tobacco, it is true, have a precarious home market, but they are completely in the hands of the comparatively few manufacturers of tobacco, who generally fix the price which the producer is compelled by his necessities to accept or starve. There is only a limited area of lands adapted to the profitable cultivation of tobacco and the quality produced is generally poor. Even if the markets of the United States were open to Philippine tobacco, the crude methods obtaining in farming and the conservatism of the people make it certain that no very large increase in output can be expected for many years to come. Even if all the tobacco produced or to be produced in the Philippine Islands now or in the future were exported to the United States and consumed there, it would be so insignificant a proportion of the total amount of tobacco used by the people of the United States that it could not by a possibility disturb the home market, but as a matter of fact the greater portion of the output here must be consumed here. The only effect of the abolition of existing duties in the United States on Philippine tobacco, either now or for years to come, would be simply to enable the producer to obtain a living price.

As for sugar, it may be said that the high-water mark of annual production was about 300,000 tons during Spanish sovereignty. Since American occupation its production has steadily decreased, so that for the fiscal year 1905 the total amount exported was only 125,276 short tons, which included a considerable amount held in warehouses from previous years. The sugar planters last year obtained a better price for their sugar than for many years before, and this to some extent has served to increase the area planted to sugar this year; and while crop prospects are good, it can hardly be hoped that the total amount produced will exceed 125,000 tons. Moreover, the price of sugar has steadily declined since the last crop was sold. We shall not attempt to repeat in detail the many reasons which forbid any really large increase in sugar production in these islands for many years to come. We content ourselves with stating briefly some of the controlling reasons why this must be so. In the first place, as in the case of tobacco, the area of the lands upon which sugar can be profitably grown in these islands is comparatively small. The supply of native labor is limited and there is no probability of a change in the policy of the Government of the United States forbidding the importation of Chinese or other foreign labor. The method of cultivation and the machinery used in the extraction of sugar from the cane are inadequate and expensive. Nearly 50 per cent of the saccharine

matter in the cane is lost and the grade of sugar produced is exceedingly low. The sugar planters, as a rule, are in debt and their haciendas are mortgaged heavily and the ruling rates of interest are very high, and, finally, the islands of Negros and Panay, which produce the bulk of the sugar raised in the archipelago, suffered an almost total loss of their work animals from rinderpest and other cattle diseases.

While the removal by Congress of the duties upon Philippine sugars imported into the United States would at once relieve the desperate situation of the planters and inspire hope where now only despair is found, the idea that Philippine sugar can ever become a serious menace to home-grown sugar is little short of absurdity. While this is true, it is also true, nevertheless, that the admission of sugar free of duty into the United States would restore the credit of the sugar planters of these islands and enable them to obtain local capital at better rates with which to replenish their wasted herds and replant the greater part of their lands, which now lie idle, and thus gradually to increase their output to a point approximating that of former times and rebuild their fallen fortunes. The moral effect for good of such remedial legislation as is herein recommended can not be overestimated, for the Filipino people, like others, are not insensible to what they, in our opinion, rightly consider an unjust discrimination against them, nor would they fail gratefully to appreciate the tremendous benefits which would accrue to them if they were given a market of the United States. We forbear to press this matter further, as upon the recent visit of the Secretary of War and a number of Senators and Representatives in Congress to these islands they made a careful and exhaustive investigation of this whole subject and will therefore be in a position to give to the Congress an intelligent knowledge of the situation as it really is.

#### REFUND OF DUTIES ON EXPORTS.

We have several times in our reports called attention to the practical workings of that portion of the act of Congress approved March 8, 1902, which provides for the refund of duties paid on articles exported from the Philippine Islands to the United States and consumed therein, and have as repeatedly recommended its repeal. We feel it our duty again to call attention to this matter, as three years' experience of the law has only emphasized the desirability of its repeal. It is a direct burden upon the people of the Philippine Islands, because it takes from the insular treasury export duties collected from the people and gives them to manufacturers of hemp products in the United States. These manufacturers were already prosperous before this bounty was given them and it seems hardly consistent with our expressions of purpose to build up and develop

the Philippine Islands when we are thus enriching a few of our own people at their expense. The amount of duties refunded under this act to manufacturers in the United States during the three years ending June 30, 1905, is \$1,057,251.12. Many of the departments of the government are much hampered in their operations because of the lack of funds, notably the bureau of education, and were the sum thus taken available for educational purposes, to say nothing of any other, the government would be enabled to give instruction to thousands of Filipino children whom they are now unable to reach and who must remain steeped in ignorance because of the lack of funds to provide such instruction.

#### MINING LAWS.

We again respectfully beg to call attention to the necessity of amendment or repeal of those provisions of the act of Congress approved July 1, 1902, which limit the number of mining claims which may be owned by any one person or corporation. Section 33 of the said act is as follows:

That no holder shall be entitled to hold in his, its, or their own name or in the name of any other person, corporation, or association more than one mineral claim on the same vein or lode.

The Congress undoubtedly intended by this and other restrictions which it threw around the acquisition of mineral claims on public lands to prevent the public domain, which belonged to the Philippine people, from being exploited to their injury by wealthy capitalists or corporations. The motive was all that could be desired, but unfortunately, under the law as it at present exists, it prevents any real development of the mineral resources of the islands. Gold is found in considerable quantities in many of the islands of the archipelago, but so far as discovered the gold-bearing ore bodies are of low grade. This is notably true as to the gold fields of northern Luzon, where large bodies of very low-grade ore have been found. A very considerable amount of prospecting work has been done by the locators of these claims, enough to show their undoubted value provided sufficient capital can be obtained to develop and work them, for as is well known what is termed by miners "a low-grade proposition" requires large and expensive reduction works. Under the existing law no claim can exceed 1,000 feet in length by 1,000 feet in breadth, but as no individual person or corporation can locate or hold more than one claim upon one lode it follows that no large investment will be made for the reason that the claim would probably be worked out before an amount would be realized sufficient to repay the sum invested. The best evidence of this is found in the fact that though there have been a few small stamp mills erected which are yielding insignificant

returns, there has been no real mining on a considerable scale begun, although there are undoubtedly some very valuable finds which would ordinarily tempt a prudent investor. Aside from this, it seems to us a mistaken policy to assume that the development of the mineral resources of the islands upon a large scale would work an injury to the Filipino people. On the contrary, in our opinion it would be of immense advantage to them. In proportion to the population there is little accumulated wealth in the Philippines. The few men who have money are able to lend it at an exorbitant rate of interest, which they find sufficiently profitable; and, moreover, they have no experience nor skill which would warrant them in embarking in mining ventures, which are always more or less precarious. The mass of the people are poor, and even the landholders find it difficult to cultivate their fields for lack of capital, and are to-day clamoring for the establishment of an agricultural bank to relieve their distress. It must be obvious, therefore, that it is idle to hope for any exploitation of the mineral resources of the islands by the Filipinos themselves. Potential riches, which the people have neither the inclination, skill, nor means to acquire, amount to nothing. It will therefore be no loss to the people of the Philippine Islands even if foreigners exclusively uncover the buried riches of the country. On the contrary, it will be a distinct gain. The increased opportunities for labor in all its forms, for the products of their fields, the building of railroads to reach remote mineral fields, the great amount of money expended in the islands in reproduction would all inure to the benefit of the people themselves as much as to the mine owner. Finally, it may be said that when it is shown that mining is profitable there is no reason to suppose that the Filipinos will not enter into this field along with Americans and others. There are also needless restrictions in section 56 of the act of Congress referred to with reference to the location of coal lands along the same general lines as in case of mineral claims.

#### PUBLIC LANDS.

We beg to suggest, as we have heretofore done in former reports, the desirability of repealing the limitations contained in section 15 of the act of Congress of July 1, 1902, for the sale of any portion of the public domain to any individual in an amount exceeding 16 hectares, and to any person, association, firm, or corporation in an amount exceeding 1,024 hectares. These limitations were undoubtedly intended to secure to the Filipinos solely the right of occupancy of public lands. As a matter of fact, although our public-land act has been in operation for more than a year and a quarter, there have been practically no entries by Filipinos of homesteads, nor have any applications been made by them for lease of public lands. Although the population is congested in some sections there seems to

be as yet not the slightest evidence of any disposition on the part of the natives to better their condition by migrating from the homes in which they have been born and reared, although manifestly by so doing they would enormously improve their material condition. Nothing would so much tend to add to the material well-being of the Filipinos as the establishment of plantations of considerable size, planted to sugar, cocoanuts, tobacco, and other tropical products, and cultivated by modern machinery in an intelligent and progressive way. It is by object lessons of this character that the Filipino people are to be educated. There are large bodies of rich agricultural lands now lying idle which are susceptible of cultivation, but which in all probability will remain always in the same state as now if they can be developed only by the initiative of the Filipinos themselves. It is difficult to perceive how their cultivation and development could be otherwise than a benefit and blessing to the native inhabitants, both because it would teach them in a practical way improved modern methods of agriculture and offer them opportunity for work at increased wages. We submit that the apprehension that the entrance of capital and enterprise of Americans and others in agricultural pursuits in these islands upon an extensive scale is a menace to the prosperity and future of the Filipinos is chimerical and has no real foundation, and therefore we unhesitatingly recommend that the amount of land which may be purchased by any person or corporation be very considerably increased.

#### AGRICULTURAL BANKS.

The demand for one or more agricultural banks, established for the primary purpose of advancing money to agriculturists mainly upon the security of their landed property, is universal in the provinces, and has long been so. The extreme need of capital for this purpose is most manifest. The people have no money with which to employ the necessary labor or to purchase the essential animals and agricultural machinery for developing their lands and carrying on the industry that lies at the base of all prosperity in these islands. An abundance of capital available for this purpose at reasonable rates of interest will be the greatest of boons. Agriculturists are now compelled to pay from 10 to 40 per cent or more per annum for borrowed money, and usually are also required to sell their products to the lender at prices fixed by him. It has been demonstrated that private capital will not enter the field, nor have the people sufficient capital to form cooperative banks. The system of establishing an agricultural bank by Government aid has been worked out in Egypt, where the conditions of poverty and thriftlessness of the people and extortionate rates of interest were quite



analogous to those in the Philippines, on a basis that has proved of the highest benefit to that country.

Commencing on a very small scale—\$50,000 in 1896—money was advanced by the Bank of Egypt until several million dollars had been advanced substantially without loss, and eventually an agricultural bank pure and simple for financing loans of the class referred to was established, and now the loans actually made exceed \$12,000,000 and authority to increase the capital of the bank to £5,000,000 has been granted. It will be impracticable for the Philippine government out of its own funds to establish a bank which could meet the requirements of the situation, because the insular government has no funds available for that purpose. Private capital, however, it is believed can be enlisted for a system substantially like that in Egypt, with a limited government guaranty. One of the large banks located at Manila has offered to finance the scheme if it should be authorized by Congress. It is doubtful whether the Commission, without legislation by Congress, has authority either to establish such a bank or to guarantee interest on private capital that should be advanced for that purpose; and the Commission would feel unwilling to take a step of this sort in any event without receiving specific authority. While the details of governing, organization and administration of such a bank need not be here stated, but would be embraced in careful legislation to be enacted by the Commission should the necessary authority be given, yet it is believed that the general lines of action ought to be indicated by legislation by Congress. It is therefore recommended that Congress be asked to authorize the establishment of an agricultural bank by private capital, the principal of which shall be guaranteed by the government of the Philippine Islands, and interest at a rate not to exceed 4 per cent per annum, with a limited total amount which the government of the Philippine Islands shall be called upon to pay in any single year not to exceed \$200,000.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY, TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY, LIGHT-HOUSE SERVICE, QUARANTINE SERVICE.

The insular government in the fiscal year 1905 expended \$85,470.35 for the quarantine service; \$120,820.47 for the coast and geodetic survey; \$289,749.08 for the light-house service, including the construction of new houses. These items together constitute a heavy drain upon the insular treasury for purposes which are general in their character, affecting the interests of all commerce, insular and foreign, and of a character that ordinarily pertains to the Government of the United States rather than to insular governments. In Porto Rico and Hawaii it is understood that all this class of expenditures is borne by the United States Government. The insular government has rather prided itself upon being self-supporting, and, with

the exception of the relief fund generously voted by Congress in 1903, it has not called upon the Federal Government for any aid, nor even for the operating expenses of these various services, except that the expense of the coast and geodetic survey has been partially borne by the General Government. The character of these services while pertaining directly to the insular government is yet indirectly of enormous benefit to the commerce of the world at large which finds its way to and from the Philippine Islands. The coast line of these islands is very extensive, aggregating over 11,000 miles, and with the resources at our command the work of coast and geodetic survey can not possibly be finished within less than fifteen years.

While we are erecting light-houses as rapidly as possible, still this must be gradual and slow in view of our limited resources, and there are very many light-houses which we can not hope to build for several years to come which are urgently needed.

There has never been any topographical survey of the archipelago; the boundaries of private lands are fixed by local monuments and are often obscure and unreliable. Unquestionably there should be an accurate topographical survey made of the islands, but this is altogether beyond the resources of the insular government, either now or for many years to come.

Should the Congress in its wisdom see fit to assume these various works or any of them or to aid the insular government in carrying them out, it would be most gratefully appreciated.

#### SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS.

The Commission begs to make the following specific recommendations, several of which have appeared in its former reports:

(1) Legislation which shall reduce the duties on sugar and tobacco exported from the Philippine Islands into the United States to not more than 25 per cent of the present rates fixed by what is known as the Dingley tariff law.

(2) That sections 1 and 2 of the act of Congress approved April 15, 1904, entitled "An act to regulate shipping in trade between ports of the United States and ports or places in the Philippine Archipelago, between ports or places in the Philippine Archipelago, and for other purposes," be repealed, or at least that the operations of the said sections be suspended until July 1, 1909.

(3) That the amount of land which may be acquired, owned, and used for agricultural purposes in the Philippines by any individual or corporation shall be extended to 25,000 acres.

(4) That the clause which forbids the filing of more than one mining claim by the same individual or association upon a lode or deposit be repealed.

(5) Legislation authorizing the Philippine Commission to make reductions in the duties imposed upon goods coming into the Philippine Islands as fixed under present or future schedules whenever to do so shall be in its opinion in the public interest.

(6) Legislation repealing that portion of section 2 of the act of Congress approved March 8, 1902, entitled "An act temporarily to provide revenue for the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes," which requires that all export duties upon articles exported from the islands into and consumed in the United States shall be refunded.

(7) Legislation amending that portion of section 10 of the act of Congress approved February 6, 1905, entitled "An act to amend an act approved July first, nineteen hundred and two, entitled 'An act temporarily to provide for the administration of the affairs of civil government in the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes,' and to amend an act approved March eighth, nineteen hundred and two, entitled 'An act temporarily to provide revenue for the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes,' and to amend an act approved March second, nineteen hundred and three, entitled 'An act to establish a standard of value and to provide for a coinage system in the Philippine Islands,' and to provide for the more efficient administration of civil government in the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes," which is marked "Sec. 8," so that the treasurer of the Philippine Islands will be authorized to receive either standard silver Philippine pesos or gold coin of the United States at the treasury in sums of not less than ₱20 Philippine currency or \$10 United States gold coin, and to issue therefor certificates in denominations already authorized by law, provided that the amount of gold coin held in such reserve shall not at any time exceed 60 per cent of the total amount of certificates outstanding, and further providing that the gold coin so held in reserve may be deposited by the treasurer of the Philippine Islands in authorized depositories of the funds of the treasurer of the Philippine Islands in the United States on such security as may be approved by the Secretary of War.

(8) Legislation so amending section 56 of the act of Congress approved July 1, 1902, entitled "An act temporarily to provide for the administration of the affairs of civil government in the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes," as to extend the time for development and payment for coal claims to three years.

(9) Legislation authorizing the establishment in the Philippine Islands of an agricultural bank by private capital, the principal of which shall be guaranteed by the government of the Philippine Islands and interest at a rate not to exceed 4 per cent per annum, with a limited total liability of the government during any single year not to exceed \$200,000.

(10) That the work of the coast and geodetic survey, light-house service, and quarantine service be borne by the United States Government, and that a topographical survey of the islands be made by the United States Government.

Respectfully submitted.

LUKE E. WRIGHT, *President.*

For—

HENRY C. IDE,  
DEAN C. WORCESTER,  
T. H. PARDO DE TAVERA,  
B. LEGARDA,  
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*Commissioners.*

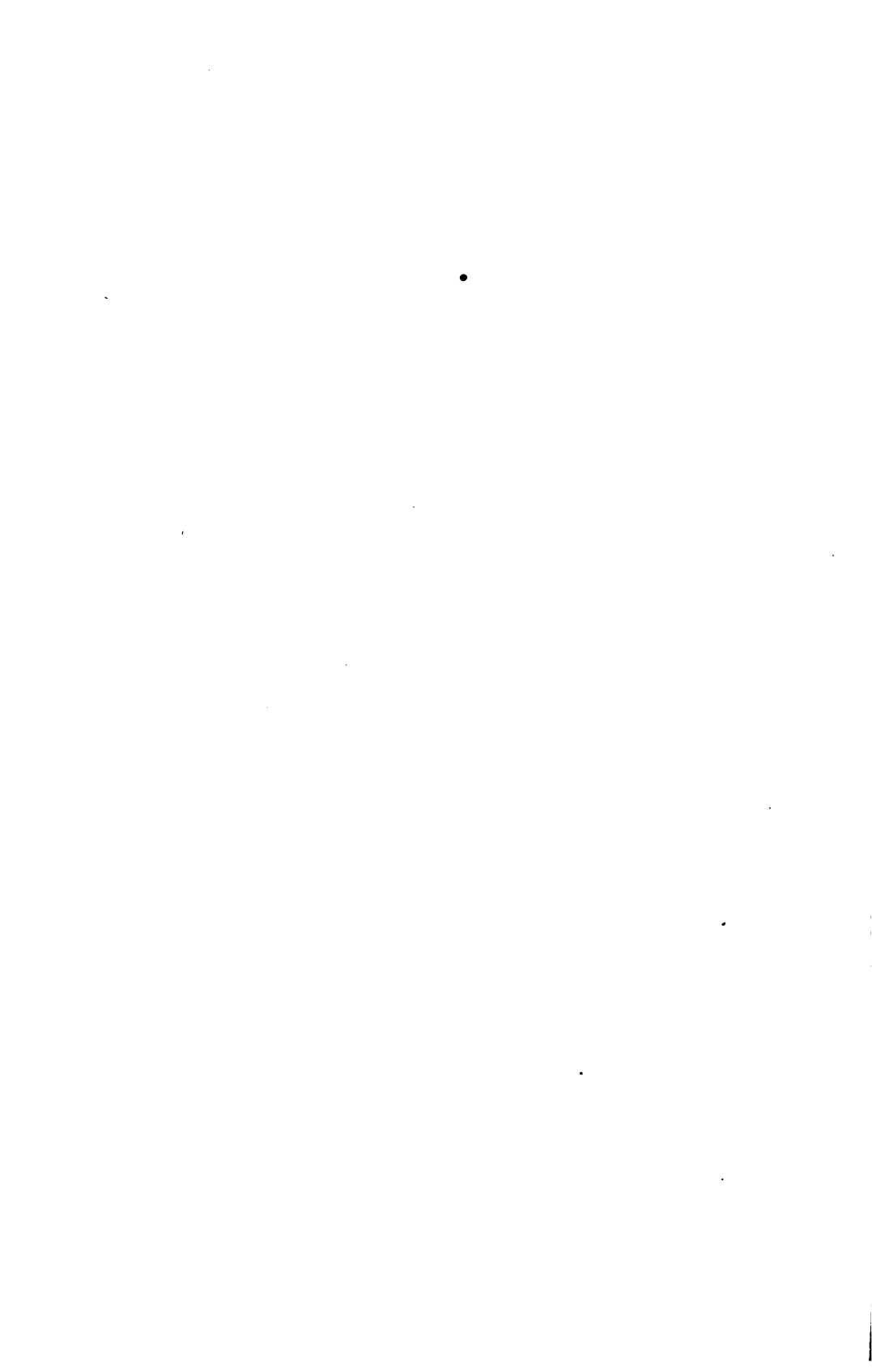
To the honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR,  
*Washington, D. C.*



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**REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF THE PHILIPPINE  
ISLANDS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1905 AND  
OTHER STATED PERIODS.**



## REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1905 AND OTHER STATED PERIODS.

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MANILA, P. I., *November 1, 1905.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to lay before the Commission the following report of the various provincial governments and the several bureaus and offices which report directly to me. Unless otherwise stated, this report is intended to cover the fiscal year 1905.

### PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS.

It is not deemed necessary here to give an abstract of the reports of the provincial governors. With the exceptions of the reports of the governors of those provinces hereinafter referred to which have been the scene of more or less disorder during the year, they give an interesting account of the internal affairs of their provinces. It may be said that while here and there there have been the usual vicissitudes of weather and crops, on the whole there have been slow but unmistakable evidences of general improvement. More land has been cultivated than during the preceding year and prospects for bountiful crops in most provinces are unusually bright, with the exception of the Visayan Islands, which suffered from a protracted drought extended into what is ordinarily the rainy season, and which resulted in very considerable damage to all food crops, with much consequent distress to the people. The drought was especially severe in the island of Cebu, and its consequences were correspondingly severe for the inhabitants. This island, in proportion to size, is the most densely populated in the archipelago. Its soil is not as rich nor its resources as great as those of many of the other islands of equal or less size. As a consequence, as can be readily understood, considerable suffering is necessarily entailed by even a partial failure of crops. In order to minimize the suffering as much as possible, the insular government loaned considerable sums of money to the province and inaugurated public works for the purpose of meeting the pressing necessities of the people. By this means starvation in many instances was prevented, and the bountiful rains which fell in June and July enabled corn and other quick-growing crops to be planted by the people, and thus they have been relieved of all danger of famine. In the other Visayan Islands, while the injury to the hemp and cocoanuts because of the drought was very considerable, still no real suffering has



resulted and the injury is only temporary. In all the rest of the archipelago there has been a very considerable increase in the amount of lands planted over the preceding year. The increase in rice, hemp, and cocoanuts has been especially notable. The rinderpest and other diseases which afflicted the carabaos, horses, and cattle have been practically exterminated, and while the people still need more work cattle than they have the supply is slowly but steadily increasing. The insular government, through its board of health, has kept a large force of men in the field who have inoculated the cattle, and this made them immune against rinderpest. It is believed that there is no further danger from this source. The present rice crop bids fair to be largely in excess of that of any preceding year since the insurrection, and importations of rice have greatly fallen off, though for some time to come they must still continue. The high prices and continued demand for hemp and copra have greatly stimulated the planting of abaca and cocoanuts throughout the islands. The sugar industry has been in a languishing condition for several years past. Last year, however, the small crop that was produced netted a satisfactory price, and as a result the crop planted this year is considerably larger than last year, although far below the output prior to the insurrection. With the exception of the provinces of Cavite, Batangas, and Samar, peace and order have generally prevailed throughout the islands. Except in these provinces the instances of lawlessness have been few and insignificant. Cattle stealing, which was common two or three years since, has almost entirely ceased, and this, together with the sense of security which has come to the people from a vigorous pursuit of these evil doers, has principally contributed to the increased cultivation mentioned above. The provinces of Cavite, Batangas, and Samar have been much afflicted during the year by organized ladrone bands, which for a considerable time past have terrorized and plundered the people at intervals. The effect of their depredations resulted in the abandonment by many of the inhabitants of their richest and best agricultural lands, and the moving into the towns of the farming class, where to some extent at least police protection was afforded them. This, together with the reconcentration made necessary in the course of the campaign against these bands of outlaws, still further disturbed industrial conditions and retarded the progress of the people in agriculture. The history of these ladrone outbreaks and of the operations against them by the military forces, constabulary, and scouts, which resulted in their practical extermination, is thoroughly well known to the Commission, is told in the reports of the secretary of commerce and police and the chief of the Philippines Constabulary, and, moreover, is very fully dealt with in the report of the Commission to the Secretary of War, and therefore need not be repeated here. It may be stated, however, that in the provinces of

Cavite and Batangas, since the wiping out of these ladrone bands, the people have been able to return to their homes and have planted a larger area of land than during any year since the insurrection. In Samar the principal industry is the production of hemp, and it is still considerably disturbed, although order is gradually being restored and the outlook for this province is much better than during the past year.

#### THE MORO PROVINCE.

Since my last report there has been a marked improvement in conditions in the Moro Province. There has been a steady growth and development in agriculture, and, with the exception of the opposition which was maintained by Dato Ali in the Cottabato Valley, who has just been killed, everything has, as a rule, been peaceful and quiet. There was during the year a spasmodic outbreak of a few Moros on the island of Jolo, which, however, was neither serious nor protracted and was soon ended. There was also a similar exhibition of fanaticism and enmity on the part of a dato in the Lake Lanao region, which amounted to but little. Generally speaking, it may be said that as to this province it is, of course, a work of time, tact, and constant watchfulness to change the feelings of the Moros toward us from suspicion and distrust to friendship and confidence. Still, more than a beginning has been made, and a continuation of the same firm and consistent policy which has characterized the present administration of affairs in that province will undoubtedly bear good fruit in the future. There has been a very considerable influx of American and foreign settlers into the magnificent island of Mindanao, especially in the neighborhood of Davao, who are engaged in clearing public land and planting cocoanuts and abaca upon a considerable scale. It may be mentioned that they are squatting upon and improving public land in the expectation that the insular government will deal justly by them. So far it has not been deemed expedient to apply the public-land act to any part of the Moro Province, for the reason that the Moro datos in a general way lay claim to all of the lands within their respective jurisdictions, which were, as a rule, illy defined and unsettled, and it was feared that the entrance of settlers would provoke disputes and bloodshed, but it is believed that the time has come when at least a portion of the land laws may be safely applied to certain sections of the province. This matter has already been carefully considered by the Commission, and action will doubtless be taken at an early day.

The reports of the various provincial governors will be found appended to the report of the executive secretary, which is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

On the 12th day of November, 1904, accompanied by Commissioners Luzuriaga and Forbes, I left Manila for a trip through the

southern provinces. We were away twenty-six days, and during that time visited the provinces of Iloilo, Occidental Negros, Samar, Leyte, Surigao, Misamis, various points in the Moro Province, Oriental Negros, Cebu, Albay, Sorsogon, and Batangas. In all of these provinces, with the possible exception of Surigao, which contains as yet much undeveloped wilderness and lacks means of communication between its towns, except by water in favorable seasons, evidences of prosperity and progress were abundant. In every community there were found some persons who were waking up to their opportunities and were taking advantage of modern methods in their work. The majority of the people seem contented, and the unrest of the discontented ones was invariably due largely if not wholly to local feuds, which by their existence had placed them in an attitude of opposition to the efforts of the authorities in office. At each place visited conferences were held with the assembly of municipal presidents, who had come to meet us, and attempts were made to ascertain what local abuses, if any, existed, and to correct them. The needs of the people were inquired into and the administration of provincial affairs was examined. The warm hospitality of the Filipino people made this trip of inspection a most agreeable one, and we returned to Manila with a more intimate knowledge of conditions in the south and a better appreciation of the political and administrative difficulties which confront provincial officials.

On the 2d of February, 1905, accompanied by Commissioners Tavera and Legarda, I visited Cavite and held a conference with the leading men of the province over the ladrone question, in an endeavor to stir them up to active cooperation with the forces of the government in ridding their vicinity of the bands of outlaws which were then infesting the neighborhood. The situation was gone over with them at length and their public spirit appealed to, and it is believed that the conference was successful in some cases in bringing into line certain antagonistic elements and in crystallizing and directing the good intentions of many of the others.

In all of the provinces which we visited we took up the question of the desirability of the enactment by the Commission of a compulsory road-tax law, which should provide for the adoption by the assembly of municipal presidents in each province jointly with the provincial board of a law requiring every able-bodied male inhabitant in the province to work not exceeding five days each year upon the roads or to pay in lieu thereof a sum sufficient to employ a laborer in his stead, this sum to be regulated in accordance with the daily "jornal" or wage in each province. The need for some such measure is imperative if we are to maintain highways in the provinces which shall be passable at all seasons of the year. By far the larger portion of the present roads in the islands become bogs during the rainy season, and constant repair work is necessary and unavoidable. There is com-

paratively little money available for this work or for the construction of the many new highways which are so urgently needed, and it is but right that the people who are to enjoy the benefits which will inevitably be derived from new and improved highways should lend their aid to their building and maintenance. A road tax of this character is customary in the United States, where its immense value to the people is thoroughly understood. We found no intelligent opposition to the establishment of this tax in the provinces; indeed, on the contrary, many of them urged its adoption at once. I therefore recommend the adoption of such a law, giving authority to the assembly of municipal presidents in conjunction with the provincial board to provide for the establishment in each province of the road tax suggested.

#### CITY OF MANILA.

The report of the municipal board of Manila does not call for any extended discussion. The operations of its various departments, together with the receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year, are fully set forth. A considerable amount of preliminary work looking to an extension of the water system and of the sewer system of the city has been accomplished. Under an arrangement with the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific Company, which has the contract for dredging and otherwise improving the harbor of Manila, the moat around the Walled City has been filled. A number of new streets have been opened, old streets have been widened, and improvements of a like character have been made during the year. Altogether the operation of the municipal board has been satisfactory and successful. A copy of the report will be found attached hereto as Exhibit B.

#### INSULAR PURCHASING AGENT.

The administration of this office has notably improved during the past year, and I am glad to be able to say that there have been no complaints of lack of prompt attention to orders given and of service performed. The total sales during the fiscal year aggregated ₱4,936,976.79, a decrease of 7 per cent from those of the previous year. The cost of administration, including salaries, wages, and contingent expenses, aggregated about 11 per cent of total sales. Herewith will be found a copy of the report of the chief of the office, marked Exhibit C, which gives in detail all needed information as to operations of his office during the fiscal year.

#### CIVIL SERVICE BOARD.

It appears that 8,232 applicants were examined by the board during the fiscal year, against 5,911 during the preceding fiscal year. Of these, 4,185 took examinations in English and the remainder in Spanish. Of the applicants entering examinations in English, 2,917,

or 70 per cent, were Filipinos, while of the 2,443 applicants taking English examinations in 1904 only 44 per cent were Filipinos. These figures strikingly indicate the rapid spread of the knowledge of the English language among the Filipinos and the increasing interest taken by them in acquiring that language. The policy of the Commission has been to employ Filipinos in the service wherever competent and available. On January 1, 1904, the ratio of Americans to Filipinos was only slightly in favor of the latter, but on January 1, 1905, it was approximately three Americans to four Filipinos. The proportion in favor of the latter is steadily increasing, and it is believed that by the end of this calendar year the ratio will be about one to two. The result of this policy is increased economy in administration, and at the same time must convince the Filipinos of our altruistic attitude toward them. While for several years to come the more responsible and more important positions in the various bureaus of the insular government must of necessity be filled by Americans, yet with the acquisition of English by ambitious and intelligent young natives the field of their employment should and will constantly widen. There has been a high standard of sobriety, efficiency, and general conduct maintained in the civil service during the year, and I am glad to be able to say that the number of removals and reductions has been small in subordinate positions.

Attached hereto will be found as Exhibit D a copy of the report of the Philippine civil service board, which will fully repay perusal.

#### EXECUTIVE BUREAU.

Attached hereto as Exhibit A is a copy of the report of the executive secretary, and from a careful reading of this report the ever-increasing volume of work in the executive bureau is plainly apparent. The report is full of detailed information regarding the work of the office, which can be procured from no other source, and in this way it becomes interesting and a valuable document, but there is in it nothing which I need call to the especial attention of the Commission at this time.

Exhibit E, attached hereto, contains a very full description by the auditor of the manner in which the Commission has, during the year, spent the balance remaining on hand of the relief fund of \$3,000,000 appropriated by the Congress of the United States by act approved March 3, 1903.

Exhibit F consists of copies of all executive orders and proclamations issued by me during the year.

Respectfully submitted.

LUKE E. WRIGHT,  
*Governor-General.*

The PHILIPPINE COMMISSION,  
*Manila.*

## EXHIBIT A.

### FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

MANILA, October 1, 1905.

I have the honor to submit the following report of the work of the executive bureau for the year ending September 30, 1905:

There have been but few changes of a minor character in the scope of the work of the bureau, which will be referred to under the various subheads of this report, as they have not made any material difference in the organization of the bureau or method of accomplishing its work.

#### BUREAU PERSONNEL.

In my last annual report I referred to the feverishly unsettled condition of the Philippine civil service, so far as this bureau was concerned. Conditions, as shown by the memorandum of changes below, have not improved to any great extent, and the bureau is still having considerable difficulty in securing a class of Americans who will not only remain in the service, but will improve it. It is a regrettable fact that I am compelled to report that the grade of men coming from the United States now to accept positions here, particularly stenographers and typewriters, so far as I am able to judge from personal experience, is considerably below the average of the clerical assistants sent here several years ago.

It has been the rule in this bureau to pay American stenographers and typewriters for ordinary stenographic work not more than \$1,400 per annum. Comparing salaries paid by the Federal Government, cost of living in the United States and in the Philippine Islands, and the advantages incident to the insular service in the way of longer leave privileges, etc., I consider the salary mentioned as ample for this class of work. It is admitted that court work, or of a class requiring extraordinary ability and accuracy as a stenographer and typewriter, should be compensated according to the ability required in each position. It would be futile to expect high-grade stenographers and typewriters to come to the islands at salaries not exceeding \$1,400 per annum when this class of work is more highly remunerated in the United States. It has been the practice of this bureau whenever an ordinary stenographer and typewriter has reached the point where his stenographic work is only an adjunct to original action work to pay him a salary commensurate with the requirements of the position occupied by him and with his ability.

In order to carry out the plan of retrenchment inaugurated by the Philippine Commission at the beginning of the last fiscal year, to which reference was made in my annual report for 1904, in the estimates for the records division of the bureau for the present fiscal year, there have been abolished two \$1,400 positions and three \$1,200 positions, creating in lieu thereof clerkships at salaries ranging from \$540 to \$900 per annum. The economy thus resulting was made possible principally by the aptitude for record work displayed by the Filipino clerks employed in that division. In the other divisions of the bureau, Filipinos are being substituted gradually for Americans in all positions save those occupied by stenographers and typewriters. While the knowledge of English is becoming rapidly more general, it is impossible at the present time to secure Filipinos with a competent knowledge of both stenography and English. It is gratifying to note, however, that as typewriters they have made very rapid strides, and that a large percentage of the Filipino clerks employed in the minor positions are studying stenography after office hours, and it is fair to assume that in the course of the next two years Filipino stenographers will be more numerous than at present.

The bureau force at present consists of 2 officials, 1 chief clerk, 1 recorder, 1 law clerk, 6 chiefs of division, 8 private secretaries to the governor-general and the Commissioners, 104 clerks and messengers, and 14 laborers, a total of 137, divided into 45 Americans and 92 Filipinos, as against a total for the previous year of 128—52 Americans and 76 Filipinos. These figures show a gradual decrease in the number of Americans and an increase in the number of Filipinos, but do not indicate advances made by the latter in mastering the details of not only routine clerical work but also that requiring more than average ability.

During the year there have been the following changes:

	Americans.	Filipinos.		Americans.	Filipinos.
Permanent appointments .....	6	23	Transfers from other bureaus....	8	5
Temporary appointments .....	2	1	Removals .....	1	3
Resignations .....	12	16	Reinstatements .....	1	2
Transfers to other bureaus .....	12	4			

Among the permanent appointments of Americans mentioned above, 5 were original appointments to this service from civil service eligibles, with no experience whatever in government work. Naturally chiefs of division and the older assistants in the office have been compelled, as they were the previous year, to devote a very considerable portion of their time to instruction rather than supervision. Moreover, a number of the clerks who have been serving the government in this bureau for the past two or three years had been granted well-earned leaves of absence, thus depriving the bureau of the benefit of their services for periods ranging from five to eight months. This condition will be no doubt one which will cause embarrassment for several years and until such time as the Filipinos have become well equipped as stenographers and typewriters and able to occupy the higher grade positions, experience having demonstrated that few Americans care to remain in this climate for more than three years, and it is not deemed advisable nor considered economical to expect more than three years' service without at least a vacation in a cooler atmosphere.

During the heated term, and in order that the clerks might enjoy the benefit of shorter office hours—it having been demonstrated in the past to my satisfaction that what is known as the "one long term" of office hours, from 7 or 8 in the morning until 12 noon or 1 post meridian, could not be maintained by this bureau with any degree of satisfaction—they were fixed at from 8.30 to 12 and from 3 to 4.30, thus relieving the clerks from duty during the hottest portion of the day. This scheme was found to give satisfaction in all the divisions of the bureau except one—the records division. This division had been called on at various periods during the year to render assistance to almost all of the other divisions, with the result that the labor incident to transferring the index cards to volumes—a plan which has been followed in that division since its organization in order to avoid the accumulation of an unwieldy number of cards—had been neglected to such an extent that on the 1st of May it had not begun on the index for 1904. This necessitated the fixing of the office hours for that division at seven hours per day, with the result that before the 1st of September that portion of the index devoted to names—consisting of 2,353 pages—was completed and ready for binding. The portion covering the departments and bureaus is now in the hands of the printer for binding, leaving only the provincial and subject portions to be edited and prepared for binding.

In order to convey an adequate idea as to the increase in the volume of work accomplished by this bureau, it may be stated that on January 1, 1902, there were employed in the bureau 38 clerks—31 Americans and 7 Filipinos—exclusive of two officials, and private secretaries. At the present time, as previously stated, the office force is 137—45 Americans and 92 Filipinos. Notwithstanding this increase of 99 in three and one-half years, the clerks during the past year have performed voluntarily 31,979 hours of overtime, or 4,920 working days of 6½ hours each, an average of 410 days per month, without extra compensation, in order that the public business might not be delayed.

During the year the system inaugurated at the beginning thereof, of so administering the various divisions of the bureau that no work which may be accomplished by a clerk in one of the lower grades be performed by one in a higher grade, that no work be done by a clerk that could be done by a messenger, has been continued. To accomplish this end constant supervision of a more than ordinary character is required of all chiefs of division.

This subject brings me to one where, in my opinion, a considerable amount of the paper work of this government might be saved, with its resultant economy. I refer to the introduction of a

#### GOVERNMENT DESK TELEPHONE SYSTEM.

The proposed new telephone system soon to be established in this city has suggested the idea of the introduction of a general government telephone system, with exchanges in each of the large government buildings and connection through these with each office, interchangeable connections between the various divisions of an office or bureau and other offices or bureaus in the same building, and connection with the local "central." Such a system would do away with the necessity for writing "chits" or long official communications and the labor incident to their delivery and acknowledgment. With desk telephones provided for each bureau, and also for each division thereof, the necessity of an official leaving his desk to answer a telephone in some remote portion of the building, with the accompanying loss of time, would be obviated. The suggestion is not a novel one, for its economy and effectiveness have been demonstrated in the Government departments at Washington, and in innumerable private establishments in the United States.

#### CORRESPONDENCE METHODS.

With the end in view of economizing in time and labor and eliminating as far as possible a portion of the paper work in the various offices incident to the correspondence system of the government then in vogue, in the latter part of February a plan was discussed in this bureau of furnishing a duplicate (carbon copy) of each original letter sent to the bureaus and offices located in the city of Manila, thus providing the bureau receiving the same with an exact copy thereof and eliminating the necessity of making a record copy should it be necessary to send the original letter or communication to another office by indorsement. As an amplification of this plan, a suggestion was made that where a communication bearing one or more indorsements was received for the first time by an office and forwarded with an indorsement to another office, it be accompanied by a carbon copy of the record made and retained by the forwarding office. Doubt arose at the time as to the practicability of this plan, but in view of the creation shortly afterwards of the reorganization committee it was decided to submit the matter to it, with the request that it give other chiefs of bureau an opportunity to consider the proposed plan and secure their views as to the advisability of inaugurating it.

In order to give the plan a trial, it was tentatively put into effect with one or two offices and found to work satisfactorily. It was not, however, until May 23 that authority was given to put the plan into general operation. With this end in view the following circular letter, addressed to all bureaus and offices in the city of Manila, was issued by the executive secretary on the date named:

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,  
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,  
Manila, May 23, 1905.

#### *Circular.*

SIR: On and after the first proximo, each original communication emanating from this bureau, addressed to any one of the government offices in Manila, will be accompanied by a duplicate or carbon copy for file in the records of the bureau or office to which the original is sent.

All communications received in this bureau, bearing one or more indorsements, which are referred to any one of the government offices in Manila, when such communications have not previously passed through either this bureau or the office to which forwarded, will be accompanied by a carbon copy of the record thereof kept in this bureau, thus obviating the necessity of making a record copy in the offices to which such communications are last addressed, and minimizing the present duplication of labor.

It is requested that the plan outlined above, if agreeable to you, be followed in future by your office, in order that this bureau may also derive some benefit therefrom.

Very respectfully,

A. W. FERGUSON,  
*Executive Secretary.*

As will be seen readily from the second paragraph of this letter, the greatest saving results in the copying of documents containing several indorsements, as only every



alternate office receiving the papers is required to make a complete record copy, the other offices copy nothing but their own indorsements, adding them to the record received and sending the papers forward. The plan has been in operation for several months and the resultant economy is known to be considerable, although it is impracticable to estimate it exactly in dollars and cents.

The paper work in this bureau had been increasing year by year at an average rate of over 25 per cent, and the inauguration of some system like the above became necessary. The result has been that paper work has greatly decreased, not only because of the introduction of the above plan, but by inaugurating from time to time methods of handling papers which tended to minimize the labor connected therewith. It is expected that if the vacancies at present existing in the bureau are filled prior to the first of next year, as is hoped, the bureau with its full quota of clerks will be enabled to answer all demands made upon it.

One general record system has been in use for the office of the governor-general, the four executive departments, and the executive bureau, but with minor exceptions official communication between the departments or between any of the departments and this bureau is carried on as though they were separate and distinct offices. For instance: If a communication is received from some source addressed through the executive secretary to the secretary of the interior, this bureau indorses it officially to the latter, the paper being sent through and recorded in the common records division. When the secretary of the interior has finished his investigation his reply would, as a rule, be returned through the original channels, thereby necessitating another indorsement by this bureau and another more or less useless record. An attempt has been made to inaugurate a simpler method of handling communications which properly belong to the various departments, that is, informally by messenger, as is done between the divisions of the bureau. It is thought that during the next two or three months this system will be perfected and result in much saving of time and labor. Where a communication is misdirected, or should go properly to one of the departments, this bureau will acknowledge the receipt of the communication and advise the writer of its disposition. For all subsequent action the original communication and copy of the letter of acknowledgment will be forwarded informally to the secretary of the department for which it is intended. Should the executive secretary desire, or should he be requested to express his views upon the subject-matter of the communication, he could do so by means of a written memorandum, as is now done with papers sent in to the governor-general.

#### FIREARM PERMITS.

During the year ending October 1, 1904, there were coursed through this bureau a total of 2,766 firearm permits, and as these permits must be renewed yearly it was readily apparent at the end of the year that there would be even more during the period covered by this report. Practically one-half of the entire time of a \$1,200 native clerk was taken up in checking, indorsing, and preparing these for approval, besides the time spent by the executive secretary in approving them under the authority of the governor-general. It was believed that a system might be devised by which a considerable portion of the labor incident to the handling of these permits and the applications therefor might be dispensed with without any material effect upon the efficiency of the checking, and that a part of the duplication of labor incident to the checking and signing of the applications in this office and subsequent recording thereof, and the recording and forwarding from the office of the chief of constabulary could be avoided. On May 22, 1905, an arrangement was made, satisfactory to all concerned, by which the chief of constabulary approves and transmits permits to the interested parties where no objection is had on the part of his office to the granting of the same. At the end of each month he forwards to this bureau, en bloc, a list of the permits authorized by him, for the approval of the executive secretary, acting for the governor-general. Where disapproval is recommended by the chief of the constabulary, the applications for permits are sent to this office and a decision made, after investigation, as to whether permits should issue. During the last year there were 3,795 permits issued, 266 of which were renewals. Two hundred and thirty-eight permits were canceled.

#### TRANSPORTATION OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES.

In December of last year the Bureau of Insular Affairs, at Washington, took up with the steamship lines operating out of San Francisco and Seattle and their allied railway lines the question of the renewal of the contract for the transportation of insular employees for the present year. The terms of the contract finally entered

into were practically the same as those of 1904, with a few minor changes placing limitations upon certain clauses which existed in the contract for last year. The principal change involved the construction of the phrase "members of families." The new contract provides that the government rate shall be only applicable to the following: Government employees and members of their families—the term "family" to be construed only as parents, children, and servants, constituting the immediate members of one household. The rate is to apply as heretofore to fiancées coming to Manila to marry government employees and to students traveling at government expense. The rates secured are very favorable, and the bureau is called upon with less frequency to request transportation by army transport. This is believed to be due primarily to the fact that the liners stop at several ports in China and on the eastern coast of Japan, thus affording an opportunity for a pleasant, though limited, stay in each of the countries named.

There has been turned over to the commercial lines on transportation orders issued by the bureau during the last year the sum of \$57,024.29, of which \$8,105 was official and at the expense of the government; the balance, \$48,919.29, was for transportation orders purchased at the government rate by employees either resigning from the service or returning to the United States on leave of absence. The total number of persons furnished transportation was 449—421 adults, 8 children at half rate, 12 children at quarter rate, and 8 children free. Comparison between this and last year's figures shows that the total amount paid over to the steamship lines was \$3,744.41 less for the period covered by this report, but the amount paid for transportation orders by employees was \$5,531.79 greater, and for official transportation \$9,401.20 less, although there was just 8 more persons furnished with transportation orders than last year. Singularly enough, the number of adults traveling at the government rate was exactly the same in both years, 421.

In this connection it may be stated that under the present regulation regarding the granting of return transportation to employees of the government on leave in the United States an employee who has had more than three years' service in the islands to his credit prior to taking leave may have his transportation advanced by the government, reimbursement to be made by him in not more than twelve monthly installments from his salary after his return to the islands. An employee who has had more than two but less than three years' service may also have his transportation advanced under the same conditions as to payment; provided, however, that he furnish a bond in advance for the cost of the same, either prior to leaving the islands or to the Bureau of Insular Affairs at Washington. This, together with the commutation or payment in a lump sum to the employee of the salary for the leave of absence earned by him prior to his departure from the islands, enables him to use in the United States all of the salary due him during his leave, should he so desire. It is believed that regulations of this kind create a better feeling among the employees and tend to increase the percentage of clerks who return to the islands after a leave of absence in preference to resigning and remaining in the United States.

#### TRANSPORTATION OF VAGRANTS AND DESTITUTE AMERICANS.

Reference was made in my last annual report to the lamentable increase in the undesirable American colony here and the means adopted to get these men away from the islands. The procedure of the pardoning of those sentenced for vagrancy, conditioned upon their leaving the islands, when they were not sentenced under the provisions of Act No. 899, and furnishing them transportation to the United States without cost to themselves, has been continued. The cost to the Government of such transportation has been reduced from \$50 on commercial vessels to \$8.50, through the courtesy of the War Department in its desire to aid this government in ridding the islands of this pernicious element. They are now sent home on army transports. The number of vagrants conditionally pardoned, together with those furnished transportation under the provisions of Act No. 899, during the period covered by this report was 59. During the early part of the year, and with a like object in view, any destitute American who called at the office was furnished transportation upon an army transport at the expense of the Government. The number of applicants of this character presenting themselves finally assumed such proportions as to seriously interfere with the other work of the office. The bureau became the Mecca of every unfortunate's pilgrimage. The abuse became so great, in fact, that in a single day there were as many as 7 applicants seeking authority for transportation. Accordingly, on January 6, 1905, it was decided that thenceforth no transportation would be furnished except where an investigation of each individual case should bring to light circumstances warranting especial consideration. A total of 56 worthy persons of the destitute class were furnished with free transportation to

San Francisco during the year. When after investigation it has not appeared that the applicant for transportation is entitled to especial consideration and subsistence at Government expense, he is advised that the transportation will be secured for him provided he furnishes from personal funds the cost of his subsistence while en route to the United States. Of this last class 48 persons were furnished transportation with soldiers' accommodations on army transports during the year.

#### COAT OF ARMS AND GREAT SEAL OF THE ISLANDS.

The former great seal of the government of the Philippine Islands, which had never been legally adopted by the Philippine Commission, has been supplanted by the new great seal, which was received by the bureau on June 5 last from Tiffany & Co., of New York. The following is the text of Act No. 1365, enacted by the Philippine Commission, on July 3, 1905, prescribing and adopting the arms and seal of the government:

AN ACT Prescribing and adopting the arms and a great seal of the government of the Philippine Islands, and providing for the use and custody of the great seal.

*By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:*

SECTION 1. There is hereby prescribed and adopted the arms and a great seal of the government of the Philippine Islands of the designs hereinafter described:

Arms: Paleways of thirteen pieces, argent and gules; a chief azure; over all the arms of Manila, per fess gules and azure, in chief the castle of Spain, or doors and windows azure, in base a sea lion, argent langued and armed gules, in dexter paw a sword hilted or. Crest: The American eagle displayed proper. Beneath, a scroll with the words "Philippine Islands" inscribed thereon.

SEC. 2. The great seal shall be circular in form, with the arms as described in section one, but without the scroll and the inscription thereon, and surrounding the whole a double marginal circle, within which shall appear the words "Government of the Philippine Islands," "United States of America," the two phrases being divided by two small five-pointed stars.

SEC. 3. The great seal shall be and remain in the custody of the executive secretary, and shall be affixed to or placed upon all commissions signed by the governor-general, and upon such other official documents and papers of the government of the Philippine Islands as may by law be provided, and as may be required by custom in the discretion of the governor-general.

SEC. 4. For the purpose of affixing or placing the great seal, as provided in section three of this act, the colors of the arms shall not be considered an essential part thereof, and an impression from the engraved seal, according to the design hereinbefore described, on any commission or other official document or paper, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, whether such colors or a representation of such colors be employed or not.

SEC. 5. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 6. This act shall take effect on its passage.

#### THE LOCUST PLAGUE.

Only about 25 per cent of the provinces were affected by the locust plague during the period covered by this report. It is gratifying to note that the sphere of activity of this pernicious pest has been largely reduced and that the reports from the provinces affected show a very decided falling off in the damage done by it. The weight of locusts destroyed in the provinces named, expressed in pounds, is:

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Bohol .....	138, 625	Masbate .....	70
Bulacan .....	256, 421	Nueva Ecija .....	447, 945
Capiz .....	3, 257	Pampanga .....	61, 540
Ilocos Norte .....	491, 865	Tayabas .....	9, 130
La Laguna .....	17, 522		
Leyte .....	3, 600	Total .....	1, 429, 975

This shows a decrease of nearly 10,000,000 pounds in the weight of locusts destroyed as compared with the total weight of locusts destroyed in the year 1904.

## CURRENCY SIGNS.

Since my last report the following executive order was issued by the then civil governor and now governor-general, Hon. Luke E. Wright, regarding the designation for the new Philippine peso:

EXECUTIVE ORDER	} THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, EXECUTIVE BUREAU, Manila, October 29, 1904.
No. 44.	

Executive Order Numbered Sixty-six, series of nineteen hundred and three, is hereby amended so that the whole thereof, as amended, shall read as follows, to wit:

The following character will be used by all officials of this government as the designation for the new Philippine pesos, in contradistinction to the \$ mark for United States currency, and Pfs. for Mexican and Spanish-Filipino currency:

P

*Provided, however,* That where it is found impracticable to manufacture type for the peso mark with two horizontal lines, by reason of difficulties in engraving or otherwise, such type may be manufactured with one horizontal line, so that the peso character shall appear thus:

P

LUKE E. WRIGHT, *Civil Governor.*

## EXTRADITIONS.

During the year there have received consideration 4 cases involving the extradition of fugitives from justice—3 from the government of North Borneo and 1 from Australia. There have also been 3 cases of fugitives whose extradition has been requested by this government of the authorities at Singapore, Hongkong, and Cairo.

## PASSPORTS.

During the period covered by this report there have been issued 67 passports, of which 51 were to citizens of the United States and 16 to citizens of the Philippine Islands.

The difficulty mentioned in my last annual report as having arisen in connection with the issuance of passports is still unsolved. It is, however, understood that the matter will be taken up by the Bureau of Insular Affairs and submitted to Congress at its next session. As a large number of inhabitants of the islands will be affected by a proper solution of their civil rights and political status, it is hoped that the coming session of Congress will not adjourn without having defined the same.

## CONSOLIDATION OF TRANSPORTATION IN THE CITY OF MANILA.

Upon the organization of the insular government it was made the duty of the bureau of the insular purchasing agent to maintain stables for the supply of both light and heavy wagon transportation required for its own service and that of other insular bureaus in the city of Manila. For reasons of convenience and economy, the bureau of insular cold storage and ice plant, the bureau of printing, the bureau of Philippines Constabulary, the bureau of health, the civil hospital, and the bureau of posts were allowed to maintain their own stables, those of the bureau of health being discontinued upon the transfer of the pail system to the city of Manila on January 1, 1904.

For its own service the city of Manila maintained independent stables and transportation organization.

While exact figures were not obtainable, it was believed by the committee, of which the assistant executive secretary was a member, appointed by the civil governor to investigate the operations of the bureau of the insular purchasing agent, that the method of supply of this class of transportation was unnecessarily expensive. The committee suggested that probably a more economical service could be maintained by the consolidation of several, if not all, of the corrals, under one management. Immediate action was not taken upon this suggestion of the committee, but the matter was made the subject of further investigation and consideration by this office.

On July 28, 1904, the governor-general appointed a committee, consisting of the insular purchasing agent, the chief supply officer for the Philippines Constabulary, and an examiner from the office of the insular auditor, to investigate, in cooperation with a committee to be appointed by the municipal board of Manila, the actual land transportation requirements of the various bureaus and offices of the insular government and of the city of Manila, to report upon the feasibility of consolidating the several independent corrals then in operation, and to submit details of a working plan which, without detriment to efficiency, would be more economical than that then in force. The committee devoted several weeks to consideration of the matter and reported in favor of a transfer of the insular land-transportation equipment in Manila to the city government for consolidation with that of the latter, and the hire of necessary transportation from the city on the basis of a tariff to be fixed with a view to compensation for the actual cost of maintaining the service supplied, data for the purpose being available for the period of the preceding three years.

The report of the committee was considered by the Commission, and as there was found to be considerable opposition opportunity was given chiefs of bureaus and other interested persons to discuss the project.

It was found that the cost to the insular government of the class of transportation in question was more than ₱365,000 per annum, and that a considerable amount of expensive personnel and equipment, including foreign employees, imported horses, harness and wagons, was maintained in addition to the ordinary requirements of the service in order that emergency demands from the various bureaus might be met. There was no insular government work upon which this reserve equipment could be employed advantageously while awaiting such calls. It appeared, however, that the transportation requirements of the city of Manila were such that reserve equipment might be utilized profitably at all times, when not otherwise required, in hauling material for park and street work, for which teams were frequently hired from private parties, and which was not ordinarily of an urgent character.

After hearing the views of representative persons, the Commission approved the proposed consolidation and, by resolution, authorized the governor-general to cause the general plan to be initiated April 1, 1905, and, for that purpose, it became the duty of this bureau to draw up and enforce regulations and tariff governing the service; to except from the application of the plan, in whole or in part, such bureaus as economy and efficiency might warrant, and to take such other action as, in the judgment of the governor-general, might be necessary to carry out the intention of the Commission.

It had been found that the avoidable factors of expense were those of administration, and maintenance of reserve equipment. There was excepted therefore from the consolidation the transportation in constant use by bureaus having on their own premises adequate stable room, and which did require personnel especially to perform the duties of corral supervision, such as stable superintendents, foremen, etc.

The entire transportation plant, including buildings, of the insular purchasing agent and of the bureau of constabulary in Manila, together with all reserve equipment from the stables of other insular bureaus, were transferred to the city of Manila on April 1, at a cost to the latter of 85 per cent of the original cost of all property so transferred. A tariff of charges for the use of the various classes of transportation by the month, day, and hour was adopted, based upon the actual cost of maintenance of the several classes of transportation as shown by the experience of the city of Manila during the preceding three years, and chiefs of bureaus were authorized to secure transportation required for the service of their respective bureaus, by requisition, subject to approval by their heads of departments. The accounts between the city of Manila and the insular bureaus for transportation so furnished are rendered monthly and payment made from the appropriations for the bureaus; the amounts so collected being deposited to the credit of the transportation account of the city of Manila with the insular government, upon which was charged the value, as heretofore stated, of the equipment and buildings transferred. Aside from the reduction in requirements for light transportation naturally resulting from the institution of street-car service in the city, and which was, as a matter of fact, one of the lesser factors of the total expense, there has been a large and increasing reduction in the demands by the various bureaus, under the new scheme.

The cost of the service under the former system, computed on the basis of expense during the nine months ending March 31, 1905, was ₱30,651.90 per month, or ₱367,822.80 per annum. Under the present arrangement the cost per month is ₱14,136.83 or ₱169,641.96 per annum, computed upon the basis of all expenditures for the service during the months of July and August, 1905, which, by reason of the existence of epidemic cholera and other extraordinary requirements, may be relied upon as giving a rate rather higher than is safe to assume will be the normal rate

under ordinary conditions. The saving to the insular government, according to the figures given above, should be about ₱200,000 (₱198,180.84) per annum in current expense. The periods stated were selected for the reason that complete data were not available for any period prior to July 1, 1904, regarding the expense of the former scheme, and it seemed but fair to allow three months at least for the service to become settled upon the new basis. Therefore, data for the months of July and August only were available at the date of writing this report.

The transfer was effected and the service begun and carried on to date practically without a well-grounded complaint. While it is not within the purview of this report to state results from the standpoint of the city of Manila, it is understood that there has been a gain in both economy and efficiency in its service as well as for the insular government.

That the new system has been inaugurated and carried out with success is due in greatest measure to the exceptional ability of Mr. J. C. Mehan, superintendent of parks, etc., city of Manila, of whose department the consolidated land transportation plant is a part.

#### ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE DIVISION.

The report of the acting chief of this division is hereto attached, marked "Appendix A."

This division, as heretofore, continues to perform the most important work of the bureau, and the report of its work is again signed by an acting chief.

Reference to this report will show that the work thereof has been carried on under very great difficulties, practically by three American and four Filipino clerks during the greater part of the year, and not one of the American clerks was employed in the executive bureau at the time of my last annual report. This condition has rendered it necessary to call upon the Filipino clerks to perform duty of higher class, which they have done invariably in a manner worthy of commendation. I can not refrain from expressing my appreciation of the excellent work performed under these very difficult conditions by the acting chief and his fellow clerks of the division.

#### LEGISLATIVE DIVISION.

The report of the chief of this division is hereto attached, marked "Appendix B," and contains very interesting statistical and other matter, as well as recommendations worthy of consideration by the governor-general and the members of the Commission.

#### LAW CLERK.

The report of the law clerk is hereto annexed, marked "Appendix C." As was the case last year, it is again signed by an acting law clerk, and shows that this very important branch of the work of the bureau has been conducted with ability.

#### RECORDER OF THE COMMISSION.

The report of the recorder of the Commission is hereto annexed, marked "Appendix D."

This report is one which can not fail to enlist the interest of those who would follow the work of the Philippine Commission, as it is a compact history of their labors during the past year, and contains some pertinent suggestions by Mr. C. W. Calvin, the efficient recorder of the Commission.

#### TRANSLATING DIVISION.

The report of the chief of this division is hereto attached, marked "Appendix E."

Particular attention is invited to the suggestions contained in the report of the chief of this small and hard-working division. The necessity for a slight increase in its personnel is imperative, and I concur in the recommendations of the report in this regard.

It is fortunate, indeed, that this division has retained the members of its force almost intact. In the matter of translating, experience is of far greater value than in other classes of work. This is shown by the prompter dispatch of the vast amount of work which has fallen to the lot of this division during the past year. With new and untried clerks this condition could not have obtained.

I also concur in the recommendations as to the translating into Spanish of the very important documents mentioned by the chief of this division.

## RECORDS DIVISION.

The annual report of the chief of this division is hereto attached, marked "Appendix F."

Upon the manner in which the clerks of the records division discharge their duties depends the accuracy of the work in nearly all of the other divisions. The chief of this division resigned about the middle of the year. Mr. Wettre, who has been a painstaking member of its force ever since the bureau was organized, was promoted to fill the vacancy.

I have referred elsewhere to the amount of extra work put upon the division during the heated term, and I congratulate the chief and his clerks upon the efficient and loyal devotion to their work, inviting particular attention to the report of the former.

## DOCUMENT DIVISION.

The report of the chief of this division, who is also the property clerk of the bureau, is hereto annexed, marked "Appendix G." With a very small force Mr. Jones has succeeded in establishing a creditable record in the discharge of varied duties. It will be noticed from the report that there has been a large diminution in the way of receipts and distribution of publications during the year. This is explained, very naturally, by the fact that the Philippine Commission has enacted fewer laws and to the discontinuance of the publication of quarterly volumes of Acts, and is due as well to other minor causes.

It is understood that the reorganization committee, now about to present to the Philippine Commission the fruit of its labors, has recommended a plan which will obviate the difficulties referred to in the latter part of the report of the chief of this division under the headings of "duplications" and "conditions." If this is an error, the attention of the governor-general is invited to these two matters, and the necessary remedial legislation is recommended.

## PROVINCIAL AND MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS.

The first change in provincial governments since the date of my last report was the passage of Act numbered Thirteen hundred and six on February 28, 1905, by which the province of Abra was annexed to that of Ilocos Sur, thus reducing the number of provinces into which the Archipelago is divided to thirty-nine. The act making this consolidation follows:

An Act Annexing the province of Abra to the province of Ilocos Sur, making appropriation for the payment of certain outstanding liabilities of the province of Abra, and providing for the establishment of civil governments in the settlements of non-Christian tribes in the province of Ilocos Sur.

*By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:*

SECTION 1. The territory hitherto comprised in the province of Abra, as organized under Act numbered Two hundred and six and enlarged by Act numbered Two hundred and ninety-three, declaring the rancheria of Tubo to be a part of the Province of Abra, is hereby annexed to and included in the Province of Ilocos Sur, as organized by Act numbered Two hundred and five, and shall be known as the sub-province of Abra.

SEC. 2. There shall be a lieutenant-governor for the subprovince of Abra who shall be appointed by the Governor-General, with the advice and consent of the Philippine Commission, and who shall be a member of the provincial board of Ilocos Sur and shall reside and have his office at the municipality of Bangued. The lieutenant-governor of Abra shall receive compensation at the rate of two thousand four hundred pesos per annum, payable monthly. Subject to the supervision of the governor of the Province of Ilocos Sur, the lieutenant-governor of Abra shall, with respect to that part of said subprovince now organized under the Provincial Government Act and the Municipal Code, exercise the powers conferred and perform the duties imposed upon the governor of the Province of Ilocos Sur by Act numbered Two hundred and five, and its amendments.

SEC. 3. The inhabitants of the territory hereby annexed to and made a part of the Province of Ilocos Sur, except members of non-Christian tribes, shall enjoy the same rights and privileges as if said province had been originally incorporated in the Province of Ilocos Sur; and the municipal officers of the municipalities included in the territory so annexed shall, subject to the provisions of section two of this Act, have

the same relations to the provincial officers of the Province of Ilocos Sur as are prescribed for the municipal officers of the municipalities of said province by the Provincial Government Act and by Act numbered Two hundred and five, and the amendments thereof.

SEC. 4. The government heretofore established for the non-Christian residents of the Province of Abra by Acts numbered Four hundred and forty-five and Five hundred and forty-six shall continue in effect and is hereby extended to the non-Christian settlements of the Province of Ilocos Sur; Provided, That with respect to the non-Christian tribes of the subprovince of Abra and of Ilocos Sur the lieutenant-governor of the subprovince of Abra shall exercise the powers conferred and perform the duties imposed upon the provincial governor of Abra by Act numbered Four hundred and forty-five, entitled "An Act providing for the establishment of civil governments in the settlements of the non-Christian tribes of the Province of Abra;" Provided further, That the powers and duties prescribed by Acts numbered Four hundred and forty-five and Five hundred and forty-six for the provincial secretary-treasurer, the provincial supervisor, the provincial fiscal, and the provincial board of Abra, respectively, shall be conferred upon and discharged by the provincial secretary, the provincial treasurer, the provincial supervisor, the provincial fiscal, and the provincial board of Ilocos Sur, respectively: and provided further, That in case of vacancy in the office of the lieutenant-governor of Abra, or the absence of the lieutenant-governor from the Province of Ilocos Sur the governor of Ilocos Sur shall discharge the duties of such lieutenant-governor during such vacancy or absence. It shall be the duty of the provincial governor of Ilocos Sur to attend the annual meeting of the presidents of the several settlements of non-Christian tribes of the Province of Ilocos Sur and the subprovince of Abra which shall be held at Bangued in the subprovince of Abra on the first day of January of each year and shall be presided over by the lieutenant-governor of Abra.

SEC. 5. All property and assets of the Province of Abra, including uncollected taxes, and all contracts and obligations except such as are hereinafter specifically referred to as canceled, are hereby transferred to the Province of Ilocos Sur.

SEC. 6. The loans of two thousand dollars and three thousand dollars, United States currency, respectively, made by the Insular Government to the Province of Abra, under the provisions of Acts numbered Five hundred and forty-one and Seven hundred and sixty-one, are hereby declared canceled, and there is hereby appropriated, out of any funds in the Insular Treasury not otherwise appropriated, an amount sufficient to pay any and all salaries and wages which may be due to the officers and employees of the Province of Abra up to the time of the taking effect of this Act, the amount due from said province to the Insular Purchasing Agent, and all other outstanding liabilities of the province except the loan of six thousand pesos made by the Insular Government to the Province of Abra from the Congressional relief fund under the provisions of Act numbered One thousand and seventy-six, for the construction of public schools, which shall be assumed by the Province of Ilocos Sur upon the terms provided by said Act.

SEC. 7. Act numbered Two hundred and six, entitled "An Act extending the provisions of the Provincial Government Act and its amendments to the Province of Abra," and all other Acts or parts of Acts in conflict herewith, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 8. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 9. This Act shall take effect on April first, nineteen hundred and five.

It is believed that there will be a further reduction in the number of provinces within the next few weeks by the consolidation of the province of Masbate with that of Sorsogon.

Upon the recommendation of the Philippine committee on geographical names, the name of the island and province of Paragua was changed by Act No. 1363, enacted June 28, 1905, to Palawan.

Under the provisions of Act No. 1331, passed on April 19, 1905, the subprovince of Catanduanes of the province of Albay was created. Catanduanes is an island, lying off the east coast of Albay, the main port of which—Virac—is about 50 miles from Legaspi, and can not be reached from the mainland during the greater part of the year, except in steam vessels. Before its creation into a province its nine municipalities, according to a statement of the provincial treasurer, contributed about ₱50,000 each to general provincial funds. As most of the local revenues were expended for the benefit of the mainland portion of the province, although without serious objection on the part of the inhabitants of Catanduanes, it was deemed advisable by the



Commission to give the island a local government, subordinate to that located at the capital, Albay. The act creating this government carried a proviso that the taxes collected from the inhabitants of Catanduanes, less a fair proportion for the maintenance of the general provincial officials, should be expended in the island.

The act creating this subprovince is as follows:

An Act To amend Act Numbered One hundred and sixty-nine, entitled "An Act annexing the Island of Catanduanes to the province of Albay," so as to create the subprovince of Catanduanes of the province of Albay.

*By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:*

SECTION 1. Section one of Act numbered One hundred and sixty-nine, entitled "An Act annexing the Island of Catanduanes to the Province of Albay," is hereby amended by adding at the end of section one thereof the following words: "and shall hereafter be known as the subprovince of Catanduanes of the Province of Albay."

SEC. 2. Section two of said Act numbered One hundred and sixty-nine is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following words: "except as hereinafter provided."

SEC. 3. Sections three and four of said Act numbered One hundred and sixty-nine shall become sections five and six, and new sections three and four shall be inserted as follows:

"SEC. 3. There shall be a lieutenant-governor for the subprovince of Catanduanes, to be appointed by the Governor-General, with the advice and consent of the Philippine Commission. He shall have his office in the municipality of Virac, and shall receive an annual salary not to exceed one thousand four hundred and forty pesos, payable monthly from funds of the subprovince hereinafter provided for; he shall represent the provincial governor in the subprovince and shall carry out the directions of that official as transmitted to him from time to time; he shall inspect the municipalities of the subprovince at least once every six months and shall make report to the provincial board, through the provincial governor; he shall from time to time make such recommendations to the provincial board, through the provincial governor, as he shall deem necessary for the best interests of the subprovince; he shall employ and discharge, with the approval of the provincial board, all subordinate employees of the government of the subprovince that may be authorized by the board; he shall be the custodian of the public records and documents of the subprovince; and, in general, he shall exercise, subject to the supervision of the provincial governor, the powers and duties conferred upon a provincial governor by the Provincial Government Act.

"SEC. 4. Seventy per centum of all taxes, imposts, or fines collected in behalf of the Province of Albay in the subprovince of Catanduanes, under the provisions of existing law, or of laws which may hereafter be enacted, shall remain in the provincial subtreasury at Virac for the sole use and benefit of the inhabitants of said subprovince; and the remaining thirty per centum of such collections shall be transmitted to the provincial treasury of Albay and shall inure to the general funds of the province. The funds thus provided for the subprovince of Catanduanes shall be expended by resolution of the provincial board of Albay and the deputy of the provincial treasurer in charge of the subtreasury at Virac shall make payments from funds of the subprovince only by direction of the lieutenant-governor of the subprovince accompanied by a certified copy of the resolution of the provincial board authorizing the expenditure. The salary of the deputy of the provincial treasurer in charge of the provincial subtreasury at Virac shall be paid from the funds of the subprovince of Catanduanes."

SEC. 4. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 5. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

The acts under which the provinces of Benguet, Lepanto-Bontoc, Mindoro, Nueva Vizcaya, and Palawan, were originally created have been repealed, and these provinces are now organized under the new special provincial government Act No. 1396, enacted September 14, 1905.

On the same date the Commission passed Act No. 1397, entitled "the township government act," providing a new system of local civil governments for the townships in the foregoing provinces, and a more simple form of local government for the settlements of non-Christian tribes located therein and elsewhere in the islands outside of the Moro Province.

The greater part of the two acts consists of those provisions of the general provincial government act and of the regular municipal code (Acts Nos. 82 and 83) and their amendments, which were considered best adapted to the local conditions in the provinces, townships, and settlements, together with many of the special provisions of the acts under which the provinces were formerly organized, and incorporating also the provisions of a general character suggested by the governors and the provincial boards, and a plan is provided for the advancement of townships to organized municipalities when they shall have made suitable progress in the administration of their local affairs.

Since the date of my last report the organized municipalities of the islands have been further reduced through consolidation from 706 at that time to 597 at the present date. There are 54 pueblos and rancherias in provinces organized under the special act mentioned above, such as Benguet, Lepanto-Bontoc, Mindoro, Moro, Nueva Vizcaya, and Palawan, including 5 rancherias in the subprovince of Abra.

A very considerable portion of the time of this bureau is devoted to answering questions of provincial and municipal officers regarding the construction of laws. On July 12, 1905, the Philippine Commission passed Act No. 1374, amendatory of Act No. 314, to remedy a very undesirable state of affairs. Before the enactment of this measure municipal officials and justices of the peace, suspended either by the governor-general or the provincial governors under Acts No. 83 and No. 314, were compelled to await a final decision in their cases by the chief executive of the islands. This very often entailed hardship, especially in cases where the accusations were found to be groundless, or disproven, by reason of the length of time elapsing between the suspension and final decision. Provincial boards have been universally slow in conducting investigations of charges, and there have been more than a few cases where officials have been suspended for two years before final determination of the charges against them. The number of this class of cases reaching this bureau every year is very large, as will be seen by reference to the report of the law clerk, and as they entail a very thorough examination into the facts and often the law, delay in the governor-general's action thereon is obviously unavoidable.

Act No. 1324 provides, among other things, that "In cases where the provincial board shall recommend to the governor-general the reinstatement in office of the suspended official, the board shall have power, by resolution, to reinstate such suspended official pending the determination of the case by the governor-general."

This would seem to be plainly enough expressed, but as an instance of the inability of the lay mind, particularly the provincial lay mind, and this applies equally to Filipinos and Americans, to cope with the problems of statutory construction, or, perhaps it were better to say, of the tendency of the lay mind to create problems of construction where none exist, the many requests received by this bureau from provincial boards for explanations of this act may be cited. These requests cover a broad field. It has been repeatedly asked whether a majority vote was sufficient, when the reinstatement took effect, and even, in one case, what was to be done where there were but two members of the board present and they disagreed. Several boards have asked whether this required unanimous action by the board, although the same boards constantly transact other business on the strength of majority resolutions. One board inquired whether this reinstatement would take effect before or after the papers were sent to the governor-general, in apparent obliviousness of the evident purpose of the act. The act clearly states "The board shall have power to reinstate such suspended officials pending the determination of the case by the governor-general," and it would seem that all these questions are unnecessary and could be avoided by a little consideration of the act itself.

There is a tendency on the part of some provincial governors to work an injustice upon suspended municipal officials by failing to report the fact of the suspension to this bureau as required by law. Instances have come to my notice where officials have been suspended for many months, to the utter disregard of their rights, without informing the bureau of the fact.

Another matter which engrosses the attention of this bureau is the question of firearm permits to the citizens of the provinces under the laws to that end enacted by the Commission. Very often a decided difference of opinion exists between the provincial governors and the senior inspectors of constabulary. These differences of opinion have to be submitted to this bureau, acting for the governor-general, for decision, which it is not always easy to arrive at. As an illustration of what has been said above, the provincial governor of Iloilo in July last forwarded to this bureau several applications for permits to purchase firearms. The applications were referred to the chief of constabulary for remark. He returned them with the statement that as the arms were not yet purchased it was not deemed expedient to authorize the

same at the present time. This indorsement was referred to Governor Melliza, of Iloilo, who returned the application with the following indorsement:

ILOILO, July 18, 1905.

Respectfully returned to the governor-general with the following information: I believe that the problem of brigandage in the province of Iloilo has a completely distinct aspect from that in the provinces of Cavite and Batangas. The origin of brigandage in the province of Iloilo lies in very remote times and is due to different causes. It completely lacks political color and is made up of lazy people, who hate work and prefer to live at the expense of other people. I believe that the best manner of extinguishing brigandage in this province would be to give the property owners and industrious inhabitants, of which there is certainly an abundance in this province, an opportunity to repel successfully the attacks of the outlaws who may endeavor to deprive them of the fruits of their work.

I am therefore in favor of granting permits for firearms to those persons who make application for them, because, they being people who have something to lose, the extermination of the outlaws is more to their interest than to that of anybody else. The policy not to grant firearms permits to these property owners and industrious citizens compels them to abandon their fields and live in the cities which are protected by the soldiers, the result being that the brigands remain masters of the situation and great injury is done to the only source of wealth, which is agriculture.

RAYMUNDO MELLIZA ANGELO,  
*Provincial Governor.*

Upon referring this indorsement to the chief of constabulary he returned the papers, stating that as there were already 239 revolvers, 77 rifles, and 124 shotguns in the hands of private individuals in Iloilo Province, it was hoped that the honorable provincial governor would assist in preventing the growth of this large number. The matter is now in the hands of the governor-general for decision.

Much of the time of this bureau is employed in passing upon direct communications from municipal councils or officials. In a very large majority of the cases these communications have to be referred to the provincial boards for recommendation. In view of the meager transportation facilities, especially in the southern islands, and the slow action of provincial boards as a rule, much valuable time is lost before final action on the communications. To obviate this a circular letter was sent by this bureau, under date of August 2, 1905, to all provincial boards. It is as follows:

"This office is constantly in receipt of petitions by telegraph or by mail from the various municipalities in the islands requesting an extension of the time for the payment of the land or cedula taxes, making suggestions or requests in respect of fusion with other municipalities, and upon other subjects requiring the comment and recommendation of the provincial board before administrative or legislative action can be taken thereon.

"In view of the fact that time and expense are saved by all such communications being sent originally through the provincial board, which should make its recommendations thereon and forward these and the original document at the earliest moment possible, I have the honor to advise you that in future such petitions sent by telegraph will not receive consideration unless they are forwarded to this office through the provincial board in the first instance.

"You are directed to send a copy of this letter to all municipal presidents and councils in the province, requiring that receipt thereof be acknowledged, and to advise this office of compliance therewith."

#### REPORTS OF PROVINCIAL GOVERNORS.

As stated in my report of last year, on January 26, 1904, the Commission passed Act No. 1044, requiring that provincial governors should forward their annual reports "for the fiscal year ending on the thirtieth of June" to the governor between the first and the fifteenth days of July of each year. With but few exceptions the provincial governors have complied with this requirement. Their reports are hereto annexed, marked "Appendix H," and I invite attention to them, as the information they contain is valuable and interesting. Some of the notable features of these reports are the largely increased attendance at the public schools. From several of the provinces the cry goes up for more teachers and an increased number of school buildings. In one province, Cebu, 247 schoolhouses were erected during the year. The rice harvests, with a few exceptions, have exceeded those of any previous year since American occupation. In Nueva Ecija, Governor Santos states that the rice harvest is the largest in ten years and that the economic conditions have improved 25 per cent; that the construction of a railroad line through the province has greatly reduced the

expense of transportation, and has stimulated the exportation of products and reduced the cost of production from 25 to 75 per cent. The political conditions seem to have improved in the great majority of the provinces, and peace and quiet at this writing seem to reign throughout the Archipelago, except in the island of Samar, where the pulajanism is on the wane. Unfortunately carabao stealing and horse thievery have not been wholly eradicated from some of the provinces where they seem to have become a permanent industry. Road work has been stimulated and industry invigorated. A furniture factory with modern American machinery has been established at Paete, La Laguna, and an up-to-date mineral water bottling establishment at Los Baños. There have also been erected in the same province several steam and hydraulic power plants for rice cleaning and sugar making, as well as a large number of oil mills. The ravages of rinderpest and surra have not been so great in the majority of the provinces, although in some they have made considerable inroads on the farm animals.

Nueva Ecija seems to have advanced more than most of the other provinces. In a letter from Governor Santos, dated September 28, 1905, he states: "It can be asserted that this province has entered upon an era of prosperity greater than that enjoyed at any other time heretofore. The immigrating and useful population has increased at least 10 per cent along the railroad from Bigaa to Cabanatuan."

#### STABILITY OF THE SERVICE.

I referred at the beginning of this report to the regrettable instability in the civil service personnel of the islands, and especially in the force of this bureau. Although it has been established but a little over four years, out of an office force of 137 there are now only 5 Americans, including myself, and 3 Filipinos who were members of the original office personnel, which is becoming constantly diminished by the separation from the service of capable clerks who see no future for themselves in the civil service of the islands. During the past year the bureau suffered a very serious loss through the resignation of Mr. Emil E. Weise, the most efficient and painstaking chief of the administration and finance division, who, during the absence on leave of the chief clerk, Mr. George M. Swindell, rendered praiseworthy service acting in his place for about seven months.

I am so deeply interested in the subject of a high-class, efficient, and stable civil service in these islands that I may be permitted before closing to express some ideas regarding it.

There have been a number of theories advanced as to how to secure improvement in the stability of the civil service in these islands. The principal theories are to offer higher entrance salaries and to improve the conditions of living for Americans, but it is not believed that any of the theories advanced, including the two mentioned, have yet struck at the root of the reasons for the present instability of this service. The civil-service board stated on one occasion that it believed "the service was not sufficiently inviting to induce a sufficient number of desirable men to enter it," and made the suggestion of changes mentioned above in respect of higher entrance salaries and improvement in conditions of living in the islands as a means to the establishment of a permanent civil service.

As stated elsewhere in this report, \$1,200 or \$1,400 per annum is believed to be high enough as an entrance salary, and in any of the larger bureaus the appropriation bill would seem to show there are a number of positions paying from \$1,600 to \$2,500 and even as high as \$3,000 per annum; but many of the clerks, while admitting that such salaries are high enough, complain that they are not promoted to them; that in some instances the positions are even allowed to remain vacant. This is true in this bureau, and it is believed the same condition exists in other bureaus, but as a general rule the men in the lower grades have not demonstrated their fitness for the higher positions nor such ability as would merit their promotion thereto.

The suggestion to "improve the conditions of living for Americans" adjusts itself in the cases of the men who are now filling the higher positions. They are able to surround themselves with all the comforts the country affords, and it can not reasonably be expected that the Commission by legislation can further lessen the existing cost of living, which it is admitted is high. This brings one to the root of the trouble: Why do not more men of the right caliber enter the lower grades, men competent to master work from grade to grade, apply their ability and demonstrate their capacity for promotion to the most desirable positions in the service?

The one great stumbling block, and which no legislative body can eradicate, is the fact that very few Americans intend to make the Philippines their permanent home, or even stay here for any very extended period. This is doubtless due to the location of the islands, their isolation from centers of civilization and culture, the enervating climate, lack of entertainment and desirable companionship, and distance

from the home land. Every clerk, no matter what his ideals or aspirations, realizes after coming here that he must at some time in the future return to the United States and begin all over again. After spending a year or more in the islands the realization that the sooner this change is made the better becomes very acute. This condition causes, doubtless, the class of men who are not adventurous or fond of visiting strange climes to think twice before accepting an appointment for service in these islands, and generally to remain away, and a great majority of those who do come here to leave the service again after a very short period of duty. It can be overcome by making a Philippine appointment a permanent means of earning a livelihood by providing an effective system of transfer to the Federal service after a reasonable period of service here. I say "effective system," because the present one grants only a privilege and not a right. Under the present regulations influence must be brought to bear at Washington in order that requisition may be made by the chief of some bureau there for the services of a clerk desiring to transfer. Apparently it is not incumbent either on the United States Civil Service Commission nor on the Philippine civil service board to assist a clerk in securing a transfer or to do more than certify that he is eligible. It is not even believed that there is a list of eligible transferees from this service in Washington. It is known that there is none in Manila.

It is believed that if the conditions in respect of transfers are arranged as suggested above and proper circulation of this fact made by advertisement or otherwise there will be no difficulty in securing Americans well qualified to perform more than ordinary clerical duties and to occupy the high-grade positions in any of the bureaus of this service, no matter what the technical or professional requirements may be, and this without the erection by the government of barracks or houses with the consequent expense, as has been suggested at various times. It is believed to be useless to try to influence men to come out here unless there is something permanent offered to them at the expiration of a reasonable term of service.

The civil service of these islands has been compared at times with that existing in the East Indies, the Straits Settlements, India, Hongkong, and other tropical colonies of European nations. But the conditions existing in such colonial civil service organizations have been brought about by years of experience, and their success is due principally to the fact that the temperament, habits, customs, etc., of the average European differ very materially from those of the average American. Europeans in the colonial service have been trained with the idea of entering it, their education being planned with that end in view. The average European is content to live and die "east of Suez;" the average American is not, although under improved conditions and inducements he might be prevailed upon to do so.

As I am firmly convinced that a permanent service under present conditions is entirely out of the question, it is suggested that to secure the services of competent men for a limited period at least that each American employee be given the right to transfer (at a reduced salary, the percentage of reduction to be determined by competent authority) to the Federal civil service upon application by him, accompanied by a certificate to the effect that he is eligible for transfer, the United States Civil Service Commission and the Philippine civil service board cooperating and procuring a transfer for him; or to place the American clerks of this government upon the same footing as clerks of the classified service of the War Department serving in the military offices of these islands—send them out here for temporary service only and retransfer them to the United States after a reasonable period.

A system of transfers such as that proposed in the preceding paragraph, or a general plan for taking care of the American civil-service employees of this government, by providing an effective transfer system, as suggested, would undoubtedly benefit the Federal service by providing it with men whose minds had been broadened by their voyage to these islands, their familiarity with conditions existing in countries other than the United States, the opportunity for personal observation and close study of economic, social, political, industrial, and commercial conditions in the islands, as well as the scheme of Government control of affairs abroad.

Measures such as those authorized by the provisions of act No. 1225, by which, upon authority of the governor-general or proper head of a department, an employee may have the accrued leave of absence to which he is entitled commuted (or paid to him in a lump sum) prior to his departure from the islands and the advancement of transportation to employees on leave in the United States, to which I have referred elsewhere in this report, are of incalculable benefit to the service and to the employees. Regulations of this character tend to the establishment of a permanent service in the islands, and if the clerical employees were given positive assurance of transfer to the Federal service at the expiration of a reasonable period of service in the islands, it is thought that a greater portion of the difficulties incident to the securing of the right class of Americans for this service would be eradicated for all time to come.

## CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, I desire to express to the subordinate officials, chiefs of division, and office force of the bureau my deep appreciation of their unvarying courtesy, unswerving loyalty, and exceptional industry at all times. This is eloquently attested by the many hours of overtime which they have uncomplainingly devoted to furthering the interests of the Government and the bureau. No right-minded chief of a bureau could fail to feel a personal pride in supervising such a force and a personal interest in each of its members.

Of the 11 officials and chiefs of divisions, including the chief clerk, all but one speak English and Spanish with considerable fluency, all but two having learned the latter since they came to the islands. Every Filipino clerk speaks both the languages with more or less fluency, and many of them have the added accomplishment of speaking one or more of the native languages and dialects. The Filipinos have shown marked capacity in many respects and a devotion to duty and a desire to increase their store of knowledge, and have demonstrated that under the proper auspices they can perform original work of a highly commendable character which is deserving of more praise than is usually allotted to them.

I thank one and all of the bureau force for having lightened my burdens and made my way smoother as time advances.

A. W. FERGUSSON,  
*Executive Secretary.*

The GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

## APPENDIX A.

## ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE DIVISION.

MANILA, September 30, 1906.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the administration and finance division for the year ended September 30, 1905:

Of the period covered by this report, Mr. Emil E. Weise, the then chief of division, acted as chief clerk from October 1, 1904, until March 3, 1905, during which time Mr. Harry L. Beckjord acted as chief of division; on April 22, 1905, Mr. Weise left the islands, having tendered his resignation effective at the expiration of his accrued leave, and Mr. Beckjord continued as acting chief of division until June 30, 1905, when he too left the islands for the United States on leave of absence. From this statement it will be seen that the undersigned has acted as chief of division only since July 1, 1905, and this report is based upon his observations since transferred to the bureau, October 12, 1904, and his experience in his present position since July 1, 1905.

As is indicated by its name, the division is divided into two sections, administration and finance.

Act No. 1225 authorized a total of 44 positions for the division, including messengers, but at the present time, owing to resignations and transfers, only a total of 39 names are carried on the rolls of the division, including 25 clerks and 14 messengers. Of this force 16 clerks are assigned to duty in the offices of the secretaries of departments and in various other divisions of the bureau, and 2 are on leave of absence in the United States, leaving a total of 3 American and 4 Filipino clerks actually on duty in the division proper; and it has therefore not been possible at all times to observe strict lines of separation of the two sections, it having been necessary to utilize the services of the available clerks as the exigencies demanded, the one redeeming feature of the situation being that the tendency has been to familiarize all clerks with every line of work passing through the division.

The work handled by the administration section consists as follows: Drafting of executive orders and proclamations and making special distribution of same; petitions for pardon; firearm permits from residents of the city of Manila, and preparing indorsements on applications for permits from the provinces when recommended for disapproval by the chief of the Philippines Constabulary; reports re deceased officials and employees, and Americans resident in the islands not employees; arrangements for the shipment to the United States of the remains of such deceased persons when requested by the relatives; correspondence with consuls of foreign countries; resolutions of provincial boards and municipal councils; arrangements for the transportation of officials and employees and their families to and from the United States on commercial liners at Government contract rate and on army transports and between interisland ports, also the sending to the United States of indigent American

citizens, vagrants, and conditionally pardoned American prisoners, and to their respective home countries of conditionally pardoned foreign prisoners; arranging preliminary details of the executions of persons condemned to death by the court of first instance, after confirmation of sentence by the supreme court, and transportation of prisoners, official executioner, and scaffold to proper province; cablegrams to foreign governments and officials and United States officials abroad, and codification and translation of cablegrams between the Bureau of Insular Affairs and executive bureau and the preparation of excerpts of same for interested bureaus, offices, and persons; telegrams to and from provincial officials; action on requests for commutation of accrued leave of absence; typewritten copying work, such as the annual reports of the Philippine Commission, the governor-general, the executive secretary, and English-speaking provincial governors, making copies of records for persons interested or who desire same; action on requests for leave of absence of provincial fiscals, presidents of provincial boards of health, and registers of deeds; miscellaneous action work on papers of every description not properly in the province of any other division of the bureau; and the preparation of letters to the judge of the court of land registration for signature of the governor-general in connection with lands desired by the military and naval authorities under the provisions of Acts Nos. 627 and 648, Philippine Commission.

In the finance section are prepared all accountable warrants withdrawing funds from the insular treasury for disbursement by the disbursing officers of the various bureaus and offices, as well as settlement warrants in favor of officials and employees, covering commutation of accrued leave, reimbursement of traveling expenses under the provisions of Act No. 1040, and to firms and merchants, covering refunds of customs duties; a letter is written in the section transmitting each one of these warrants to its proper recipient. The appointments of inspectors and inspection committees to act on damaged and lost insular government property, checking and preparation for approval of such reports, and the appointment of special committees to supervise the printing of internal-revenue stamps at the government printing plant, and for other purposes, are handled by the finance section. Requisitions on the insular purchasing agent from provinces, municipalities, and bureaus and offices under the jurisdiction of the governor-general are checked and prepared for approval. Purchases, contracts, leases and plans of all kinds, requiring approval of the governor-general, executive secretary, or assistant executive secretary, are checked and prepared for signature, and all property and financial matters generally are handled in this section. In addition to the above the clerk in charge of the finance section has, upon proper appointment, from time to time, acted as inspector on lost and damaged property belonging to various insular government bureaus in the city of Manila, relieving the permanent inspector whose duties, in connection with the supervision of the inventory of the insular purchasing agent's stock and the checking of the property accounts of Bilibid Prison, have prevented his carrying on the inspection as usual. While the aforementioned reason was the primary motive in having this work done by the clerk mentioned, his detail for such work was also made in order that he might become familiar with the conditions under which an inspection is conducted and thereby be able to take more correct action on reports of other inspectors passing through this section.

The division also furnishes occasional stenographic assistance to the offices of the governor-general, the executive secretary and assistant executive secretary, and the chief clerk, and on several occasions Filipino clerks of the division have been detailed as acting private secretaries in the offices of the Filipino members of the Commission.

Considerable extra work was performed by the division during the past year in connection with the distribution of the diplomas and medals awarded officials and citizens in the islands by the Philippine exposition board. In April of the present year 133 gold plated, 38 silver plated, and 623 bronze medals and diplomas were received from the Bureau of Insular Affairs, and it was necessary to segregate these and distribute them to the persons for whom intended. These medals and diplomas have all been distributed, with the exception of a small number which it was necessary to return to the Bureau of Insular Affairs, as the persons interested had left the islands and receipt of the greater number acknowledged.

In October of last year the clerk who had been detailed as stenographer and private secretary to the executive secretary, and who also had charge of the issuance of passports and transportation requests, resigned to accept a position with the United States legation at Peking, and the position formerly occupied by him was not filled and will be abolished. That portion of his work relating to requests for transportation on army and interisland transports, and arrangements for transportation via trans-Pacific liners, was transferred to this division. As above stated, the division

now furnishes stenographic assistance to the executive secretary, when required, either English or Spanish. Requests for transportation on coast-guard boats are now handled informally by sending them without comment to the secretary of commerce and police, whose office is in this building.

In this connection I desire to invite attention to the following remarkable condition: Not one of the American clerks of the force now on duty in the division proper, including the undersigned, was employed in the executive bureau at the date of the rendition of the last annual report. The division has been somewhat handicapped by this unavoidable change of personnel, and in some cases slight delays have necessarily resulted in the dispatch of the large volume of work passing daily through the division; but an effort has been made at all times to avoid delaying the more important correspondence, and it is believed this effort has in the main been successful. Another fact which may be worthy of citation is that the annual reports covering the work of the division for the past three years have been rendered by an acting chief.

The great need of the division is not so much a stenographic force (although such force is desirable) as it is a permanent trained force capable of taking intelligent action upon the ordinary work and large enough to meet extraordinary demands for assistance from the offices of the Commissioners and other divisions without handicapping its own work; but, as indicated above, it is more or less difficult to maintain such a force.

During the past year a change in the method of handling provincial firearm permits has been inaugurated which has resulted in considerable diminution of former unnecessary and useless work. The chief of constabulary now conducts all preliminary correspondence regarding applications for permits to purchase and possess firearms by residents of the provinces and submits a list of all those in which favorable action is recommended to the governor-general monthly for approval. Only such individual cases are now handled by the division in which the chief of constabulary recommends disapproval, which cases under the new plan are individually submitted to the governor-general for decision after obtaining the comment of both the chief of constabulary and the provincial governor.

A general change has been suggested in the present system of appointing inspectors and inspection committees, as under the present plan much unnecessary correspondence is necessitated, due in many instances to the lack of knowledge of the persons of necessity appointed inspectors in the provinces, of accounting methods, and the really important points which should be brought out in the ideal inspection report. It has been suggested that the services of the traveling examiners be utilized in making these inspections, and that all correspondence relative to the same be conducted by the office of the auditor, the final report to be submitted to this office for approval when ready for such action; but no official action has as yet been taken.

A constant effort is being made to educate the Filipino clerks in the division to think for themselves and take original action on all classes of correspondence. One of these clerks now handles almost exclusively all firearm permits and petitions for pardon. Another handles practically all requisitions on the insular purchasing agent, besides being of valuable assistance through his knowledge of stenography. This report was dictated to the latter. Still another of the lower grade Filipino clerks has demonstrated his ambition by acquiring a knowledge of shorthand after office hours, and so far as the present value of time will permit, due to the decimated and untrained force, his services are utilized in this capacity in order to not only improve his knowledge of spoken and written English and shorthand, but to encourage him in his commendable efforts toward self-improvement.

When the positions authorized for the division are filled by the return to duty of two clerks now on leave of absence and the arrival from the United States of several new clerks for whom requisition has been made, the work of the division will be completed without delay, and it is hoped to make each day take care of its own work.

A tabulated statement of some of the work handled by the division during the period covered by this report is attached.

Very respectfully,

CLIFFORD C. MITCHELL,  
*Acting Chief.*

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY.



*Statement of some of the work performed by the administration and finance division during the period October 1, 1904, to September 30, 1905.*

## ADMINISTRATION SECTION.

Executive orders .....	39
Proclamations.....	6
Applications for pardon:	
Received.....	1, 758
Granted.....	380
Commutation of sentence.....	109
Denied.....	913
Pending.....	356
Transportation furnished vagrants and indigent worthy Americans.....	163
Firearm permits:	
Issued by constabulary.....	2, 065
Issued by provincial governors.....	948
Issued by chief of police, Manila.....	782
Canceled.....	238
Renewed.....	266
Cablegrams:	
Received.....	318
Sent.....	326
Official excerpts furnished.....	3, 472
Reports regarding deceased employees and their estates.....	136
Requests from persons in United States inquiring as to health or address of relatives or friends in the Philippine Islands.....	362

## FINANCE SECTION.

Warrants:	
Requisitions for accountable warrants handled.....	1, 396
Certificates for settlement warrants handled.....	1, 586
Accountable warrants drawn.....	1, 396
Settlement warrants drawn.....	1, 586
Letters of transmittal of warrants prepared, about.....	2, 882
Inspections:	
Inspection committees on damaged and lost public civil property appointed.....	10
Inspectors on damaged and lost public civil property appointed.....	218
Special inspection committees appointed.....	21
Inspection reports prepared for approval and transmission.....	229

## APPENDIX B.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF THE LEGISLATIVE DIVISION.

MANILA, September 30, 1905.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report upon the work of the legislative division covering the period from October 1, 1904, to September 30, 1905.

The compilation of the annual edition of the public laws, annotated, is still carried on by this division. Since the last report Volume III, in English and Spanish, has been completed and published. Volume III of the public laws contains all the acts passed by the Philippine Commission during the legislative year, extending from September 1, 1903, to and including August 31, 1904, and the acts of Congress approved during the same period and relating directly to the Philippine Islands, together with other general matter of a legislative character.

Specifically, the volume contains: Acts Nos. 863 to 1225 inclusive; the act of Congress approved April 15, 1904, relating to shipping and known as "the Frye bill"; the neutrality proclamation and order by the President of the United States with reference to the war between Russia and Japan; the executive order of the governor-general No. 32, series of 1904, establishing the procedure for the issue of passports in lieu of Act No. 1171, repealed; the proclamation declaring the public-land act, No. 926, in effect; the executive bureau circular of July 1, 1904, with reference to transportation over commercial lines between Manila and ports in the United States; the

civil-service rules of 1904, supplementing the civil-service act and the customary lists, reference tables, and indexes.

The preparation of Volume IV, in English and Spanish, is now so far advanced that it is expected that it will be published and ready for distribution before the end of the calendar year. The legislation embraced by this volume will be: Acts Nos. 1226 to 1383, inclusive; the acts of Congress approved February 6, 1905, the one familiarly known as "the Cooper law," providing for the issue of bonds by the government of the Philippine Islands for public works and permanent improvements, for the railway bond guarantee for the construction, maintenance, and operation of the proposed Philippine railways, and for other purposes, and the other extending to the Philippine Islands certain sections of the Revised Statutes on extradition; the act of Congress of March 3, 1905, entitled "the Philippine tariff-revision law of 1905"; the proclamations by the governor-general announcing respectively the effective date of the tariff-revision law, and the completion of the publication of the census of the islands; and the Spanish law of waters, which is inserted at this time because of the frequent reference made thereto in the administration of the public service.

Inasmuch as the division is now able to compile the annual volumes of the public laws promptly, so that they may be issued shortly after the close of each legislative year, the publication of the quarterly volumes of the laws and resolutions of the Commission was discontinued by authority of Act No. 1347, passed May 19, 1905, upon the completion of the eighteenth quarterly volume, which closed with Act No. 1306. The acts, however, are issued in pamphlet form as usual, and are published in the Official Gazette, and this division prepares and furnishes every three months an index to the laws for insertion in the quarterly volumes of the Gazette.

The primary object of the compilation of the acts of the Commission in annual volumes, with notations, reference lists, indexes, and other conveniences, is to place the legislation of the Commission before the public in such manner that the law on any particular subject may be traced from its enactment, through all its amendments, to its present condition. In a short time we shall have on the statute books five years' legislation by the Commission, in the course of which a very large proportion of the laws have been many times amended, either directly or indirectly, so that, notwithstanding all that can be devised in the way of helpful expedients to make the task less difficult, it is at times no easy matter to determine the exact requirements of the law in a given case.

It is for the above reason suggested that the idea of revising the statutes, the Spanish codes, and the military orders may now properly be considered. This suggestion is made because, if the revision is finally decreed, the work will occupy the time of a special committee for many months, and it is believed that upon careful consideration it will be deemed advisable to have the law in such shape that it may be readily accessible and more easily understood before the time arrives for the establishment of the Philippine assembly.

The proof reading of all of the laws enacted by the Commission in English, and the comparison of the Spanish translations with the official copies in English, has been continued the same as heretofore, together with the current reference index to the public resolutions and proceedings of the Commission in executive session, for the use of the recorder's office; and the annual volume of executive orders and proclamations, series of 1904, has been completed and published. The volume containing the current series will be ready for publication at the end of the calendar year.

In this connection it is suggested that, after a proposed act has passed its first reading and the Commission have decided that it shall be enacted, more uniformity of expression in the statutes could perhaps be obtained, and occasionally some discrepancies pointed out, if the act were then referred to a special standing committee for their consideration and return with such proposed changes as might seem helpful, after an examination of the existing law upon the same or upon similar subjects. It is not intended, however, that this suggestion shall apply to the proposed laws discussed in public session, the phraseology of which is considered in great detail.

From time to time researches have been made and opinions rendered upon such legal questions as were submitted by the governor-general and the executive secretary relating to the administration and execution of the law, and upon the patent, copyright, and trade-mark cases submitted by the chief of the respective bureau. Laws and public resolutions have likewise been drafted for submission to the Commission as occasion required.

The detail work connected with the issue of passports is also performed in this division and, in general, consists of the consideration of questions involving citizenship and the right to receive a passport, the furnishing of the proper blank applications with instructions, the revision of the sworn statements submitted by the applicants, and the engrossing of the passports for the signature of the governor-general, or the submission of a recommendation, in a proper case, that a passport be denied.

It is still necessary to refuse passports to those children of foreign fathers, born and domiciled in the islands, whose parents failed to comply with all the mandatory provisions of the civil code to complete their Spanish naturalization. The treaty of Paris restricts the right to acquire citizenship in the Philippine Islands to those Spanish subjects, natives of the peninsula, who should fail to preserve their allegiance to the Spanish Crown by making, before a court of record, the declaration required by Article IX, within the period fixed by the treaty and extended by the subsequent protocol to October 11, 1900. Section 4 of the act of Congress of July 1, 1902, however, confers Philippine citizenship upon the inhabitants of the islands, continuing to reside therein, "who were Spanish subjects on the 11th day of April, 1899," excepting those who elected to preserve their Spanish allegiance in the manner provided.

It is this latter provision by the Congress which makes their right to a passport depend upon the sections of the civil code that formerly regulated Spanish naturalization and excludes the children above referred to. In many cases the fathers have also resided continuously for so many years in the islands that they would probably now be held to have abandoned their original nationality, and are in much the same position as their children with respect to protection. There is another class of persons who can not claim protection and are placed at a disadvantage without any fault of their own. They are those persons of foreign birth who, while in the United States, made their first declarations of intention and then came to the islands in the service of the government and are now permanent residents here.

This question of citizenship, aside from the issue of passports, affects the public administration in other ways, notably in connection with appointments to the classified service and with regard to eligibility to election or appointment to provincial and municipal offices.

Consequently, it is suggested that the matter should be specially called to the attention of Congress through the proper channels and that the Congress be urged to confer upon the courts of the islands, within reasonable limitations, authority to create citizens of the Philippine Islands, and that, as to those persons who have made their first declarations, the time of their residence in the islands be counted in making up the full period necessary to complete their naturalization as citizens of the United States.

On February 24, 1904, a committee of three was appointed by the governor-general, with the chief of this division as chairman, to revise and codify the municipal code and the provincial government act: "Eliminating all provisions of the acts and amendments that have been stricken out or repealed, and including all provisions that are still in force and effect, with marginal references and footnotes."

After the revision had been brought down to August, 1904, by the committee, as originally contemplated, the work was submitted to the secretary of finance and justice for review, as provided by the order of the governor-general appointing the committee. It was then held in abeyance for several months, awaiting final action by the Commission upon a number of important proposed amendments to the law. In the meantime the other two members of the committee returned to the United States. The whole work was later referred back to the chairman and completed and prepared for publication, the codes being brought down to more recent date and showing the law as in force on May 31, 1905. The first English edition is now being distributed and sold by the bureau through the document division. The Spanish edition is nearly ready and will shortly be completed and published.

There is at present being prepared for publication in small separate volumes, in Spanish and English, the new "special provincial government act" and "the township act," enacted September 14, 1905, for the government of all provinces other than the Moro Province, which are not already organized under the regular provincial government act, and providing for the establishment of local civil governments for the non-Christian tribes not within the Moro Province.

About the 1st of June that part of the service of the executive bureau relating to the nominations, appointments, transfers, promotions, declinations, and resignations of insular and provincial officials, and justices of the peace and auxiliary justices for all the organized municipalities throughout the islands, who are appointed by the governor-general, was transferred to this division.

This work embraces the correspondence with the provincial boards, the justices of the peace, and auxiliaries, in English or Spanish, the preparation of the formal letters of nomination for submission to the Commission, and the letters of appointment, the engrossing of the commissions for commissioned officers, the briefing of all communications, the keeping of the necessary office records, including the oaths of office, a roster of the notaries public appointed by the courts, with their official signatures and seals, and the incidental administrative duties. The following statements in tabular form will give a more particular idea of this branch of the work;

Table showing the appointments, resignations, declinations, and removals during the year, the number of organized provinces, municipalities, and townships, the number of provincial and municipal officials now in office (including justices of the peace, auxiliaries, registers of deeds, and notaries public), and the relative number of Filipinos and Americans:

## APPOINTMENTS, RESIGNATIONS, ETC.

	Appoint-ments.	Resigna-tions.	Declina-tions.	Remov-als.
Insular officers, including judges .....	29	16	2	.....
Provincial officers .....	41	19	3	4
Municipal officers .....				69
City of Manila .....	8	4	1	.....
Justices of the peace .....	188	124	18	29
Auxiliary justices .....	194	114	26	8
Total .....	460	277	49	110

NOTE.—The appointments include those made by the governor-general alone, and those made by and with the immediate consent of the Commission.

Municipal officers are elected or appointed, in accordance with the municipal code. They are only removed by the governor-general for cause, under the provisions of Act No. 314.

Detailed information in regard to removals will be found in the report of the law clerk.

## PROVINCES.

[Total number, 39.]

	Filipinos.	Americans.	Total.
<b>PROVINCIAL OFFICERS.</b>			
Governors .....	30	9	39
Lieutenant-governors .....	2	2	4
Secretaries .....	33	1	34
Secretary-treasurers .....		3	3
Treasurers .....		22	22
Supervisors .....		21	21
Supervisor-treasurers .....		13	13
Fiscals .....	29	2	31
Presidents boards of health .....	26	5	31
Registers of deeds .....	18	2	20
Members of locust boards .....	108	.....	108
Total .....	246	80	326

Percentage of total: Filipinos, 75.4 per cent; Americans, 24.6 per cent.

## MUNICIPALITIES AND TOWNSHIPS.

[Municipalities, 596; townships, 192; total, 788.]

	Filipinos.	Americans.	Total.
<b>MUNICIPAL AND TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.</b>			
Presidents .....	788	.....	788
Vice-presidents .....	679	.....	679
Secretaries .....	648	.....	648
Treasurers .....	614	2	616
Councillors .....	6,227	2	6,229
Justices of the peace .....	610	10	620
Auxiliary justices .....	611	1	612
Notaries public (appointed by the courts and including Manila) ..	548	43	591
Total .....	10,725	58	10,783

Percentage of total: Filipinos, 99.5 per cent; Americans, .5 per cent.

Attention is called to the number of resignations and declinations of justices of the peace. Aside from those cases in which sickness is alleged as the moving cause, the experience of the past year shows that a number are due to the smallness of the income resulting to the office by reason of the fees now allowed. For the latter reason it is quite evident that it is not possible at present either to secure or to retain the services of the men best fitted for the office in many of the municipalities.

There are at least three ways in which this condition might be remedied. First, by enlarging the fees collectible; second, by allowing the fees to remain the same and providing that justices shall receive in addition a salary from the municipal treasuries; third, by combining two or more contiguous municipalities into one district with a single justice and auxiliary. This latter device would increase the importance and tend to raise the grade of the justices, and would enlarge the total income of each office. Incidentally it may be stated that justices of the peace have never been authorized to administer oaths for general purposes.

The position of justice would also be made more attractive to many capable men by increasing the dignity of the office. This desirable result could be obtained by authorizing the judges of the courts of first instance to select two or more different justices at each term of the court within the province, who would be allowed the privilege of sitting as honorary or side judges during the sessions. Some such arrangement would also give the justices an experience that would be valuable in the performance of their own judicial duties.

It is believed that a modification of the present procedure for the selection of persons for appointment as justices of the peace, and for the acceptance of their resignations, would result in benefit to the service.

First, as to appointments. It would seem reasonable that the provincial board, located in the capital of the province, when the question of the appointment of a justice of the peace for an outlying town is presented, should have the benefit of the opinion of the municipal council directly interested, and give it due consideration in making their recommendations. This could be accomplished by requiring the council of the municipality interested to suggest to the provincial board by a majority vote at least two persons whom they deem suitable for the office, stating their particular qualifications, the provincial board then to nominate one of the persons suggested, unless there is known to the board some good and sufficient reason to prevent, in which latter case the board to be free to select and recommend some other person.

Second, as to resignations. In order to prevent the too sudden relief of a justice of the peace at his own request, to the prejudice of cases actually on trial in his court, and before it is made certain that the auxiliary is present to assume the duties of office at the proper moment, and to avoid any other complication, all resignations of justices should pass through the office of the provincial board and be forwarded to the executive bureau with the recommendations and comments of the board.

An amendment to the law is not strictly necessary. The end proposed could be accomplished by means of general office circulars—the one addressed to all provincial boards and municipal councils, the other to provincial boards, to the justices now in office, and attached to all future letters of appointment.

On September 20, 1905, the compilation of the Philippine reports (Supreme Court Decisions, Vol. II) was taken over by the executive bureau. The edition will consist of two volumes of about 750 pages each, one in English and the other in Spanish, and will be compiled in this division from copies of the decisions signed in the Spanish language, with rough English translations, as furnished by the supreme court. This work will be taken up as soon as the annual volumes of the Public Laws are completed and will be hurried as much as possible; but the publication will appear considerably behind time, inasmuch as the copies of the decisions just turned over to the bureau begin with case No. 1001, *United States v. Geronimo Torrente*, of February 21, 1903.

If the results accomplished during the year by this branch of the service have proven satisfactory to the bureau it is due especially to the cheerful cooperation and faithful service rendered by the subordinate employees of the division.

Respectfully submitted.

DAVID LEWIS COBB,  
*Chief of the Legislative Division.*

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY.

## APPENDIX C.

## THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LAW CLERK OF THE EXECUTIVE BUREAU.

MANILA, *September 30, 1905.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the law clerk covering the year ending September 30, 1905.

On February 1 the former acting law clerk was promoted to the full clerkship and has since filled the position. Since July 1 he has been absent in the United States upon accrued leave. The subscriber was detailed to assist him January 9, 1905, being then, as now, credited to the administration and finance division.

## SCOPE OF WORK.

The work of the law clerk was changed on or about June 1 by transferring the supervision of appointments to the legislative division. The statistics of this work for the year therefore appear in the report of that division.

## LEGAL DUTIES.

At present the work is mainly legal in character and may roughly be subdivided as follows: (a) The examination and consideration of complaints against provincial and municipal officers and justices of the peace and the preparation of the appropriate action thereon, including reference for preliminary investigation, suspension, etc.; (b) supervision of the proceedings against such officers, giving advice when requested from time to time upon the proper procedure on the part of the investigating officer or provincial board; (c) keeping in touch with all pending investigations and expediting same where possible; (d) the careful consideration, translation, digesting, and preparation for final action of the voluminous reports and records of investigation of accused officials. This work involves selection and digesting of the material testimony and exhibits, and in each case the preparation of a report thereon somewhat similar to that of a referee to "hear, try, and determine;" (e) the translation and digesting of other documents involving legal questions, such as protests arising out of disputed elections and appeals by municipal authorities, under Act No. 876 of the Philippine Commission, from vetoes by provincial boards of municipal resolutions, ordinances, executive orders, etc., and making the necessary researches to prepare memorandum briefs and opinions upon the legal questions involved for submission therewith; (f) the preparation of briefs and opinions on questions of law by direction of the governor-general and officers of the bureau; (g) advising provincial and municipal officials upon questions of law and procedure which have already been decided by the attorney-general, or which for any reason do not require submission to him; (h) passing upon the power of the legislative council of the Moro Province to pass the acts forwarded for submission to the Philippine Commission for its approval.

## ADMINISTRATIVE DUTIES.

The administrative work of the law clerk, which is considerable, consists in a general supervision over municipal officers, justices of the peace and auxiliary justices and of the proceedings and complaints against them; correspondence incidental to such supervision, which involves the writing of an average of six or more letters a day, these being sent out in Spanish or English, as is deemed most acceptable to the addressee; and generally the briefing of and preparation for action of all papers, both English and Spanish, the disposition of which requires legal knowledge. During the year this work has been in charge of Mr. Manuel Xeres Burgos, jr., and, during his absence on leave, of Mr. Eulalio Suaco. Both of these gentlemen have handled it expeditiously, faithfully, and satisfactorily. In addition to the work above indicated, a complete card index of the unpublished opinions of the attorney-general, both by subjects, act numbers, and by chronological order has recently been prepared and is now kept up to date, so that information as to what previous action has been taken, what decision rendered upon any point, or what construction was placed upon any act can now be almost instantly determined and conflict thereby avoided. It is intended to complete this work as soon as time permits by adding a similar index of the opinions and memoranda of the law clerk, which have become precedents by approval of the governor-general.

## CASES AGAINST OFFICIALS AND STATISTICS IN REGARD THERETO.

The volume of work seems to be steadily increasing. With increase in the number of statutes, occasions multiply for their judicial construction, as do also the needs for explaining their relations to each other and their workings, both coordinately and alone. Most of this work properly belongs to the courts and will eventually be absorbed by them, but the newness of our system of jurisprudence, and the fact that people and officials are unaccustomed to applying to the local courts for construction of statutes, together with the further fact that the lack of judicial reports would debar their decisions on such points from widespread application when rendered, has prevented resort to the courts and has caused the executive secretary to be a species of general counsel for the executive and administrative officers throughout the archipelago from municipal officials up.

The number of removals for cause is also increasing. For the year ending September 30, 1903, there were 76 municipal officials and justices of the peace removed on charges; last year there were 79, and during the twelve months just ended 106. This does not necessarily imply a decline in the morale of the service, but is due, I think, rather to the fact that the public is learning the standard required of officials and that all complaints receive impartial attention, whereby a less number of delinquencies escape punishment than formerly. During the year the various provincial boards investigated 203 officials, exclusive of municipal treasurers, on approximately 451 charges, and convictions were finally sustained on 268 of them. It should be noted that these investigations, in the majority of cases, are held only after a preliminary investigation by the provincial governor or fiscal has demonstrated that there is a *prima facie* case against the accused official.

The total number of justices of the peace in the islands is 620, and there are an equal number of auxiliary justices. During the year the changes among the justices were: Resigned 124, died 10, removed for cause 29, a total of 163. This shows that a trifle under 27 per cent of the justices were changed and less than 5 per cent of the total number of justices were removed for cause. The total number of distinct charges proven against justices was 100, and of this number 23 were for extortion, 17 for breaches of financial trusts, 12 for various crimes included under the popular term of "graft," and 39 for various abuses of power including the malicious ordering of arrests. Seven charges of neglect of duty and but two of incapacity were proved against justices.

The records of proceedings of provincial boards continue to be received in Spanish. Of the 203 records acted on during the year 138 were in Spanish, 33 part Spanish and part English, and 7 in English. In 25 cases no record was received, the boards basing their findings on records of judicial trials or similar incontestable evidence.

Of the 203 reports of cases received from provincial boards their findings were approved in 156 cases, modified in 21, and reversed in 14. In 9 cases no findings were made, and in 3 the board was unable to agree. Two officials were permanently disqualified from holding office under Act No. 1126.

There are now pending 73 cases in the hands of provincial officers and boards, 10 awaiting preparation of report and 1 awaiting final decision.

Annexed hereto, marked "A," is a statement of provincial officers removed, or who resigned under charges during the year. It shows a decrease of 8 from the year before. Exhibit B is a table showing the cases against municipal officers and justices and auxiliary justices of the peace in which final action was taken during the year, showing the nature of the action. Exhibit C shows the number and nature of charges against the officials covered by Exhibit B. and the result thereof.

Respectfully submitted.

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY.

THOMAS CARY WELCH,  
*Acting Law Clerk.*

EXHIBIT A.—*Provincial officers removed or resigned under charges.*

Officers.	Nature of charges.	Action taken.
Supervisor-treasurer (1) .....	Incapacity, inefficiency .....	Removed.
Do. ....	Gross neglect .....	Do.
Do. ....	do .....	Do.
Secretary (1) .....	Incompetency, preferring false charges.	Resignation requested.
Fiscal (1) .....	Gross immorality .....	Do.
President board of health (1) .....	Neglect, gambling, libel of officers...	Removed.

**EXHIBIT B.—Cases against municipal officers and justices and auxiliary justices of the peace in which final action was taken during the year.**

	Presidents.	Vice-presidents.	Secretaries.	Councillors.	Justices of the peace.	Auxiliary justices of the peace.	Chief of police.	Total.	Grand total.
<b>CASES TRIED.</b>									
Officers suspended previous to trial .....	49	15	3	68	49	13	1	198	.....
Officers not suspended previous to trial .....	2	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	5	.....
Total .....	51	15	3	70	50	13	1	203	203
<b>ACTION TAKEN.</b>									
Found guilty:									
Disqualified from holding office under Act No. 1126 .....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Removed .....	18	6	2	43	29	8	.....	106	.....
Resignations accepted .....	4	1	.....	.....	4	2	.....	11	.....
Reprimanded .....	8	1	1	1	5	2	.....	18	.....
No punishment owing to expiration of term .....	2	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	5	.....
Total .....	33	10	3	45	39	12	.....	142	142
Found not guilty:									
Reinstated or continued in office .....	15	5	.....	22	9	1	1	58	.....
No action owing to expiration of term .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Total .....	15	5	.....	23	9	1	1	54	54
Filed without action by governor-general (terms expired, etc.) .....	3	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	7	7
Grand total .....	51	15	3	70	50	13	1	203	203

**EXHIBIT C.—Number and nature of charges against the officials covered by Exhibit B.**

Officials.	Neglect of duties.	Abuse of official position.	Ignorance and incapacity.	Bad habits.	Extortion.	Larceny and bandolerismo.	Malversation and breaches of trust.	Bribery and kindred crimes.	Forgery and falsification.	False arrest.	Crimes of violence.	Violation of election laws.	Lunacy.	Slander disrespect and use of bad language.	Interference in religious affairs.	Total.	Grand total.
<b>GUILTY.</b>																	
Presidents .....	15	11	3	4	2	1	6	6	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	51	.....
Vice-presidents .....	3	4	.....	.....	2	.....	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	15	.....
Secretaries .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Councillors .....	29	16	.....	1	7	1	4	19	1	.....	1	.....	.....	7	1	87	.....
Justices of the peace .....	7	22	2	.....	23	2	17	12	3	7	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....
Auxiliary justices .....	4	3	.....	1	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....
Total guilty .....	58	56	5	6	36	5	31	40	5	8	5	1	.....	11	1	268	268
<b>NOT GUILTY.</b>																	
Presidents .....	24	12	.....	6	3	2	10	4	1	2	1	.....	1	1	4	71	.....
Vice-presidents .....	3	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	11	.....
Secretaries .....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Councillors .....	2	22	.....	1	7	1	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	38	.....
Justices of the peace .....	9	16	1	2	7	1	8	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	50	.....
Auxiliary justices .....	.....	7	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
Chief of police .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Total not guilty .....	39	58	1	11	17	4	22	11	4	3	1	.....	1	5	6	183	183
Total .....	97	114	6	17	53	9	53	51	9	11	6	1	1	16	7	451	451



## APPENDIX D.

## THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF THE RECORDER OF THE COMMISSION.

MANILA, September 30, 1905.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report upon the work of the recorder of the Commission for the period from October 1, 1904, to September 30, 1905.

The duties of the recorder have been so fully outlined in my report for the year ending September 30, 1903, as well as in the report submitted last year by the chief of the legislative division, then acting as recorder during the absence of the undersigned in the United States on leave of absence, that it is unnecessary to make further explanation of the same in this report. The undersigned reported for duty from leave of absence on November 11, 1904, relieving Mr. David Lewis Cobb, who had been acting as recorder, on that date. As the duties of the chief of the legislative division, which were formerly assigned to the recorder, are now performed by the chief of division regularly appointed for that purpose, the work of that division will not be discussed herein, as the same will be dealt with in the report of the chief of that division. In this connection, I should perhaps remark that the relief of the recorder from the duties of chief of the legislative division has proven to be a desirable change, as with his almost constant attendance upon the sessions of the Commission, both public and executive, it had been impossible for the recorder to exercise more than a nominal supervision over the detail work of the division.

The past year has been marked by a decided diminution in the amount of legislation enacted by the Commission, the same being considerably less than during any other year since the assumption of legislative power by the Commission. During the twelve months ending September 30, 1903, the Commission enacted 447 laws, passed 1,049 resolutions, and confirmed 934 appointments, a total of 2,430 actions; during the year ending September 30, 1904, the number of laws enacted was 325, resolutions adopted, 914; and appointments confirmed, 511; a total of 1,750 actions; during the year ending September 30, 1905, the number of laws enacted was reduced to 163, the number of resolutions adopted was 610, and appointments were confirmed to the number of 417, or a total of 1,190 actions by the legislative body. This reduction in the amount of legislation enacted by the Commission is the natural result of the fact that the governmental organization is becoming more settled and perfected, and that the legislation already adopted is to a greater degree competent to provide for the administration of the government and its branches. However, in spite of this decrease in the number of laws adopted, the Commission has held practically the same number of sessions during the past year as during the preceding twelve months, and the character of the legislation approved and of the questions considered has been such that the Commissioners have undoubtedly received no appreciable impression of having been less occupied during the past year than during the preceding one. On the contrary, taken in connection with the increased amount of executive and administrative work which the Commissioners, who are executive officers, have had to consider, it is probably true that the reverse is the case.

The special committee appointed by resolution of the Commission, May 12, 1904, to consider and revise the proposed new penal code and code of criminal procedure, which have been under consideration for some time by the Commission, submitted its report on August 23, 1904, and presented the revision of the two codes as recommended by the committee for enactment. A series of public sessions was then announced and held by the Commission for the purpose of discussing the proposed codes as reported by the committee, two sessions being held daily from November 28 to December 3, 1904. The proposed measures were intelligently discussed by a number of the leading members of the Manila bar, and in addition to the recommendations then made many written suggestions were received from members of the bar in Manila and elsewhere, as well as from a number of the insular judiciary, all of which were carefully arranged and compiled, and submitted to the Commission for its consideration. The press of current work delayed the further consideration of the proposed codes by the Commission until May of the present year, at which time, however, they were taken up at Baguio, and the penal code proper, consisting of some four hundred and sixty-five sections, was carefully discussed, section by section, and practically prepared for enactment. The large amount of current work, however, has again prevented the further consideration of the proposed measure, although it is hoped by the Commission to finally perfect and enact these needed pieces of legislation during the coming year.

A public session was held on March 13 to discuss a proposed act with reference to the coastwise trade of the islands and the carrying of Government freight, passengers, and mails, which measure was subsequently enacted into law as Act No. 1310.

On March 30 a bill providing for certain amendments to the internal-revenue law of 1904 formed the basis of an animated public session, the distillery and tobacco interests being especially active in the discussion. The bill then discussed, after consideration by the Commission of all suggestions and recommendations presented, was later enacted on April 27 as Act No. 1338.

Following its annual custom the Commission proceeded to Baguio, the summer capital, on April 6 of the current year, and all sessions of the legislative body between that date and June 3 were held at that place. The two months spent annually at Baguio have come to be the busiest period of the year for the Commission, and the sessions held there furnish the best, if not the only, opportunity the members of the Commission have for the careful and uninterrupted consideration of important legislation requiring study in detail. Thus during the sessions there this year, after disposing of accumulated administrative legislation, the proposed new corporation law for the islands which had been prepared by Commissioner Smith was taken up, and after a week's careful consideration and study was passed to its first and second readings, preparatory to a public discussion of the measure at Manila. The proposed penal code was then studied, and the measure practically prepared for enactment before adjournment to Manila, as above stated.

Public sessions were held at Manila during July upon the proposed corporation law, as well as upon bills amending the marriage law of the islands and the law relating to the employment of marine engineers in the coastwise trade, all of which measures are now pending final action by the Commission.

A number of franchises have been granted by the Commission during the past year for various enterprises, as shown by the following statement:

No. 1256. An act granting to Juan Bautista Fernandez a license to construct, operate, and maintain a slip way or marine railway in the municipality of Opon, Cebu.

No. 1262. An act granting to Ignacio Arnalot, of the municipality of Tayabas, a concession to divert certain waters for the purpose of generating electric power.

No. 1285. An act authorizing the incorporation of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in the Philippine Islands.

No. 1303. An act granting to Martin M. Levering a franchise to install, operate, and maintain an electric light, heat, and power system in the municipality of Cebu.

No. 1348. An act conferring upon the Manila Electric Railroad and Light Company a franchise for the extension of its lines to the south of the city of Manila.

No. 1368. An act granting a franchise to John I. Sabin and Louis Glass to construct, maintain, and operate telephone and telegraph systems, and carry on other electrical transmission business between the provinces, cities, and municipalities of the island of Luzon.

Pursuant to authority contained in the act of Congress of February 6, 1905, the Commission, on February 20, passed Act No. 1301, providing for a bond issue of \$2,500,000, for the purpose of providing funds to construct public improvements, this amount being one-half of that authorized by the act of Congress referred to. The funds so realized have been subsequently allotted by various appropriation acts for the following purposes: Continuing the improvements of Manila harbor, improving the harbor of Iloilo, improving the harbor at Cebu, improving the Pasig River front in the city of Manila, constructing a wagon road across the island of Samar, constructing bridges in the province of Cavite, constructing a wagon road in the province of La Laguna, constructing new light-houses at various points throughout the islands, and making other improvements for the bureau of coast guard and transportation; improving Bilibid Prison at Manila; constructing or improving various public buildings, schoolhouse, and for other public works. Further contracts for continuing the improvement of the port of Manila and the construction of a boulevard along the shore of Manila Bay were authorized by Act No. 1360, which contemplates future appropriations for these purposes.

A bond issue was authorized by Act No. 1323, on behalf of the city of Manila, in the amount of \$4,000,000, for the purpose of constructing a sewer system and improving the water supply of the city, this action having been taken under authority of the act of Congress of July 1, 1902, as amended. A considerable portion of the unexpended balance of the relief fund of \$3,000,000 voted the Philippines by the act of Congress of March 3, 1903, was devoted by Act No. 1275 to the construction of public schoolhouses throughout the islands, the sum of ₱350,000, or \$175,000, being appropriated for this purpose. Among the other more important acts enacted during the past year, the following may be cited:

No. 1258. An act making additional provisions relating to the exercise of the right of eminent domain in cases where the exercise of such power is invoked by a railroad corporation for the purpose of constructing, extending, or operating its line.

No. 1310. An act to encourage and aid the Philippine coastwise trade, to secure the carriage of mails, Government freight, and passengers by commercial vessels under contract, to effect uniform reasonable rates for the Government and public, and for other purposes.

No. 1314. An act increasing the salaries of the judges of the supreme court of the Philippine Islands to \$10,000 per annum.

No. 1331. An act creating the island of Catanduanes a subprovince of the Province of Albay, and providing for a lieutenant-governor for such subprovince.

No. 1338. An act amending the internal-revenue law of 1904.

No. 1340. An act authorizing the board of health for the Philippine Islands to promulgate quarantine regulations for the vessels engaged in the coastwise trade of the Philippine Islands.

No. 1341. An act declaring all ports in the Philippine Islands open to vessels engaged in the coastwise trade, and for other purposes.

No. 1354. An act exempting from license fees all boats of less than 15 gross tons engaged in the coastwise trade.

No. 1363. An act changing the name of the province and island of Paragua to that of Palawan.

No. 1365. An act prescribing and adopting the arms and great seal of the government of the Philippine Islands.

No. 1376. An act providing for the speedy disposition of controversies as to the right of administration or possession of churches, convents, cemeteries, and other church properties, and as to the ownership thereof and title thereto, by vesting in the supreme court of the Philippine Islands original jurisdiction to decide such controversies, and for other purposes.

No. 1377. An act retiring certificates of indebtedness issued under the act of Congress of March 2, 1903, in the sum of \$3,000,000 and authorizing a new issue in the sum of \$1,500,000.

No. 1386. An act conferring upon the courts of first instance jurisdiction over petitions from persons desiring to change their names.

No. 1396. The special provincial government act, being a simple form of provincial government for the provinces, other than the Moro Province, not organized under the regular provincial act.

No. 1397. The township government act, providing a simple form of government for the settlements and towns of the provinces organized under the special provincial government act.

The regular labors of the Commission were pleasantly interrupted in August of the current year by the visit to the islands, upon a tour of inspection, of the Secretary of War, accompanied by a distinguished party of United States Senators and Representatives. The party arrived at Manila on August 5, and was appropriately received. Public hearings were held at Manila on August 7, 8, 9, and 10, upon the proposed reduction of the United States tariff upon Philippine sugar and tobacco, the extension of the United States coastwise inspection laws to the Philippines, and the general economic conditions in the islands. The party left Manila on August 13, accompanied by the Commission, for a tour of inspection through the southern islands, and further public hearings upon the condition of the sugar industry were held at Iloilo and Bacolod. Upon the return of the party to Manila on August 28, public sessions were again held on August 29 and 30, for the purpose of hearing complaints, the party leaving the islands on the day following the latter date. In addition to these public hearings, sessions were also held with the members of the Commission on August 12 and 30. The recorder was charged with the verbatim reporting of all of these hearings, as well as that of the conferences held with the Commission. The transcript of the sessions has been printed in pamphlet form, aggregating 369 pages of printed matter and the pamphlets have been forwarded to the Secretary of War for use before the United States Congress in connection with the discussion of needed Philippine legislation.

In closing, and referring again to the fact that the government organization is becoming more settled, as evidenced by the decreased amount of legislation, the undersigned begs to join with the chief of the legislative division in suggesting the consideration of the advisability of beginning work upon a revision or codification of the Philippine statutes. While it is appreciated that the Commission is even now considering the reorganization of the government bureaus and accounting system, and that the important acts revising the criminal and corporation law and the criminal procedure of the islands are yet to be enacted, it is no less true that the proper compilation and arrangement of the mass of Spanish royal decrees and special codes, the general orders promulgated by the American military authorities, and the original and amendatory legislation enacted by the present Commission will be a task that

will require careful and painstaking work of a high order, and upon which it is suggested the time has now come to make a start. A competent lawyer, experienced in such revision, if put to work at this time in the legislative division, could do much toward gathering together the existing legislation and arranging and preparing a basis for consideration by such codification committee as might subsequently be appointed. Besides the fact that such a codification would be of great help to the judicial and administrative officers of the government, it is believed that action along this line would be greeted with unqualified approval and satisfaction by the Filipino people, who, not being familiar with the American system of legislation, have been more or less confused by the lack of codes, to which they have always been accustomed. If it were possible to complete the revision before the establishment of the popular assembly in 1907, it would be of vast assistance to that body, a point which is also worthy of serious consideration.

Very respectfully,

C. W. CALVIN,  
*Recorder, Philippine Commission.*

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY.

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#### APPENDIX E.

#### THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF THE TRANSLATING DIVISION TO THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY.

MANILA, October 2, 1905.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the work of the translating division of the executive bureau from October 1, 1904, to September 30, 1905, both inclusive:

Both in the character and the amount of work performed there has been little change from the conditions described in the second annual report of the division attached as Appendix D to the third annual report of the executive secretary to the civil governor. Translations have, however, been accomplished with more dispatch.

The undersigned has on several occasions strongly recommended the broadening of the scope of the work done under his charge, in order to include the translation of all important papers originating in the different departments of the government. Under present conditions, from incomplete information received from chiefs of bureaus, it is estimated that nearly as much translating is done under their immediate supervision as is done in this office. A great deal of this work is of an important character and requires intelligent revision. This it can not have in the majority of the bureaus.

In my report to the reorganization committee I again recommended that all government documents published by the different bureaus which are of general interest to the inhabitants of these islands should be translated into the Spanish language, and that such translation should be done under a competent head. The reason for this is obvious. As it is, I am informed—correctly, I believe, from my own observation in a few cases—poor translations are made and published of official documents which should have been submitted to the closest scrutiny of an intelligent translator before being published.

I laid particular stress on the importance of translating the annual report of the Philippine Commission to the Secretary of War, as it is a comprehensive review of all the work accomplished by the government in its different departments and contains many valuable technical publications of interest, not only to government officials, but to the public at large.

I also spoke of the necessity of translating the annual report of the municipal board of the city of Manila and of giving it as wide distribution as possible among the taxpayers of Manila in order that a great many erroneous ideas with regard to the disbursements of the city's finances, strengthened by the reading of various criticisms published in the Spanish papers of Manila, might be dispelled. Most of the statements referred to were based upon a misunderstanding of the text of the report by the self-appointed critics. It would have been a complete refutation of their criticisms for the government to have presented a faithful and exact translation of the financial operations of the municipality.

I think that a practical plan could be devised which if followed would obviate all of these shortcomings by requiring all government papers, no matter where originating, which are of general interest to the people to be translated in this division. Of course it is not the scheme to include correspondence or any papers other than of a public nature.

By increasing the personnel of this division with two competent translators from Spanish to English and securing the services of one more expert translator to Spanish all of this work could be done with more dispatch and correctness than it has been heretofore.

If these considerations are not sufficient in themselves to warrant the increase in personnel that I recommend, the fact that within a comparatively short period of time the Philippine assembly will be called and the necessity for competent, well-trained, and experienced translators will be much greater than it is now would of itself be sufficient to warrant my request. For a translator to be really valuable it is necessary that he have not only a broad academic education and a thorough knowledge of the two languages, but, more important still, that he shall have exercised the art of translating for a long period of years. The constant training that the men I ask for would experience between now and the time that their services will undoubtedly be required by the Philippine assembly is none too long; therefore I advocate that the division be increased as promptly as circumstances will admit.

These men can be secured here in Manila by transfer from other bureaus, with the exception of one who was formerly employed in the division, but who resigned from the service and is now in Europe. I believe that he will be able to return here within a period of two or three months.

An important part of the work done by the division is the reviewing of the Spanish and native press by Mr. Arguelles and one assistant. A daily report of the most important political articles published in Spanish and in the native dialects by the press of the archipelago is made to the governor-general, the executive secretary, the municipal board of the city of Manila, and the Philippines constabulary. During the past year 3,477 copies of dailies, weeklies, biweeklies, monthlies, and reviews published intermittently were read and reviewed. The reports submitted contained 3,463 folios and form a comprehensive and fairly complete review of all shades of political opinion as expressed by the native and Spanish papers, as well as of their criticisms, complaints, and recommendations relative to the work of the administration.

The amount of work performed by the division during the period covered by this report was as follows:

Translations to English:	Folios.
From Spanish.....	18,766
From French.....	139
From German.....	5
From native dialects.....	75
Translations to French:	
From English.....	10
Translations to German:	
From English.....	3
Translations to Spanish:	
From English.....	6,230
From native dialects.....	91
Total.....	25,319

The amount of overtime performed by the employees of this division amounted to 322 days and some hours.

Respectfully submitted.

R. D. FERGUSSON,  
*Chief of Translating Division.*

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY.

#### APPENDIX F.

#### RECORDS DIVISION.

MANILA, September 30, 1905.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report covering the work of the records division of this bureau for the year ending September 30, 1905:

The personnel of the division consists of 23 clerks and 10 messengers. Of these employees 10 are Americans, the balance being natives of these islands.

The nature of the work in this division is very exacting and requires a high degree of accuracy, since the work of the action clerks and others depends, to a large extent, upon the completeness and correctness of the records.

Considerable difficulty has been experienced at times in keeping the records straight, for the reason that some provincial and municipal officials write on more than one subject in one communication.

During the period covered by this report 30,941 communications have been received, 27,846 communications previously recorded have been received back for additional records, and 164,904 separate papers of all classes have been mailed or delivered by messengers, an increase over the same period for last year of nearly 10 per cent.

In this division is recorded the official correspondence of the governor-general, the four executive departments, and the executive bureau. All letters, cablegrams, and telegrams received and sent are thoroughly indexed on cards and recorded, a complete copy of each communication being made and carefully filed.

At the end of each year these index cards are revised and transcribed on type-written sheets, which are bound in book form, thus affording an easy and ready reference to the records of that year.

An idea of the vastness and importance of this index and of the labor and care required in its preparation may be gained from the fact that the name index alone for 1904 contains not less than 2,353 typewritten pages.

The division has suffered greatly from casualties occurring in the service during the past year, especially among the American employees, not a few of whom, thoroughly trained and experienced in the routine of the division, have left the service. Its efficiency has been impaired accordingly. In trying to keep abreast with the great volume of work devolving upon the division it was found necessary to require of the employees a considerable amount of daily overtime work—in all, 1,677 days, representing the labor of 6 extra clerks had the work been confined to office hours only. During the greater part of the hot season the employees in this division were called upon to work seven hours each day, Saturdays and Sundays excepted, this being two hours per day in excess of the minimum number of hours of labor required by law for that period. However, this work has been willingly and cheerfully performed by all, testifying to some extent to the industry of the employees and the interest shown by them in the work of the division.

Since the rendition of the last annual report by my predecessor preparations have been made for the installation of permanent and substantial transfer files, capable of accommodating approximately 158,400 papers. The shelving has been completed, and 500 tin filing boxes, practically dust proof, have been received from the insular purchasing agent. While these transfer files are giving great satisfaction on the whole, the adoption of a heavier and more durable type of filing boxes is recommended in order to insure complete success.

Numerous calls have been made on the division to fill temporary vacancies among employees in the other divisions of this bureau.

The efficiency of the native clerks and typewriters in the division, both with regard to class and volume of work, and their ability to speak and read the English language, has increased to a very appreciable extent during the year.

Respectfully submitted.

ED WETTRE,  
*Chief of the Division.*

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY.

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#### APPENDIX G.

#### SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF THE DOCUMENT DIVISION TO THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY.

MANILA, P. I., September 30, 1905.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the work of the document division of the executive bureau, embracing the property accountability of the entire bureau and the ayuntamiento building for the year ended September 30, 1905, with such recommendations as are deemed essential to the improvement of the service.

In addition to receiving and distributing the publications of this and the Federal governments, the division has also the work of accounting for all the property pertaining to the bureau and the ayuntamiento building, the numbering, recording, and transmission of all requisitions for printing and binding on the public printer.

The following statement is in comparison to the business of previous years:

Year ended—	Received.	Distrib- uted.	Sold.	Amount of sales.
September 30, 1903 .....	1,537,250	1,035,362	2,515	\$1,224.77
September 30, 1904 .....	1,139,410	663,927	1,461	₱3,776.10
September 30, 1905 .....	667,958	470,269	25,955	3,850.30

*Expended for furniture, supplies, decorations, etc.*

Year ended September 30, 1904 .....	₱31,172.97
Year ended September 30, 1905 .....	23,667.85

*Print requisitions.*

Year ended September 30, 1903 .....	6,904
Year ended September 30, 1904 .....	7,565
Year ended September 30, 1905 .....	6,762

PUBLICATIONS.

In the matter of publications, compared with previous reports, the foregoing statement shows a large decrease in the receipts and distributions. This is due principally to the omission to take into account the bills, proposed laws, resolutions, etc., of the Congress of the United States, to fewer enactments by the Commission, and to the reduction in print and final discontinuance of the quarterly volumes. The proposed legislation, bills, proposed laws, resolutions, etc., of the Congress of the United States, sent here through the Bureau of Insular Affairs, have been omitted in the accounts of the past year on account of the little interest and the vast amount of space they occupy.

The receipts from sales, as shown above, amount to more than that of any previous year. The increase is the direct result of the little advertising done some months ago in the Official Gazette, which was withdrawn for want of authority. I would earnestly recommend, in view of conditions hereinafter stated, that such a course be pursued, revising the list once every month, and that every publication, the cost price of which being 50 centavos or more, be listed and sold to the public.

DUPLICATIONS.

The attention of the Commission, through the executive secretary and the recorder of the Commission, last March was called to the inconsistency of the law in force regulating the distribution of the government's publications, under which there is a constant duplication in the distribution. Under certain written authority the public printer is distributing 17 copies of each pamphlet and volume printed—2 to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., and 15 to the chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs; the bureau of justice, of the opinions of the attorney-general, under Act No. 136, as amended by Act No. 523 and Executive order No. 80, series 1902, as amended by Executive order No. 16, series 1904, is distributing 30 copies—5 to the Library of Congress and 25 to the Bureau of Insular Affairs; and of the Philippine reports, under Act No. 136, as amended by Act No. 1291 and the above-mentioned Executive orders, 36 copies—10 to the Library of Congress and 26 to the Bureau of Insular Affairs; and this bureau, under the orders above mentioned, is sending to the Bureau of Insular Affairs for distribution from 1 to 50 copies of all publications, printed and not printed. It will, therefore, be seen that publications in general, many times costly and of no general interest, issue from two sources, namely, the bureau of justice or this bureau, and the bureau of printing, resulting in a duplication to the extent of 15 copies of each publication printed. As a remedy it would seem expedient if there could be but one depository, similar to that of the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., to receive and distribute all printed matter; the orders, circulars, bulletins, reports, etc., to the bureaus and offices in which they originate, retaining a sufficient quantity of each for file and for distribution, through the Bureau of Insular Affairs, to the libraries, bureaus, and offices of the Government at Washington. Publications of a general character, such as census reports, reports of the Philippine Commission,

etc., should be retained in the depository and from there distributed to the officials of the government, and to the public, as the interests of the government may be best served. In this respect an amendment of the law, it seems to me, would be in the interests of economy and good service.

#### CONDITIONS.

The division is seriously hampered in its work on account of the lack of proper shelving. Last July, in view of the vast amount of printed matter expected to arrive from Washington, an allowance out of the appropriation for contingent expenses of ₱2,000 was made to relieve the situation. This amount, upon completion of the shelving of the library and one room of the division, became exhausted, and no attempt since has been made to complete the work. The result is the loss through deterioration of many valuable books, and almost an impossibility on the part of the employees, on account of the crowded condition, to do the work demanded of them. I would recommend that a further allowance be made and the work brought to completion at the earliest practicable date.

#### THE LIBRARY.

The library of the executive bureau is now being installed around the corridors of the marble hall. When complete it will be divided into three sections—United States, Philippine, and foreign. The books of the first section, consisting of the documents and reports of the Congress of the United States, nearly complete from the Fifteenth Congress, are now nearly all in place. The second section, consisting of the books and manuscripts purchased by the collecting librarian for the insular government, the collection recently turned over by the Philippine exposition board, and all publications, beginning with the treaty of Paris, military and civil, since American occupation, together with those of the third or foreign section, are now being listed and will be placed in position as rapidly as my duties in the division will permit.

#### PERSONNEL.

The personnel of the division consists of 1 American and 6 Filipino employees, whose services, under most trying conditions, have been constant and faithful, deserving consideration.

Respectfully submitted.

ARTHUR K. JONES,  
*Chief of the Division.*

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY.

#### APPENDIX H.

#### ANNUAL REPORTS OF PROVINCIAL GOVERNORS.

##### REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF ALBAY.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR,  
ALBAY, P. I., *July 1, 1905.*

SIR: In accordance with the provisions of act No. 1044, I have the honor to submit the following annual report of conditions existing in the province of Albay during the fiscal year from July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905.

The contents of this report appear under six general headings, with subheadings, as shown in the following table of contents:

1, Political. 2, Administrative. 3, Economic: Financial—taxation and revenue, currency, financial institutions, labor. 4, Commerce and transportation; roads. 5, Industrial: Agriculture, trade, fishery, manufactures. 6, Social and sociological.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. Construction of a railroad in province.
2. That American troops be always maintained at Camp Daraga.
3. That number of cedulas sold shall be made basis distribution to provinces internal-revenue receipts.



4. That agricultural bank be established.
5. That Legaspi be made an open port.
6. That standard of weights and measures and inspection system be adopted as soon as possible.
7. That a hospital be built here.
8. That a road law, requiring citizens to contribute annually a specific amount of labor or money as exemption therefrom, for the maintenance of roads, be passed.

## POLITICAL.

*Political situation.*—The political situation throughout the year has been and remains calm and peaceful, characterized by the obedient, loyal nature of the people, and assurance with which they view all measures adopted by the government affecting them.

It is as a great canvas for the laying on of all the strokes that the painter may make with his brush. The people are, as it were, a substantial body that supports, carries, and shows effects, and of itself does not mar effects. It needs the hand of some willful and evil or malicious-minded rival to either bespatter, wrinkle, double on itself, cause to vibrate, or tear the canvas, before the picture can be harmed. There was never a more ideal field for the legislator. Here are no outbursts of impatience at governmental measures by headstrong, ambitious, or vindictively-given demagogues. But neither is the placidity that of ignorance or supineness; it comes from faith in and admiration of the methods and purposes of the central government; and the love of the government as constituted is as spontaneous as the gushing of waters from a fountain. "What should a man do to be exceedingly beloved?" asked Alexander of one of the 10 Indian philosophers, famous for readiness and succinctness in answers, of whom he was making trial, and whose answers if judged unwise would condemn the answerer to death, "He must be very powerful," said he, "without making himself too much feared."

The people have received very good illustrations of this in the different states of facts in respect of the government's policy as affecting them between the time covered by the last report and the period within the scope of this one.

There is nothing discernible in the methods and purposes of the government, and no other policy is employed here but a resolute purpose to maintain and uphold its sovereignty with all the great power which it has to do so, but wherever that sovereignty is so maintained and upheld, and even in the process to show a liberal attitude to those in reference to whom it realizes its acts. Of course no such rigorous policy is apparent. The necessity for it does not exist, I am most happy to be able to report. He would be a daring man who would say that the removal of such armed forces as are here peacefully in garrison, comfortably seated here, as they would have to be placed somewhere if kept under arms at all, would so much as create a ripple of danger in the political situation, for peace is the natural condition of this region, and no strong efforts of argument are necessary to sustain that truth. Under present political conditions the people devote their attention to moral and material progress. They are in the happy situation of being greatly relieved from the hazardous condition of responsibility for their own political existence. The saving from those worries and anxieties or worse materializes in increased ability to undertake industrial and commercial enterprises or to turn a fuller volume of effort into those existent now, to engage in educational and indulge in aesthetic pursuits, and to otherwise employ this reserve of physical and mental ability. With the abiding confidence that is felt in the constituted authorities the people are happy to be so well placed politically. They have no wish to see the distant scene; but they are not in a state of stagnation politically, which, were it so, might be offered as an objection to the premised happy condition, considering the advanced state of the people and the fundamental principles of the great democracy a part of whose territory we are. For although as long as we remain in the state of an unorganized territory the people outwardly have nothing to do politically but to obey the laws made for them, not contributing with a popular legislature to the making thereof; yet they do in fact contribute to the making in the sense that in any scheme of law proposed public opinion enters into and modifies it, that they are made right here and with reference to existing conditions, and that the people, speaking by their most capable mouths, present themselves plans for laws as specially adapted to their conditions and have the pleasure, reward, and recognition of citizenship rights in seeing those plans enacted into laws or meeting with the amiable attitude of the legislator in his estimation of their worth. They observe the ends of government and the methods employed to reach them, and therefore learn—a most valuable result and the principal purpose in the establishment of the constituted government. While they are required to and

indeed do of themselves render respect to constituted authority in whatever form it may exist, still intelligence is not repressed nor is public spirit discouraged; nor do they feel that they stand under any such duress, for the doctrine is deeply embedded in American policy that the only sort of people that are fit to exist as a political society, whether dependent or independent, are those who have in them a knowledge of the Constitution and frame of government, of the processes of government, who have opinions and can and do express them, presupposing always perfect allegiance, and among whom there exists, in short, popular concern in what relates to the public.

A desire for anything more under the present state of things is mere inordinate ambition, evidence of an unhealthful state of things, detrimental to the public good, which needs to be turned back into healthful and beneficial channels that the massive good of the people may not be hollowed out by this meretricious species of activity.

*Stable political conditions invite investments.*—Because of the peacefulness and stability of political conditions, as well as the great fruitfulness and development of the region, there could not possibly be a better field for the capitalist and investor; and railroad builders and developers of the country are invited warmly to come in and establish their enterprises, being sure of ample returns from the teeming country, and secure from annoyance or loss which in some districts unsettled politically ensue to the disgust and deterring of capital.

*One year's contrast in government's activities.*—That power and clemency go together in the policy of the government is shown in the contrast between the activities of the government called most strikingly into play during a part of the time covered by the last report and the activities called into play most strikingly during the period of the present one. At the time mentioned the strong arm of the government was vigorously throttling the evil doers who were endeavoring to tarnish the fair name of the province, though without success it may be securely asserted; there was turbulence among a few and distress among a great number then; now the soft hand of magnanimity is producing its effects, and there is tranquility and prosperity. Then the jails were stuffed with the 600 miserable and deluded followers of lawless characters in the hills, who had been preying under the guise of insurgents on the fruits of the toil of others. Now, of these really pitiful victims of deceit, some have been pardoned, and many have received commutations of sentences, a recognition of the fact that although they have sinned against the government it was not with great malice. As against this, those willfully and with proven treachery offending against the government and incorrigible in breaking down the protective bulwarks of society have paid or are paying the full measure of their punishment.

On March 8 circular No. 17 was sent out, dealing with the subject of recommendations to morality, which endeavored to show that the full effect of the commutations should be to cause criminality to disappear from the province, and stimulating all presidents, justices of the peace, and other municipal officers to do everything possible to bring about this result, and to reach the most perfect tranquility and harmony and to stifle local rivalries and factions.

*Camp Daraga.*—We are greatly pleased at the continued occupation among us of Camp Daraga by American troops, which, it had been reported, were to have been removed and native troops put in to occupy the camp. There has been a change in these American troops, the Fourth U. S. Infantry, which was up to recently there in garrison, having been replaced by a part of the Ninth U. S. Infantry, four companies of about 65 men each, making a total of about 280 officers and men. It is desired that American troops remain among us for various reasons other than the necessity with regard to the political situation here.

1. For the benefit of the troops themselves, for Camp Daraga is considered by all those who have known the others of the islands as the most healthful, the prettiest, and the most complete (except Camp McKinley, when finished) among all the garrisons that exist in the archipelago, thanks to the efforts of the colonel, P. H. Ray, and his successors in command.

2. Because of strategical importance. From a practical and strategical standpoint it is of so much importance that it would call for full consideration of this point in any scheme that might come up with regard to its abandonment. Rumors were once circulated that it was to be abandoned because of the proposition to concentrate into two or three detachments all the forces of this division, possibly for reasons of economy. But, without desiring to make gratuitous suggestions or raise the presumption that those whose duty it is to know about these matters and to take official notice of the state of things in nearby parts of Luzon and other islands fail to take such notice, it may be allowable to me to state that the withdrawal of all the detachments from south Manila, including Camp Daraga, would be to deprive the richest part of the archipelago of the moral agent which most persuades as to the uselessness of all opposition to the American flag. It is known that the situation in some

provinces not far away has been and still may be such that leaves much to be desired, and it is nothing short of possible that the seditious or openly rebellious ones of those provinces may tend to invade these localities. By preserving Camp Daraga they will not dare to come into this province, besides the fact that the inflammatory example to such people as are predisposed to live in idleness and from pillage and would be encouraged to form parties to join incoming lawbreakers will be counteracted and prevented from having its effect by the imposing presence of the troops.

The geographic position of Albay, and the many commercial houses that operate in the province with lines of steamships coming to them, make feasible the most rapid movement and transfer of troops to those points where, like Samar and Leyte—accessible in nine hours—the government is given so much to do; and even Mindanao can be succored from here better than from Manila. This aspect of the situation is of an importance not to be despised.

3. Other reasons are the benefit that results to commerce and industry—as keeping the commercial condition of the hemp provinces in normal state, by giving the most timorous of capitalists the assurance of political stability or adequate protection for his interests; thus productivity flows in its full volume and there is undiminished activity and stability of prices. Further, there is the benefit to local trade, which should not be lost sight of in any view of things in this connection, as Manila already unduly profits at the expense of these districts.

I therefore think it plain that we need the American forces most urgently, under the triple aspects of moral, political, and financial importance.

*Catanduanes subprovince.*—The most recent occurrence of note in the political conditions of the province was the division of the territory into two areas, a chief and subordinate one, following politically the principal geographical circumstances and relations, the subordinate area being that of the island of Catanduanes, constituted into the subprovince of Albay, with a lieutenant-governor, with office at Virac, the chief town of the island, to represent the provincial governor in the subprovince and be as it were the agent of the provincial government with reference to the people and the necessities of the subprovince. This subgovernment, decreed by Act No. 1331, April 19, 1905, was the subject of announcement to us here by telegraph on April 25. This step, recommended in the former report of this office, has met with universal approval, as it is thought it will solve the difficulty heretofore presented in the administration of that island's affairs because of its isolation and the expensive and dangerous character of the passage over there. With 70 per cent of the taxes collected there to go into the revenues of the subprovince, it is thought that the needs of the island can be fairly well attended to. The total amount of these collections at the end of the last fiscal year, June 30, 1904, was ₱38,000, in round numbers, in which amount is included that part of the collections which was made in local currency, reduced to Philippine currency at the rate of 1.20. Seventy per cent of this would be about ₱26,500.

The characteristically loyal and appreciative nature of the people over there will no doubt respond in increased measure to the calls of the Government upon them, in view of its recognition of their needs.

*Governor-general in the province.*—We have to acknowledge with thanks and lively remembrances of the pleasurable and profitable experience the visit of the honorable governor-general and Commissioners Forbes and Luzuriaga and accompanying party on December 5, 1904, and hope to be soon again favored with another visit. The vice-governor also passed through here on March 8, 1905. As on the occasion of the visit of the governor-general, many matters of importance to the interests of the province were discussed in a public meeting, to give wider circulation to the events thereof the essential features were embodied in a circular No. 22, and published to the whole province.

*Election.*—Off year: These were held on December 6 last, this being what is frequently called in politics an off year in elections, being for the election of councilmen for filling vacancies caused by expiration of terms of half the number of the municipal councils.

Special features of elections: Of the 27 elections held only one was protested, from Jovellar, which protest, not being against the legality of the election but against the character of the candidate, was overruled. In three towns escrutadores were not elected, by interpretation of Act No. 695 to mean that these officers were no longer necessary. But it appears that Act No. 695 does not destroy the effect of section 10 of the Municipal Code, simply leaving it to the will of the voter to select a person of his confidence to write for him, instead of having to submit to this service from the officially elected escrutadores, as the law was before. However, these elections were approved, giving them the benefit of the discretionary power conferred by section 13 of the Municipal Code, with notice as to the procedure for the future. Some of the

Catanduanes elections were very late in arriving, only reaching the provincial board in January, and one as late as February 16—one month—and in the last case more than two months after the date set for the taking of their seats by the elected officers. In two cases the councilmen changed seats before the election had been approved by the provincial board, which was illegal, and they were made to comply with the law by taking the oath of office over again when the election had been approved, and warned as to management of this point in the future. Nineteen elections were both well conducted and received in time to be approved and allow the newly elected officers to take their seats on the day set by law. Three elections, being well conducted, were reported too late to allow the officers to take their seats on said legal day. Four elections were conducted with some slight and negligible irregularity in the method; one election was protested, as above stated. There has therefore been considerable improvement in the conduct of elections this year as compared with last year.

**Small number of voters:** In some of the towns the small number of voters at these times indicates the necessity for missionary work among those enjoying the privilege of the suffrage. They must be led up to a proper appreciation of the importance of the exercise of this privilege, as this is the surest way of becoming proficient in the art of government and securing good government for the towns. In one municipality of 15,000 inhabitants, and that had about 300 voters in the last election, being then for presidents, there were only 174 registered voters this year, when the election was for councilmen, of whom 7 were to be elected. In another town of 20,000 citizens, 200 voted. For the good of the towns as communities it is necessary that more electors should vote. The man whom we vote for is a subject of interest for us in the future. We note his actions, and approve or condemn our choice, according as it proves to have been well bestowed or otherwise, or as the person voted for meets our expectations in ability or efforts. He serves to keep our eyes fixed on politics and the question of government, and our ideas as to fit representatives for government are enlarged, and in this and other ways the general result infuses activity and life into politics. By neglecting politics, instead of government by the people it becomes government by a select few, and is aristocracy instead of democracy, which entirely accords with the wishes of a few crafty politicians. Voters are called on to come out and vote on all occasions; whether their government is good and able or otherwise, whether composed of persons looking out for the public good or their own selfish interests, rests with the voters, and to stay at home at election times is to relinquish all control of their own affairs as members of society, delivering it over into the hands of persons frequently disruptive of society, and certainly quite regardless of the wishes of the many. As in private so in public life, no one will care for one's interests as will the interested person himself, wherefore the appropriate activity in political affairs at all times is sincerely advocated. Government in these islands at the present time is under a double responsibility; guiding and sustaining public affairs as such, and taking the part of a teacher, preaching democracy and the importance of the individual in society for the development of the whole, adapting all this to the primitive intellects of the masses and in such a way as to produce order and the due regulation of public affairs without disconcerting and disturbing harmonious movement and effect.

**Large number of candidates:** The number of candidates at election times is enormous, running up to 78 and more sometimes. In one town, where there are about 300 voters there were the number of candidates mentioned, which either shows an infinite division of opinion among the voters, or else they simply fritter away their votes for reasons of friendship, which is more likely. Very frequently, too, the voter signs his own name at the bottom of the list of candidates voted for, which is interpreted by the election judges to mean a vote for a candidate of that name. Many irregularities like this are constantly occurring. The only way to change conditions from a bewildering number of candidates to a reasonable number, so that votes may be given with effect and not wasted, would be to have primaries to decide on candidates for election later.

**Councilmen should be elected by districts:** The matter of assignment of newly elected councilmen to the barrios or political districts which they are to represent in the municipality is a fruitful cause of trouble in the towns when done as at present, by majority vote of the council, as provided by article 37, Municipal Code, the new councilmen having preferences which are very frequently disregarded in the assignment, a consequence which must necessarily ensue. In regard to this, on January 4, 1905, the provincial board recommended to the Commission a change in the form of the municipal ballot for use in this province in the next elections, as it appears that by altering the present form of the ballot furnished to the towns by the governor (see Municipal Code, sec. 11 (b)) so that it shall carry on the lines where the

names of the persons voted for are written the words "For the barrio of," besides the present words, "For councilman of the municipality," we can get each barrio to vote for its own representative, which will be determined as soon as the vote is counted, to acquire which it seems there is no great change needed in things or circumstances relating to the voting, except that the people vote by barrios in the municipal building, which can be effected by having as many tables as there are barrios, with signs to show the pertinent facts, and (though this is not absolutely necessary) a ballot box for each table and a change in the form now appearing in the Municipal Code, page 141, bound edition, numbered 3, putting in the additional words herein mentioned for the election judges to certify to the provincial board.

*Municipalities.*—Changes in rank: Three municipalities changed rank this year, one ascending and two descending. Guinobatan went from third to second class; Tivi and Polangui from third to fourth class. In Albay we have 3 towns of the second class, viz, Tabaco (the largest, with 21,946), Guinobatan, Daraga; 6 towns of the third class, Laigo, Bacacay, Camalig, Albay, Malinao, Oas, and 18 towns of the fourth class; 27 towns in all.

*Learning self-dependence.* The municipalities are learning self-dependence; for, although by the regulations of existing law, the administration is fully under control of the superior authority, still, by a discriminating use of the provisions of law, there is ample room for independent action. The municipal code is drawn up with a view to give them very ample power to conduct the municipalities for the best interests of the citizens, according to their own promptings, helped by drawing them along into channels determined as proper by American principles and methods. Propaganda in this direction has been spread, endeavor being made to educate the people into depending on themselves, and not looking to the government on every little occasion.

An instance of this improvement in the attitude of the municipalities in looking at their own mission as little centers of government and the importance of doing this work well is seen in the case of a municipal council which organized itself in the committee system of government, modeled after the fashion prevailing in the American system.

*Excessive and partial legislation:* But the municipalities have a strong tendency to excessive legislation, through all which is seen the influence of an arbitrary system of government, ignoring fundamental principles of personal rights on which the fabric of American government is based. In all of this there is a very direct and evident leveling at the simple people composing the masses, and a very strange but continual and universal exception, always clearly implied, if not expressed, of persons of influence and social standing. They would make all the people of the day-laborer class work on the roads, but nothing is said as to the part the better classes shall have in this; not even a contributing tax is laid. They would have everybody off the streets at 10 o'clock at night, without any contingencies requiring it for the public safety. They legislate without regard to existing laws in many instances, some of them repeatedly attempting to regulate matters already the object of judicial notice because of laws decreed on the subjects, it simply requiring a bringing of infractions to the notice of the local justice of the peace to have the penalties imposed. The presidentes and councils make over the vagrancy laws many times, substituting themselves for the judicial authority. But the zeal thus shown is commendable, and they certainly display considerable activity, which, if misdirected, is, however, constantly endeavored to be turned off into fruitful directions, and it is hoped that some good results are thus produced from what would otherwise be a waste of energy.

In bringing to a close this part of the report I can not be otherwise than thankful that so little of real importance has occurred in the field of politics, for where there is great and continued activity and unusual occurrences it can mean nothing under present conditions than faction and strife, all of which would tend directly to retard all forward movement on the part of the province, for complete peace is the real condition precedent of welfare and progress, and that this is the state of facts is most pleasing to state.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE.

*Office force; changes and new positions.*—The office force has not changed materially during this fiscal year. All the departments have been doing good work, and some of them are underequipped with personnel. Changes in officials were: Marcial Calleja, provincial fiscal, promoted to position of assistant to attorney-general, leaving here April 14, 1905, to take over new position, succeeded by Mr. Manuel V. del Rosario, till then provincial secretary of Sorsogon; clerk of the court of first instance, Felix Samson, resigned, succeeded by Pablo Firaza, whose salary, placed at

only \$720, it is recommended and hoped will be set at \$900, as was received by the former incumbent. New office put in was that of the register of deeds, in October, Mr. Pablo Tecson being the appointee.

**Increase of salaries:** All recommendations made in the last report as to increase of salaries of provincial officers are herein repeated that compensation may be in equivalence with the importance, under all considerations in which it may be viewed, of the province.

**Provincial board:** The provincial board has had a busy time of it, there being sessions held every Monday and extra sessions as occasion calls for them, and there being 88 sessions to date. Twelve trials of suspended municipal officers were held, many of them lasting over three days.

**Discretionary power too limited:** The discretionary power of the provincial board appears to be too limited in some ways. It is thought that in such matters as employment of clerks for offices, payment of bills, final adjudication of trials of suspended officers, subject to appeal to superior authority, the board, being so carefully constituted of responsible chiefs who are sure to be guided only by the best interests of the province, have a near knowledge of it, and take a great interest in good and economic administration for its own sake, is certainly competent to decide finally; for to send up all matters in question hereon to superior authority throws an overwhelming deal of minor matters on the higher chiefs and causes a great consumption of time, and this affects unfavorably the proper working of the administrative system. The putting within the power of the board the payment of traveling expenses of officials in accordance with a scale of allowance fixed by the provincial board for prevalence during a six-months' period, as provided by recent Act No. 1352, is a step that is welcomed as a better adjustment of the manner of these allowances.

**Inspection trips:** The governor's office has been in constant touch with all the municipalities, inspection trips having been made during the year to all towns of the province, visiting each at least twice, as provided by law. In towns where there was an apparent drawing away from community of interest because of local rivalries, and individualistic tendencies were showing themselves, speeches against bossism and in favor of harmony of action were made, and effective effort otherwise put forth to the same result. Schools were visited and discourses, printed and oral, of encouragement made or distributed among the pupils of years of discretion and the inhabitants. The condition in general is very good. Catanduanes was visited in September, 1904, and April, 1905, and all towns found to be peacefully going on their way, with scanty resources, but plenty of enthusiasm and industry, the towns being cleanly kept and the health of the people good.

**Catanduanes storm:** In the April, 1905, visit a great storm broke over the island, occurring on the 28th, driving ashore the coast guard cutter *Rorer*, on which our party had gone over, and two other small boats, all lying in Payo Harbor, being on the north coast, exposed to the fury of the Pacific. Dr. Shannon Richmond, president of the provincial board of health, who was with us, made the return trip thereafter in a baroto, or open outrigger boat, finding the sea then calm, and arriving at Legaspi after a three days' trip. The governor went on overland and visited all towns. The storm made dreadful ravages on the island, but chiefly against property, though a few lives were lost and more were injured, the five towns of Bagamanoc, Caramoran, Pandan, Payo, and Viga having been destroyed, carrying away over 2,000 houses and all public buildings and churches and sweeping away all agricultural product, the only source wherefrom the towns gain money, and inflicting a loss of over ₱200,000. The councils of these towns passed resolutions looking toward government relief, which were fully met by the generosity of the insular government. The effect of the storm on the ability of the people to comply with their legal obligations to the government is too obvious to need comment; but it may be stated that they have always complied or stood ready to comply with such obligations, but have been peculiarly unfortunate in their efforts sometimes, for they wage continual war with violent forces of nature, which defeat their purposes. Such government bureaus as may have debts due them from these towns we hope may be able to carry them over to a more favorable time for payment, as the towns have almost ceased to exist materially.

**Constabulary.**—Relations with and work of: The constabulary has had the consistent support of this office in all its work during the year. The force has been very vigilant in the minor operations which succeeded the more important ones concluded during the period covered by the last report. Their efforts for the capture of evil doers have been fully seconded, circulars having been sent out time and again publishing constabulary communications, and all successes accrued from the minor expeditions made here and in the neighboring provinces published for the public appreciation.

In September, 1904, the towns, one after another, were disarmed by the senior inspector of constabulary. These arms were held by the municipal police and were chiefly the property of the constabulary. A few of the towns were then rearmed, and on February 1, 1905, this office sent out circular No. 15 calling in all arms immediately for the undertaking of the new bond for 1905 by such municipalities as desired to do so, but as these were also constabulary arms they were delivered over to them, and no further arming of municipalities has been undertaken. In some instances it might be well that the police should have revolvers, but we are having police duty done without any such weapons.

Col. H. H. Bandholtz, commanding the second district, was in the province in April last and made a full investigation of existing conditions, being well satisfied with the hearty support rendered by the people to the force.

*Court of first instance.*—Great press and dispatch of cases: The court of first instance held sessions twice during the year, having dispatched an enormous amount of work, for of all the provinces in this section Albay is the one in which courts are most busy, especially with civil cases. Here, during the period of the sessions, may be seen lawyers from all surrounding provinces, and frequently from Manila, in addition to those of our own bar, the most distinguished of which find full occupation in confining their attention to the sessions here. Judges were in the province one hundred and eighty days of the year. Judge Charles H. Burritt held court, by exchange with the regular judge, in the August term, arriving here August 7 and leaving September 19, a period of forty-three days. Some very important criminal cases were decided in this term. Judge Grant Trent, the regular judge, held court in the February session, 1905, remaining from January 6 to March 31, or sixty-two days. Owing to the great press of cases in this session it became necessary to open Part II of the court, the extra judge being the Hon. Ramon Avanceña, who was in the province from February 20 to May 6, seventy-five days.

The report of the clerk of the court for the calendar year 1904 shows a total of 645 cases, civil and criminal, awaiting trial January 1, 1904, of which 445 were terminated by either being decided, withdrawn or dismissed by the end of the year. Costs received amounted to ₱3,635.34, and other amounts received, including fines, carried it up to slightly over ₱4,000.

*Court of land registration.*—This court held session here in 1904, from November 30 to December 4, or five days, being the first time in the events occurring since the establishment of civil government under American occupation here. This court was presided over by the Hon. Mariano Cui.

Difficulties in way of registration: Of 38 applications for registration recorded here only 2 were allowed. This was because such a class of proof was required as can not easily be rendered in view of the clouded state in which all titles have been heretofore, and which the very process of land registration is intended to remedy. It is hoped that it may be possible to remedy this by changes in the law. The reason more registering is not done is because of the difficulties of the system, first, because of the comparatively great cost, this very often reaching to the value of the property itself and sometimes more than that value. The following example will give some idea of this: A piece of land worth about ₱40 would have to pay the surveyor, according to offers made by those of that profession to do that work, ₱15, and to the court of land registration, ₱20, which is not far from the value of the property itself; and as the wealth of this province is in land, existent chiefly in small parcels distributed among the inhabitants, cases like the one quoted are very common. Second, the getting into hot water with the government, for land when brought forward for registration is put into a state of disputed possession, the government, represented by the fiscal, being arrayed against the owner, and he must hire an expensive lawyer to defend it, and, as in the cases lately passed on, have it denied and a greater cloud put on it than before, when, resting under good and sufficient title for the owners, it was the subject of easy transfer and calm enjoyment. Of course, the registration must be done in such a way that it will give security to future purchasers; but in the first instance it is thought that a blanketing over of all slight defects that might have existed would be both charitable and wise, and it is hoped that the system can be thus amended. True, those whose titles are in very beclouded state or which have been gained by prescription or mere occupation not yet molded into substantiality can take advantage of the homestead law; but begging for a title looks like a poor way when one has really acquired rights to it and is not the only substitute that can be given.

A very complete explanation of the requirements to be gone through with by the people in securing their property by registering it was given in circular No. 16, November 22, 1904, as also the people were urged to register their properties, as it was explained that property that is registered, aside from the facility that it affords

its owner in acquiring credit in case of necessity, also avoids all kinds of litigation for, by the sole presentation before any court of the certificate of registry, all species of contests will vanish.

Number pieces property registered: Of 81,280 pieces of real property that have been declared for assessment, calculated to be only half of the property owned here, only 13,211 have been registered up to the present, so that much remains to be done; but applications come in very slowly, there only being a matter slightly above 60 on file for hearing the next time.

*Sheriff.*—Personnel and operation: The sheriff's division is carried on by the appointment of an undersheriff and the appointment of all presidentes as local deputies. We need more expert men, as there is sometimes more time occupied in levying executions than I would wish. One element of the trouble is with transportation, for here, on account of it, proper inspection can not be carried on as if one could jump on a car and go after an execution and have it promptly and effectually served. Circulars have been sent out throughout the year, with the object of improving this defect, and they have been required to inject speed and practical management in the fulfilling of process coming into the hands of ministerial officers. No pains are spared to improve the service. The undersheriff from the capital personally serves all executions possible, instead of committing them to the presidentes, who are deputy sheriffs as heretofore.

Prisoners to Bilibid: Prisoners have twice been sent to Bilibid, in November, 1904, and in April, 1905, a total of 35. Coast guard boats have been used each time. This means that only that number had sentences of two years or over imposed on them. Two demented persons were sent to hospitals in Manila, under order of court, for treatment.

Feeding there: The bills of the warden for the feeding of these prisoners are sent quarterly, and, making a comparative statement of the sums paid to date—nine months—for their keep there with the cost of keep in Albay, the facts would be as follows:

Months.	Number of prisoners.	Cost of keep in Bilibid, at ₱0.40 per day.	Cost of keep in Albay, at ₱0.29½ per day.
July, August, September, 1904 .....	16	₱544.40	₱441.60
October, November, December, 1904 .....	13	478.40	358.80
January, February, March, 1905 .....	12	359.20	324.00

Saving over Bilibid if kept in Albay, ₱257.60.

The ration here, as agreed upon and furnished by the contractor, was, for natives: 2½ chupas rice, 4 ounces fresh beef, 2 ounces fresh fish, 6 ounces vegetables, 1½ ounces salt, 5 cigarettes, per day.

The Americans had a much better ration, adapted to their different and higher standard of living, at 85 cents per ration.

A statement of prisoners in the provincial jail, a very secure building, at the end of the fiscal year is as follows: Sentenced to one year and months, 103; sentenced to two years and over, 5; preventive arrest, 15; total, 123.

The highest number of prisoners was 215, in August, 1904.

There was one execution during the year, that of Lazaro Toledo, bandit, by hanging, on May 31, 1905.

Escapes during the fiscal year were three. These escapes were not by breach of prison, but from guards at work.

Highwayman killed: The lair of an old ladrone, of about a score of years of fame as a social outcast and parasite, was cleaned out before the close of the calendar year by the constabulary of Ambos Camarines. This man, whose name is Agustin Saria, had his haunts in out of the way places on the borders of this province and that of Ambos Camarines. He was killed. He was nothing but an ordinary robber, or gatherer of illegal taxes in kind in the hills, and was of more repugnance as being out of the order of things and intolerable than a harm to political conditions. The same was the case with Eustaquio Ravadilla, former constabulary sergeant, then convict, then escaped prisoner, becoming outlaw and being with this same Saria. This Ravadilla presented himself, then, being trusted, was immediately sent out to lead a small force to Saria's lair, but a few of those who had surrendered with him treacherously killed him on the hunt, in November last.



**Provincial treasurer:** The provincial treasurer has been making strenuous efforts to get in the taxes and to keep the province in good financial condition, and has succeeded much better than could be hoped in view of the extraordinary situation confronting him, viz, a year of drought, diminishing to the utmost the resources of the people wherefrom they derive capacity to pay the taxes, and the readiness of unwilling payers to take advantage of this excuse to retard payment, and, on the other hand, the province incurring new obligations, notably the road work, which simply swallowed up at one draft the whole available cash of the province and put a heavy debit figure against it, and left it absolutely dependent for its current needs on collections, and only with the free disposal of such part of these as could be had after their application to the standing objects of expense indicated above. That the current needs did not increase or arise faster than the means to meet them was acquired is due to the efficient aid of that official in watching this circumstance and keeping expenses reduced to the lowest possible amount by timely suggestions as to the financial state of the provincial government and infusing of extra activity into the collectors of that ever-active department, reinforced by a constantly kept up round of inspections in the various towns, which brought most excellent results in the shape of sufficient funds for self-maintenance without resorting to the unwelcome step of seeking a loan.

**Supervisor's department and high school:** The supervisor's department has been more than ordinarily busy this year, having, besides ordinary administrative work, the charge of the construction of the new roads between Ligao and Tabaco and between Guinobatan and Jovellar, of which the Ligao-Tabaco road is almost completed, and is more extensively dealt with in another place, under "roads." The special feature to be discussed here is the getting under way of the high school building in the capital at Albay, to take the place of the hired building at Guinobatan. This building had been needed for a long time, but lack of funds, both for purchase of site and erection of the edifice, had hindered the realization of the project. On August 6, 1904, the provincial board passed a resolution requesting the governor-general to transfer to secondary school purposes the sum of ₱35,000 of the congressional relief fund, which was practically all remaining on hand of that fund which had been sent here, and which had already been appropriated to primary school purposes in conformity with a resolution of this board on March 2, 1904. This new object of expenditure was within the limits of the reasons for the sending of said funds here, as the matter was indorsed by Commissioner of Education Smith to the effect that action by the governor-general was not necessary, because expenditures from the said fund was within the control of the provincial board, the money being "deposited in the provincial treasury, Albay, and to be disbursed upon the order of the provincial board of Albay for public improvements in such a manner as to furnish labor to the people of the province who shall be in necessitous circumstances \* \* \*." And on October 8 the acting auditor wrote an indorsement on the matter stating that the high school is regarded as an object of the class constituting public improvements, and that the provincial board had full power to direct the disbursement of the funds for the purposes stated. Under this larger view of the matter the supervisor went ahead and drew plans, in October and November, for the school, with reference to certain ruins promised to the province, on condition, with other land for the site. The plans were approved by the proper authorities in Manila, and show a very fine and commodious structure. The municipality of Albay had offered to donate the ruins and site of their old tribunal building on the public plaza, adjoining the old provincial treasury building, if the province would donate this latter site, belonging to it, for the high school, and on April 22, 1905, the provincial board resolved (a) to accept the offer of the municipality of Albay and, in consequence, donate the old treasury site for the high school; (b) to locate the high school on site above mentioned; (c) to approve plans for the said school as drawn by the supervisor and properly approved; (d) direct supervisor to advertise for bids for construction. This latter was carried out by advertising both in Manila and in this province, one tender being received from Manila and one from this province. The one from this province was the lower, being by J. B. Thomas & Co., Legaspi, for ₱29,155.50, which was accepted by resolution of the provincial board on May 27. Work was immediately commenced, and the walls are now being put in shape for the superstructure. It is expected that the building will be completed before the end of November, coming.

**Provincial buildings:** The provincial buildings that are now destroyed need to be reconstructed for the accommodation of the numerous offices and the providing of more adequate and suitable space for the court and for the public, as also to provide rooms for habitation of provincial officers, who are obliged to live in different towns owing to the exigencies of accommodation in this respect. It will require a sum of ₱50,000 for the accomplishment of this work, which we hope to be able to spare in

the future, as we can not now, as the funds of the province have been devoted to the contribution required of it in the building of the new roads above mentioned.

**Public health:** Public health has been inspiring good during the past year. No epidemics have broken out among the people. Principally the diseases that have prevailed have been the usual ones in tropical countries, as fevers and complications of the human organs. Toward the end of the fiscal year fevers have been making themselves very prominent as a cause of sickness.

The president of the provincial board of health, Dr. Shannon Richmond, has frequently visited all towns in the province, and on a trip he made in March last the report was that having covered all towns of the mainland accompanied by Doctor Eliot, medical inspector of the insular board of health, there was no sickness or contagious disease of any kind in the parts of the province thus visited. Vaccination was started in practically all of the towns, and it may be now said that the headway thus put on has been continuously held and a large volume of work of this specific character has been done. Municipalities were found to be in good sanitary condition. Presidents of municipal boards of health generally understand their duties well, and as they have to render a very exhaustive and exact monthly report they are well in touch with the conditions prevailing in their towns.

**Birth rate:** As to the birth rate, it had been previously stated by him that it was annually double the death rate per thousand, and in the then current epoch there were three times as many births as deaths.

**Catanduanes:** Catanduanes was also fully inspected, and prevailing conditions were also very satisfactory, considering the means at hand to produce effects, which, of course, is applicable to the whole province.

**Animals:** The great and continued mortality among animals is very deplorable; the course of surra and rinderpest has been wide and devastating; and the scourge is still with us, having severely decreased and almost extinguished our possessions in this respect, thus making agriculture possible only on the most insignificant scale in those branches where animals are needed for the preparation of the ground, and making means of transportation most difficult to obtain, besides the great money loss. We have a veterinarian from the insular bureau now detailed with us—Dr. Wm. T. Glaisyer—and he is doing good and constant work in his journeys over the province, endeavoring to counteract this plague among the animals.

**Municipalities.**—**Presidentes' meetings:** The presidentes in this province hold meetings, all assembling at the capital to discuss public measures, the first Monday in March and in September, each year. These regular meetings were accordingly held, and there was also a special meeting held on September 26 and 27, called by the board under Act No. 521, to pass on the matter of the road law which had been proposed by the supervisor, only eight presidentes having attended the regular meeting just previous to this date. The measure of a compulsory road law was unanimously recommended by them. A draft of this law was thereafter sent up to the Commission by the supervisor through the bureau of engineering; and as the measure would be productive of immense good to the province in this important feature of its public facilities, it is hoped that it may receive approval of the Commission and become a law.

**Administration in municipalities:** The administration in the municipalities is in general very good. In some municipalities where resources are small there is a tendency to fail to employ the vigilance that is required in every well set-up administration. This has been the occasion for rebuke to the faulty ones. It has been stated that this office expects that all officials will concur in the preservation and employment of all the formalities erected by experience and administrative science for the dignity of the government of the municipality and its self-respect, which a political entity has the same as individuals, and that they should not despise nor slight the regulations that are followed in larger cities and of greater resources, even though some of the towns may lack equal means of realizing them. They exist always in intention of law, and the official that neglects to employ them will be held responsible for a breach of duty. Every officer who is vigilant for the public welfare and of a discreet disposition will know the means to employ to make his town merit the approval of observers so far as the concerns of administration are involved.

**Branding cattle in municipalities:** The marking of large cattle has been one of the chief duties in municipal administration during the year past, and, in regard to this, on June 28, after passage of Act No. 1362, extending the period for completion of this work for three months more, to end of September, coming, the following telegram was sent to the executive secretary: "I may state in advance that practically all the cattle of this province have been branded and registered; and, as far as Albay is concerned, a new extension of time limit will not be necessary. However, today I send out to the towns a circular, copy of which you will receive by mail."

Indeed, anyone who has seen the long lines of cattle drawn up in front of the

municipal buildings continuously for some time past is, first, astonished to note that there are so many animals in the province that have still been able to resist the attacks of the surra and rinderpest, and, second, makes to himself the observation that the municipalities have been very active in carrying on this work, and that it must be about completed.

**Practical lessons in system:** Practical lessons in system have been given the towns in relation to office work. Forms have been adopted on which they shall send up copies of ordinances and record them, avoiding mistakes and making everything plain and fully displayed, and there has been continual insistence that they shall keep up to it. Various circulars have been sent out on various subjects with this end in view, and the result is appreciable and of great aid in the dispatch of business.

**Suspensions and removals:** For the better administration of the municipalities the following suspensions have had to be made: *Presidentes*, 5, 2 of whom were removed, 2 replaced, and 1 case not yet tried by the provincial board; councilmen and vice-presidentes, 18, of whom 5 were removed and 11 replaced; expulsions made by municipal councils of members from their body, as per Act No. 754, 2, 1 disapproved and 1 approved by the provincial board; justices of the peace suspended by the governor-general, tried by the provincial board, 4, all of whom were replaced.

In the case of the removals of the officials of the town of Guinobatan, viz, the president, vice-president, and three councilmen, ordered by the governor-general December 31, 1904, the presidency was filled on January 16, 1905, by election by the council of a vice-president, who thereafter steps into the presidency and executes the unfinished term of the removed president, as per Municipal Code, section 39, and Act 303, section 1 (g). There was great competition in this between a candidate who had been defeated at the regular election past, at which the removed official had been elected, and the acting president, the acting president having been elected vice-president.

**Municipal police:** The municipal police form a body that, so far, is neither sufficient in number nor well enough disciplined to properly do the work for which they are designed. They are not sufficient in number because of the exceedingly large areas which a municipal jurisdiction covers, so that we should not be guided by the number of inhabitants in calculating the effects in the preservation of public order to be expected from the employment of a certain number of men, which, considering the number of inhabitants only, would seem to be sufficient. A town here, for instance, of 12,000 inhabitants, might have more area under its jurisdiction than the city of Chicago, and it may have only about seven policemen, dependent on the state of finances of the town and the comparison usually made between number to be guarded and number thought necessary to guard. But by the very condition of things the policemen can only guard the "población" of the town—the central portion—where possibly one-tenth of the people live, for the inhabitants are scattered all over this wide jurisdiction, each division of which might need as many or more persons for its sole patrol to insure the preventions of the breakings of the peace and detection of wrongdoers such as are liable to happen in any community because of the inclusion therein of the lawless element of society. Now, crimes are likely to happen, and in their generality do happen, in the distant areas of these municipalities where the police never go, and where, to go, a regular scouting party must be organized. The detection of crime, therefore, is a different thing in many cases. Dependence must be placed principally on the pacific nature of the people and their love of law and order, which, it is gratifying to say, are very strong, and insures the capture of the criminal in almost all instances. Recommendations have been made in various ways and at various times to the presidents and councils for the reorganization of this arm for the better protection of the public. To this end there was sent out circular No. 20, April 6, 1905, dealing with discipline and prudence among the municipal police, their duty being one of the most difficult and responsible which weigh upon public officials.

**Spirit of administration:** In the general idea of the functions of government, as here established, I find that we are called on to instruct and guide the lesser governments equally as much as we are called on to uphold the dignity of the higher government and enforce its superior powers. We are under the duty of leading the municipalities into the broad avenues of administrative knowledge with the attitude of a benignant teacher, and should these measures fail of effect, then only are we to rigorously apply the weight of superior authority.

#### FINANCIAL.

**Taxation and revenue.**—Land tax; assessments; undervaluation: Assessments could be greatly increased so as to make the income from the land tax ₱50,000 per year more than it is. Assessment values could be made ₱5,000,000 more. The provin-

cial revisory board of assessments, organized by Act No. 582, and at work during the first half of the year 1903, only increased values by slightly over a million pesos. There appear on the books of the provincial treasurer 81,280 pieces of property assessed, of which 13,211 have been recorded with the register of deeds. Now, it is believed that there has been only about 50 per cent of the real property in the province assessed, and yet we have an assessment roll of about ₱13,000,000, giving a per capita division of wealth in land of ₱57 per person in the province. If only half has been assessed the per capita wealth should be probably doubled, making ₱114. The average value of the holding is ₱178, on the basis of those declared. Assessed values are always enormously disproportionate to market value. While the rule as to assessments anywhere is that the values thus arrived at are considerably less than the market value, still the difference is never so great as it is here. For instance, from actual occurrences in this province: A gentleman wished to purchase landed property from another and asked his price, which he placed at ₱6,000. He went to look up the assessed value on the books of the province; it was ₱1,500. In another case, in endeavoring to arrange a purchase the vendor charged between ₱5,000 and ₱6,000 for his land; it was assessed at \$750. A man sold land for ₱200; it came to be declared for registration; it was down for ₱7.50.

**Boards of equalization:** The system of boards of equalization, as it is in operation in the States, is necessary. When the township assessors make their valuations, then the county board comes in and revises it, putting values on a parity with those of other townships; when the county board is through, the State board of equalization comes in and does the same work, the basis of comparison being similar values in the different counties. This, or something like it, should be a regular feature of the assessment work. Each board of course favors the political division it represents, and the final result is to cut off favoritism and undue concession.

The revenue of the province being insufficient, prevailing taxes should be made to yield their utmost, and, as close application of the land tax would bring in this great additional yield, without working any real hardship, we hope to see a considerable rise of assessment values as a result of the next general assessment, soon to take place.

**Assessments; overvaluation:** From what has been stated about great undervaluation, it would seem to follow that the benefits intended to be conferred by the new act, No. 1298, by relieving property from the burden of unjust and erroneous assessments, in the sense of being too high, could not be taken advantage of by property owners in this province. However, there has been one protest filed so far with the provincial board, as to undue assessment, and the benefit of this act invoked, which is in process of decision.

**Internal revenue tax.**—Reduced revenue: This has been in operation for almost a year as regards the excise against vino, other fermented and spirituous liquors, cigars and cigarettes, and as to the other provisions for almost six months. It was estimated that the income of the province would be reduced over 50 per cent through the operation of this law as compared with the income derived under the industrial tax system.

**Compared with industrial tax returns:** Comparisons have been made as to the amount of the returns from this system as against the returns from the previously prevailing industrial tax system as follows: The collector of internal revenue shows that under the old industrial tax system this province received a total revenue of ₱128,500 for provincial and municipal revenues from sources as follows: Industrial tax, ₱78,000; stamp tax, ₱2,500; cedula tax, ₱46,000, this being for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904. Under the present system, with industrial tax abolished and internal revenue taking its place, it is estimated that we shall get a refund of ₱60,000 from internal revenue; cedulas, ₱48,000, making a total of ₱112,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, showing a loss of ₱14,500.

The provincial treasurer estimates as follows: It is a fact from January 1 to June 30, 1906, the value of cedulas sold was ₱54,962. It is estimated that from then to the end of the year one-eleventh more will be sold, which will give us as probable sales to December 31, 1906, cedulas sold to the number of 57,274. The number sold to June 30 was 52,504; the number estimated to be sold to end of year is 4,770, which will be mostly ₱2 cedulas, worth ₱9,540, giving a total income from cedulas of ₱64,502. Internal-revenue collections allotted to Albay for provincial and municipal revenue for the first quarter 1905 was ₱10,915.77. This suggests that for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, Albay will receive as its share of internal-revenue collections about ₱45,000. Half the industrial tax collections used to go to the province; under internal-revenue regulations only two-fifths is received. Two-fifths of ₱45,000 will give the provincial general fund ₱18,000. This, placed against the receipts of the former fiscal year, ending June 30, 1904, when it acquired as its share from like sources ₱40,250, shows a net loss of ₱22,250.

Ultimate result; hopeful view: It is fully believed, however, that the ultimate result of the new law will be beneficial. For, although the ramifications of business in these islands are not so great as to make the product in revenue from the operation of this law as great, proportionally, to equal area and population in the United States, for instance, where the density of population and the influence of high development of conditions and great variety of needs and the high wages paid make money flow into the public treasury in abundance wherever the law touches these needs, still, by making it apply closely to everything here that comes under it, and by the progress in conditions that is certainly to be expected, we can not but get to a satisfactory basis in taxation in this regard. The timely, very explanatory, and appreciated circular of the bureau of internal revenue, dated January 17, 1906, was received here, and by means of the comparisons therein shown as to the effect of the new law as against the old industrial tax, the people most certainly will welcome the new law instead of regarding it with suspicion, as they have been, it being a new form of taxation, and it is a natural consequence of new taxation to provoke dissenting opinions as to its feasibility and uneasiness among the taxpayers as to its results against them.

Contract in effect, citizen and government: While the tax so greatly benefits the individual, it has been shown that the total income of the province will be greatly reduced by it, because of its limited operation as against industries here—for instance, all abaca dealers are exempt, and all the very small traders; and here there are not many industries that can be taxed, and some way must be found to make up the deficiency besides working closely the land tax and raising assessments. The provincial government rejoices at the good fortune of the citizens; but as the government must go on, and as it is in a difficult situation financially, it must find some way to make the people support it without making it any more burdensome than it must necessarily be on them.

Cedulas, number sold as basis distribution to provinces, internal-revenue receipts: As a remedy for this situation, the suggestion received from the recently organized chamber of commerce, passed on favorably by the provincial board and sent up to the Civil Commission for action, is herein recommended as promising a good solution of the matter. It is that the number of cedulas sold in each province should be the basis for the distribution of the funds derived from the internal revenue law. It has been shown that the internal-revenue refund, based on proportion of population, will be about ₱45,000 to this province for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, of which the province will receive for its general fund, after delivering over to the municipalities their shares therein contained, the sum of ₱18,000, and that this means a net loss of ₱22,250 over the receipts from the same sources at the end of the fiscal year 1904. It is believed that if the scheme of distribution in proportion to number of cedulas sold were adopted, Albay would receive approximately one-third increase over the present internal-revenue refund. For our population, as shown in the figures of the recent census, is much below what it really is, for the enumeration was done here during the time of operations against bandits, when a reconcentration of the people made living onerous, and thousands of them went away to other provinces, having returned with the restoration of normal conditions, so we do not receive our due on the basis of population. This is shown from the number of cedulas sold. The collector of internal revenue estimates sales of cedulas at 1 to every 5 inhabitants, and, taking ground in the census figures of 240,326, calculates the sales of cedulas up to the end of the calendar year at 48,000. As far as we have gone the facts are, as shown from the provincial treasurer's books, that we have sold 52,504 cedulas up to June 30, it being estimated that one-eleventh more will be sold during the remainder of the year, bringing the probable sales up to 57,274 in number. Supposing them to have been bought in the ratio of 1 to 5 inhabitants, our population would be 286,370, and this is judged to be more nearly right than the census showing, for the reason before explained. The census work was done thoroughly and conscientiously; it is simply that thousands of our people were not here to be counted, but were, instead, counted in other provinces, to the repeated prejudice of Albay in the distribution of funds on the basis of population. Other cogent reasons were given as to why distribution according to population was not as good as division in the way proposed, principally making comparisons as to the character of the population in various parts of the islands, showing that a more advanced and developed population made greater returns to the government and was entitled to greater consideration than the more primitive ones. The population of this section is as highly developed as it is possible to find in the islands.

Here, then, would appear to be a method, which, without increasing the percentage of taxation—always an unpopular feature—goes part of the way to bringing in the revenue needed to restore the province to its former affluent state as a government.

*Forestry tax.*—Small income from; strict regulations of bureau: In this province this acts more as a prohibition against heedless cutting than as a source of revenue, very little profit being derived therefrom as compared with the other great sources of revenue—the cedula and land taxes, and also the internal-revenue tax. The strict regulations of the forestry bureau are not to be wondered at, seeing the importance of the interest they are intended to protect, and they show most competent and faithful discharge of duty on the part of the officials intrusted with the management of this branch of the concerns of the general government. However, as a simple statement of certain facts in this connection, it may be mentioned that, while the regulations of the system are getting widely disseminated, yet, as they are complex, sometimes this is brought about with a greater, and, I believe, a different effect than that desired by the bureau. For the people away from the centers of information, not given to reading and naturally of simple and compliant minds, by an easy exaggeration of the conditions to be met and the penalties incurred, are perfectly afraid to go about making even a much-needed banca out of a piece of wood for which permission could be very easily got to cut—or, possibly, it may be their privilege to cut without any license; for even with the strictest regulations private property never is put under such limitations as to convert it from being subject to the free use and disposal of the owner into, figuratively speaking, a pitfall which may in the course of a legitimate walk be the means of entrapping him to his injury. There had been some timber cut in violation of the regulations, for the reasons before stated, as has come to the knowledge of this office in the case of two towns, which have made petitions to be excused from the penalties attached to this violation, which was unconscious on their part, which, I have the pleasure to state, was granted in one instance, to the town of Viga, Catanduanes.

But that in this as in other cases, when the exigencies of the situation demand it, regulations give way to actual need and routine to invention is well illustrated by the liberality of the privilege granted the 5 storm-swept towns of Catanduanes to cut up to 13 cubic feet of wood of the second class to rebuild their homes, and licenses contrary to ordinary form were made out for a whole town as such in two ways, one relating to the citizens in their private capacity and the other to the corporation to rebuild public buildings, and even to include the churches, surmounting thus difficulties that would have caused a delay that would have seriously affected the worth of the gift and commendably making the action accord with the principle of the maxim that "he gives twice who gives quickly."

*Expenses.*—The expenses of the province have been so great as to prevent it from being able to show a surplus this year; in fact, not counting permanent improvements—like the new road work—which have necessarily put the province under a heavy obligation, in the low state of collections and diminished income from taxes, owing to the substitution of one tax for another, already mentioned, it has not even been able to meet all current expenses and goes over into the new fiscal year with considerable obligation to pay off, but without the slightest doubt, however, that it will be able to meet them and preserve its financial credit. It is nothing unusual for straitness in financial affairs to present itself even to the most solidly founded concerns, it being a necessary consequence of ever and unexpectedly changing conditions with which they must deal. With rain instead of drought, with the crops springing instead of languishing, with the taxes adequately laid to bring in the right returns, and with no more than the same activity now employed to make the collections, we shall have abundance of funds to pay off debts and a supply to put aside, besides.

*Tax sales.*—Made for first time; figures: These sales of property were made commencing in November, 1904, being the first time this has been done in the history of the American civil government here in the province. They produced a tremendous stir among delinquents as a whole. Sales have been made in every town, and there has been considerable purchasing for speculation. To avoid mistakes in the minds of the people as to the effect of such sales on their property rights, circular No. 12, January 23, 1906, was sent out, dealing with redemption of real property sold for arrears in taxes, giving them full information as to their rights in making redemptions, which it is hoped has reached a great number of those thus situated, though the people are very unfamiliar with the regulations in this respect and are subject to impositions.

The number of pieces of real property sold was, approximately, 9,577; the number redeemed to date is 783, leaving an unredeemed balance of 8,794.

*Currency.*—Triumph of Philippine currency over Mexican: The welcome and expected condition has been realized of a fixed-value coin in circulation and a banishment of the distracting, time-wasting, and loss-producing variety of coins which had gained such a strong foothold in the circulation as to make many believe that it was a hopeless task to hope to get rid of them in less time than many years. But, thanks

to the well-placed efforts of the central government, its many stringent laws against the use of Mexican and Spanish-Filipino coins, which served to enliven the dullness of apprehension of those who ordinarily fail to lend their aid to the implanting of new processes in economic conditions, or to dull the edge of appetite for gain by making them operate under a loss, if they will, perceiving the coming good, oppose a bettering of conditions for private profit, and to the inherent power of lubrication that it possesses to smooth its way into the mechanism of trade and the relief it brings to people familiar with monetary systems adapted to afford the greatest convenience and economy to those among whom it prevails, Philippine currency steadily repulsed the power of Mexican and the others of similar dubious character, and in a year's time has completely driven them out. There is not seen in circulation to-day any Mexican currency whatever, the term Mexican being loosely used to include, as it does in ordinary conversation among the people, the Spanish-Filipino currency also. As giving some indication of the rapidity and effect with which the laws, more than anything else, have operated against the use of the money, it may be stated that as late as October, 1904, this office received reports that large quantities of Mexican currency were still in active circulation in interior towns, the period of obligatory cessation from its use then being less than two months off.

Lack of Philippine currency in circulation: At about the same time there was reported to be a lack of Philippine currency in circulation, especially of minor coins, for the Chinese merchants entrapped at once all denominations of Philippine currency, paying out Mexican money all the time and availing themselves of all species of excuses to avoid giving customers change in Philippine currency.

Difference in value of Philippine currency and Mexican, October, 1904: The difference in value between the two coins is shown by the fact that up-country hemp buyers were at the time mentioned paying for hemp Pfs. 21.50 Mexican currency and ₱19.20 Conant. It will be seen that Mexican was holding its own well at the time, as the official rate of exchange with gold was 2.40 to 1, and the payment in Mexican for the hemp should have been 23.04 pesos, instead of the sum above shown, were its inferiority to Philippine currency fully admitted at the time, or, rather, were Philippine currency given its established 2 for 1 equivalence with gold and its consequent higher proportion as compared with Mexican. Gold, however, had no advantage over Philippine currency in this respect; it was solely the fictitious commercial importance given to Mexican, for if gold had been exchanged in the transaction it would not thereafter have brought the equivalence of ₱23.04 Mexican, but only the same, 21.50. The only thing to do, therefore, was to make war on Mexican, as was wisely and successfully done.

Arrival of shipment of Philippine currency: On August 8 there arrived in the provincial treasury ₱40,000 in Philippine currency, of which ₱13,000 was in minor coins, 10-cent pieces and smaller denominations, which was, no doubt, very soon put into the circulation; but in January, 1905, there was still a great lack of minor coins in interior towns.

Putting coppers into circulation: The practice of the governor had been and still is to take up-country with him several hundred pesos' worth of coppers at a time, to be introduced into the local markets there, which somehow miraculously disappear shortly afterwards. In making payments to persons in interior towns care is taken to let them have much minor coin. Large amounts of this small money is necessary for the comfort of the poor, whose transactions are all on the infinitesimal scale of 1 centavo, or one-half cent gold.

Sufficiency of coins in circulation: There would now appear to be a sufficiency of coins of all denominations and bills in circulation, which means a considerable amount of money here, as Albay ranks in financial circles commercially as first among the provinces, being second only to Manila in the importance of its financial transactions. That may not hold this year, because of the ineffectual efforts of the hemp owners to raise the usual amount of abaca, due to the extreme drought; but considering the advances of material culture and the many and varied necessities of a large number of its population, the effect must be a large outgo of money and a commercial importance correspondingly significant.

*Financial institutions.*—None in existence: All that was said in the last report on this subject applies to-day, as we are still without any of these valuable adjuncts, or, indeed, indispensable elements to proper commercial intercourse. The fact that we have them not will give, without necessity of explanation, some idea of the hampering conditions under which such intercourse is carried on. The fact that this is a moneyed province, that millions are taken from the soil each year, that this is in the form of a product so much in demand and possessing such attributes of value, durability, and utility that, were it not for the bulky form of the commercial unit, we might use it as a medium of exchange of itself, were it possible to carry on commer-

cial intercourse by exchange of commodities instead of such a medium as money, signifying values of all kinds, would seem to show the security under which financial institutions could operate.

Sort of substitutes: Now, all the buying and selling and variety of transactions in connection with this abundant and secure product is by means of borrowed money; so that there must necessarily be a sort of substitute for financial institutions here, and this is found in the practice of the large hemp-dealing houses in lending out for short periods large sums to persons on their mere word—once they are known—that they will bring in hemp bought therewith and deliver it to these houses. But this is satisfactory only to the houses, who practically thus get agents without having to pay them any salary; so they do not charge interest, it appears, but only demand immediate delivery of abaca at the price they set themselves. The unsatisfactory part to the borrower consists in just this compulsory delivery; he can not hold his purchases to take advantage of a rise; the understandings of trade in this sense will not let him do so; he makes his profits as middleman, but one having given hostage to superior authority, and as they are thus deprived of their power to handle as their own interests would dictate, they would be more than willing to pay substantial rates of interest in order to get the money under the real character of a loan merely.

Agricultural bank: An agricultural bank, lending in money or specie, for a period not to exceed three years, on fruits, harvests, cattle, or other pledge or special guaranty, would be of the greatest utility in this province, and would derive great income from its operations. This bank would further, according to rules already established, guarantee with its signature promissory notes and goods demandable within a maximum period of ninety days, facilitating their discount and negotiation to the land owner or cultivator; and, further, its nature would be to undertake all such other operations as might have for their object the favoring of the breaking up and bettering of the soil, the improving of the land and the development of agriculture and other industries related therewith.

Such a bank or agricultural credit society would place agents outside of its domicile who would of themselves respond for the solvency of the land owners or cultivators who request the aid of the company, placing their signature on the promissory note that the bank might undertake to discount or indorse, thus rendering the operation still more secure. The effect of this guaranty or indorsement put on by these companies or their representatives, to which reference has just been made, would give the bearer of the promissory notes of the proprietor or cultivator a right to demand their payment directly and without going through ordinary judicial process as to proof, proof of signature only being required on the day of its maturity from any one of the signers. The promissory notes of the proprietor or cultivator, whether kept by the company or negotiated by it, would give on the day of maturity the same species of action against the party concerned on the property of the land owner or cultivator who may have subscribed to them.

The interest and the commission that the companies of agricultural credit or their agents would have to receive would be a matter of free stipulation within the limits set by the statutes or by-laws of the company. These agricultural credit companies shall not assign to the objects of guaranties and land development more than 50 per cent of their capital, and shall apply the remaining 50 per cent to the loans before mentioned.

The setting up of such a bank by responsible parties is recommended and invited.

#### LABOR.

*Surplus hemp laborers this year.*—Shortage usual condition; effects: There has been a surplus of hemp laborers this year—that is, the number of men have not necessarily increased, but the product in which they work has been considerably less than usual, so a certain number has been idle. However, we could not spare them for other provinces, for pretty soon, as the hemp crop reaches the normal, there will be the usual cry of shortage of hands. This shortage, being the usual condition, is a great and increasing detriment to the interests of the province. New undertakings are very charily undertaken or killed at the outset by investigation in this line among existing employers of labor.

*Condition of labor in Tropics contrasted with same in Temperate Zone.*—The condition of the labor supply in general is therefore different here from what is commonly accepted as the prevailing situation in countries in the Temperate Zone. There, there is always supposed to be a rush for work, an eagerness to get work; here there is no such thing. The spectacle, which is so usual as to be considered an everyday condition in the United States, for instance, of a hundred applicants presenting themselves for one or two positions that may be offered, does not and can not possibly



exist here, because of the very nature of things—that is to say, nature herself makes it impossible in the general order of things, for she is too bountiful of her gifts to the poor, and those of all stations, in fact; and climatic conditions make the opposite proposition true—there may be one hundred positions calling for one laborer, without being able to find him—that is, without being able to entice him into it, except it be clerical positions. They wish to be hemp workers or carrettoneros or cargadores, and the two previous classes are never open to new engagements, but prefer to continue under the same conditions and with the same persons for whom they have come by custom to work. To the hopeless and tired seeker after hands to perform the labor he has to offer—whatever it might mean to social and economic conditions and however deplorable it might really be in that scheme of things—it would be a refreshing and most edifying sight to have a multitude of applicants call on him clamorously to give each one of them the position he only has for one. But we can not expect that in a tropical country. More specifically, whoever has felt the need of an express wagon to do some hauling, and found that there are none such, but who has, by the principle of analogy, approached, with offer of a contract for hauling, one and a repeated number of hemp-cart drivers idly standing by with empty wagons down by the warehouses, or passing with what appear to be half-loaded carts of rice going upcountry in an unending string, and met with flat and unexplained refusal to take it, which no amount of persistence can overcome, will wish for the day when express companies or the parcels post, after the English system, shall become established features of trade or government activities here, with the added class of laborers which this establishment will give us.

*Enhanced importance of employee.*—The value of good, faithful laborers is therefore not to be computed by the amount of the salary paid them, and there ought to be no difficulty in collecting very substantial damages in an action by a master for the enticing or hiring away from his employment of his servant by another having notice of the relation, for the loss sustained would certainly be very great.

The wages paid to a few classes of laborers, the employer being the presidente of a town, to do public work, is as follows:

	Per day.
Day laborers .....	₱1. 00
Carpenters .....	1. 50
Masons .....	1. 50
Foreman of work (bridge repair) .....	2. 00

*Domestic servants.*—Domestic servants are, like all others, difficult to get and hard to keep. Adults for this work are few, and constant where they belong, and the class does not increase. It seems the only secure way to get these, if they are minors, is at times when the parents are in pecuniary distress—have a somewhat heavy debt to be paid off; then if a householder will advance money to pay off this debt, one of the children will be left in hostage until the sum is paid off by his or her service. Now, although this gives rise to abuse in such a way that unscrupulous people can readily establish a system of quasi slavery by it among this class, and, although lamentable cases of its application in this evil manner have been aired in the courts of Manila as well as of almost all the provinces, still it appears that its existence is a result of conditions in that form of labor; and the servants, or their guardians in loco parentis, have themselves to blame for it; for it is a mere species of self-defense on the part of the householder to make the contract last as long as possible; as before he has any service at all he is compelled to lay out a considerable sum of money in order to be at all sure of keeping a servant above a month, and, should he manage to employ one without this advance, it is a well-established custom that if they have parents they will come to borrow between paytimes as much as two or three months' pay, and, should they not get it, they will instantly withdraw the servant. They do not seem to care anything about steady work and secure earnings; they want something for a pressing need, principally. Everyone loves to live in an independent way, and, as has been said, it is not the greatness of one's estate, but the smallness of his needs that gives independence; so here, among this class the needs are almost imperceptible, and independence, financially speaking, can subsist on very minute amounts of money. The employer is the dependent one—all the more strange where the class that hires out as domestics counts among its members of the poorest people that they are—all the rest owning some hemp land, generally speaking, and being too independent to accept any such work.

*How to better situation.*—What is needed then to better the labor situation generally is the increasing of the needs of the lower classes, going methodically about it, but bringing to their notice the little things to increase comfort in living or to give them occasion to spend money which will make it a condition precedent on them to earn more or to earn steadily, and therefore to work steadily, in order to provide them-

selves with the means to satisfy these wants. They take to new things with avidity; but very few new things are brought in here, and practically no effort to create wants is made. Suppose we administer to the love for amusement by bringing in some means for popular diversion—like a circus or any kind of exhibition enterprise—incompatible as the result may seem, there is an immediate increase in the number of laborers and a notable constancy in work—to gain money with which to patronize this source of gratification, to satisfy the need they feel in this direction. One could be philanthropic and at the same time a shrewd and practical economist by introducing and presenting to the people as a mass things that would conduce to a higher degree of comfort in home life, for instance, and filling in the bare state of the little homes; for if they got accustomed to that and began to and finally did find it a necessity to keep up to it, only continuously pursued labor could give them the ability to procure it, and the labor situation would be bettered.

Immigration is invited, for there is room for and work to sustain 50,000 more laboring people in the province, and it would be better if they would come from other provinces in the Philippine Islands than from foreign countries, for they would immediately fit into conditions in the first case, and would be a strange body to be assimilated—probably not without strain to the body politic—in the other.

#### COMMERCE AND TRANSPORTATION.

*Imports and exports of principal articles.*—At a meeting of merchants held here it was shown that there are 16 principal articles of commerce, one of them being so generic in nature as to be capable of expanding the list very greatly, were the cases opened and the goods that come therein specified; these articles are, rice, petroleum, salt, coal, flour, cows and horses, fodder, beer, cement, cigarettes, anisado, wood, pigs, iron roofing, case goods. The money to buy these goods with is derived from the sale of abaca, the principal article of export, from which it appears that a purchasing power of about ₱13,000,000 is obtained. Statistics made up for the first six months of the year 1904, show that 406,958 piculs of hemp, valued at ₱6,928,286, were produced, all of which was exported. This means the presence of a large number of steamers for the carrying, and Legaspi Harbor, the principal point of export, is very much frequented by ships. Another article figuring in the exports is copra, of which it is estimated that during the fiscal year 1904 there were produced 18,000 piculs, valued at ₱117,000 or ₱6.50 per picul. The figures for this year have not been so far obtained.

*Steamship rates.*—Steamship rates are high in every way, but especially in passenger transportation. To deal with the freight first: It may be interesting to note that the cost of freight on a bale of hemp from Legaspi to Manila is greater than the cost of freight on the same bale from Manila to the United States. Freight rates from Manila on staples brought in in February, 1905, were as follows:

Goods in cases, 25 cents per cubic foot.

Rice and salt, 25 cents per sack.

Petroleum, 40 cents per case.

It will be seen that this rate is very high as compared with ocean freight rates from the port of New York to Manila, which may be had for 76 cents Philippine currency per cubic foot. So that we pay 25 cents per cubic foot for carriage 300 miles, and only three times that for carriage over a distance of forty three times as long, or 13,000 miles.

Although the steamships should have more proportionately for a short voyage than for a long one, yet the disparity is too great, the rates here may be denominated excessive, and, as there is always a plenty of cargo to bring in, they should be reduced.

Passenger rate from here to Manila is generally ₱40, it being a thirty-six hour run, and never more than forty by the slowest steamers. From Legaspi to Virac, this province, island Catanduanes, a distance of 40 miles and a five-hour run, the cost is ₱26; and from Legaspi to Tabaco, same province, the same time for run, the cost is ₱16. It will be noted that in some instances the cost per mile is more than 60 cents P. C. The charges are greatly in excess of the value of the services rendered.

*Encouraging merchant marine.*—On January 30, 1905, a meeting of merchants, monied men, and hemp producers was held in the governor's house, on call from the provincial board, to consider, among other things, the plan of the insular government to turn over to private steamship companies all its traffic now carried on by coast guard boats, for the purpose of encouraging the merchant marine principally. A report of the result of this meeting was sent up to Manila. It was decided that we have enough steamships now coming here to make the stops and carry all the freight the government might desire; that the freight could be handled as cheaply

as the coast guards could do it, which would involve, of course, a cheapening of the present rates, and that there is sufficient accommodation for this work in the way of terminal facilities and dock hands.

*Chamber of commerce.*—At this same meeting there was organized a chamber of commerce, which fills a long-existent want in the affairs of commerce, and it is hoped that it will remain a permanent institution for the promotion and proper and intelligent supervision of the commerce of the locality and its needs.

*Combination to prejudice the path of free commerce killed.*—In order to encourage and not prejudice commerce, by fully preserving to all those interested therein their rights to trade with freedom and to protect those rights from the effect of unlawful means to stifle them, the provincial board, having knowledge that an illegal conspiracy existed for the forming of a combination for the killing of competition in wharfage charges, controlling the price and sale of necessities of life and oppressing individuals thereby, immediately took steps to kill the combination by taking away from them the present means of carrying out this purpose, and, first, had, with the cooperation of the military, the military pantalan turned over free of charge for use by the class of merchants and citizens intended to be discriminated against, and recommended the confiscation of the pantalans, the charge for the use of which was to be the means of effecting the purpose of the combination. It appears that many of the pantalans were built without complying with legal requisites therefor, and, being on the public domain, became subject to government confiscation if this were true. After the various firms in Manila, branch houses of which principally operate here, had given their explanations as to right to occupy the land, a public meeting of all the representatives of commerce was held before the provincial board on April 25, 1905, on which, after a full investigation, it appeared that the combination had really been formed, but had decided to desist from their efforts in that respect, which determination, however, was after action by the provincial board. Col. P. H. Ray, then commanding the Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry, stationed here, showed the deepest concern for the public interest and was most active in putting into effect practical means for the relieving of the situation, by recommending the throwing open to the free use of the Chinese and others to be discriminated against, the military pantalan, which measure was approved and carried into effect, as related above.

Though no overt act was proved against the combination, still this does not alter the legal aspect of the matter, since in criminal conspiracies the gist of the offense consists in the forming of the illegal combination only, and this was really done, so it may be said to have been killed by this prompt action of the provincial board.

*Steps in interest of commerce.*—Steps taken in the interest of commerce have been the production of charts of the sea bottom and channels in these waters, charts of San Bernardino Straits and approaches, of Sula Pass—the shortest and the most treacherous passage between the two seaports of this part of the province, Legaspi and Tabaco—also the sea around the island of Catanduanes, besides others. To the bureau has been expressed, and to the general government should be expressed, our gratification derived from these useful and interesting evidences of the good work being done in this respect, which is of vast benefit to shipping in these waters. We are, moreover, glad to note the fruition of the weary days spent by the complement of the steamers of the survey that in their work around here have become so familiar to those who look out on the harbors and along the shore and could appreciate that these were the scouts of navigation and commerce and were busy in getting us information as to distances, depths, and directions, which would promote intercourse and increase security of persons and volume of traffic on our waters.

Studies for the erection of a light-house on the east coast of the island of Rapu-Rapu have been verified.

*Land transportation.*—The conditions in land transportation have not improved over what was presented as the condition in the last report, and we sincerely hope that the plans being considered for the putting down of a railroad this way will come into being, and that alongside of the principal road of this province, we shall soon have trains running. There is ample traffic for the support of the road and for making it profitable in operation. The scarcity of horses and cattle makes the cost of travel very high.

*Communication.*—Communication is not as yet carried on by such means as to make it easy and rapid, a consequence of the poor transportation facilities mentioned in the preceding section. It is very good with the interior, but at times it is very slow work on the coast section. An instance may be given: Letters dated August 23, 1904, sent to Bacacay, 12 miles by land and 20 miles by water, were not received by the addressee, the presidente, until November 4, a period of seventy-three days, though this is only occasional and simply shows that the system we now have is subject to irregularities. An example of the contrary effect is seen by stating that the answer

to these letters reached Albay in five days; but the delay is steady and great in the case of Catanduanes letters. It takes as long, as a general rule, to communicate with the interior towns there as it does to do so with the United States, and even with a favorable juncture the mail is fourteen days in transit. An ordinary illustration is the following: A circular from this office, remitting a constabulary circular, was dispatched November 2, 1904, to the town of Baras, Cantanduanes, where, by the way, there is a fine port and haven. The distance is about 50 or 60 miles. The letter was answered, apparently, the same day it was received, December 15, a period of one month and thirteen days in transit going. The answer, bearing date December 15, was received here January 18, 1905, one month and three days in transit on return—a total of two months and sixteen days for the round trip—as much time as is consumed in correspondence between Manila and the United States. This is not strange, in view of the fact that we have not the help of postal routes in these places where the delays occur, but the letters are transferred from one town to another until they reach their destination by policemen or messengers furnished by the presidents.

We have a telegraph line from Legaspi to interior towns as far as Ligao, covering six of the nine towns in that section, and a coast line to Tabaco, from which most of the towns on that line can be reached by messengers, and then there is a cable to Catanduanes, a matter for congratulation to all who consider the true interests of the province and desire its advancement.

*Legaspi open port.*—Recommendations made in the last report that Legaspi should be made an open port are hereby repeated, and it is earnestly hoped that this step for the advancement of our commerce may soon be taken. It will contribute more than anything else to economic development, for through it we shall have direct lines of steamers to American and European ports, having a staple that the world must have, which is produced in quantities large enough to sustain this commerce; and through this we shall have banks established—the crying need of trade and commerce here—direct importation of goods, contributing to personal comfort by enlarging the range of choice and offering of quality, and, by saving in freight and rehandling, cheapen personal property and make its acquisition easier to the public and add still another link to the chain of material happiness that will ensue thereby.

*Roads.*—New roads: The most important matter in connection with roads this year was the undertaking of the construction of the new roads, from Tobaco to Ligao and from Guinobatan to Jovellar, the first being about 18 miles in length and the latter about 9 miles. We had, under the provisions of Act No. 1260, by which this construction work was undertaken, a loan of ₱65,000 from the congressional relief fund, to be repaid in equal yearly installments within three years from date of acceptance, and the provincial board was required to appropriate ₱25,000 toward this work in addition to the before-mentioned loan, this provincial appropriation fortunately coming out of a congressional relief fund deposit that had been assigned this province, the provincial resources then being in a very exhausted state. The work was to be done and is being done by prison labor from Bilibid Prison. On November 5, 1904, this proposition was accepted as offered by the law, and the first materials for constructing the camp buildings arrived at Tabaco on December 3, and on January 9, 1905, the first spadeful of earth was dug and the work of construction actually commenced, about 500 prisoners being used in the work. Since that time the work has progressed steadily and successfully and is now built almost to Ligao. After that is finished the other part will be undertaken.

Escape and recapture of road-working prisoners: On March 24 there occurred the escape of 57 of these prisoners working on the roads, with 5 rifles and 1 belt of ammunition. It was feared that these would be a maintenance of the prevailing peaceful political situation, but these fears were groundless as they were quickly captured and turned over to the authorities. Credit for recapture is as follows: Citizens of Albay, 12; citizens of Ambos Camarines, 18; constabulary and scouts, 7; killed and wounded on occasion of outbreak, 18; 1 gun recaptured by citizens of Albay, 1 by other parties. The prisoners mostly made off in the direction of the volcano Mayon and over into Ambos Camarines. Fifty-five of the 57 have thus been recaptured, leaving 2 still unaccounted for, with 3 guns and the belt of ammunition. All these had been taken by April 12.

Old roads, condition: Owing to the fact that almost the whole of the resources of the province had to be turned toward construction of the new roads, the old roads—being principally one long road through the center of the province from Legaspi to Libon—had to be, comparatively speaking, neglected. There had always been employed a road force to keep this road, for 22 miles of its length, in repair as occasion demanded, but, in July, 1904, the road force was laid off because of the shortness of funds, and as a consequence, when in August and September the heavy rains washed away the roads and the condition became poor, the needed repairs could not

be readily made and the transit was therefore made very difficult. This road is 34 feet wide generally. On March 9, 1905, the provincial board made an appropriation of ₱5,000 for repairing this road in its worst sections, and some improvement has since been noted. But it is in inadequate shape and the problem of keeping it up is always serious. There is such a heavy traffic over it, and it is subject to such unusual climatic conditions—heavy rains washing it away all the time—that it requires a large fund to properly attend to its needs.

Road law for revenue: To provide this a compulsory road law is thought to be the only sufficient means, such a law having been recommended by the presidentes of this province in a special session held September 26 and 27, 1904, report of which was sent up to Manila. The bill dealt with the imposition of a tax equivalent to five days' value of the labor of a man, the average value of a day's labor to be fixed by the provincial board. It is thought that this would give sufficient revenue.

Importance of good roads: Good roads are of vital importance to this province and every other. If a law can not be passed that will give us the necessary funds to build them or keep them up, it is thought that the ordinary resources of the province will be too limited for this work, and a larger percentage of present revenues should be assigned to us. Almost all interior economic development waits and depends on good roads. Civilization advances with the advance and opening up of new roads. They are the ways for the inviting and conducting of progress from one part to another. The newspaper, the telegraph, communication by mail, fulfill their purposes for the enlightenment and drawing together of man only when roads are at hand to give proper distribution to their beneficent offerings. The Roman Empire in its flourishing period was a vast system, but it was compacted by the splendid roads reaching from one end to the other, so that remarkably easy access could be had from the center to the uttermost recesses of the Empire. This splendid economic development of the territory for the purposes of government helped immensely—was the chief reason, indeed—in the realization of the perfect governmental system instituted and carried out by the Romans, the example of the world. Good roads mean peace to government, being a strong preventive means against excesses in disaffected sections, as they can be readily reached and overawed before the impulse to commit depredations takes effect in works. They mean prosperity to commerce by promoting interchange, keeping down cost of transportation, encouraging new commercial enterprises along the way and beyond. They bring forth to the territory new sources of wealth, turn gloomy wildernesses into cleared lively centers of population, and are, of all measures adopted by man for obtaining dominion over nature, the principal means of holding afterwards with relaxed effort the primary conquests made in all divisions of human activity.

#### INDUSTRIAL.

*Agriculture.*—Crops and conditions: The great crop of the province is abaca, or hemp, to the production of which its cultivated area is almost entirely devoted, minor areas being given over to the cultivation, principally, of rice, cocoanut, cacao, corn, sugar cane, and, in a heterogeneous way, naturally and by cultivation, to almost every kind of tropical product known in the Philippines. The conditions attending the crops this year have been such as to cause very poor results, and the economic condition of the province is consequently seriously affected thereby. Everything we produce comes from the soil, and purchases must be lessened, employments must cease, merchants and professional men must see their incomes greatly reduced, the government agents strained to collect taxes, and everything in these senses out of joint, because of failure of the product. Although, therefore, the surplus of former prosperous years have been called on to support present-day conditions and these conditions are only temporary, still the fruits of former years were greatly decreased in the last few preceding years by, first, unsettled political conditions in 1898 to 1901; second, interference with free agriculture by marauding bands from then on to 1903, though this did not involve so much detriment to agriculture as the calling in of all mountain people and those of distant barrios to concentrated areas around the center of the towns, as the crops left outside then rotted, this condition lasting up to October, 1903; then there was slowly coming about recuperation, somewhat over a half crop being taken out in the fiscal year preceding this, and now the special detriment is a great drought, which has gone on almost without interruption practically since the time of the last planting, bringing great loss to the hemp producers.

Drought and effect on abaca: At the end of the last season surplus money was laid out in new planting, of which a great deal was done, all of which has resulted in loss, all of the plants having been killed. Areas along the main road which were

in flourishing condition at the end of the last season, when we were having a little rain, now show great devastated areas, blazed by the sun. It brings feelings of regret to one to note the trees in the plantations drooped over, the tops fallen again toward the ground, the final effect of repeated drying of successive outer layers of the trunk until the plant is reduced to a very thin stalk, which now dries all the way through, in the process of which, at the beginning of this stage, the top crashes over. As the whole substance of the tree is filled out by water, there being at least 90 per cent of water in it, it would appear this great lack of the principal nourishing element produces, as must be deduced from the effect, great ravages in the plant. In some districts it is believed that only a fourth part of the hemp harvested last year will be taken out of the fields this year. This is true principally of the interior towns, a notable exception to which is the town of Libon, where the yield has been satisfactory—about 4,000 piculs. As a proprietor of the suffering districts of the interior graphically puts it, "Where we got 4 piculs last year, we shall only get 1 this year." It has not been so bad on the coast, as there were exported from the seaport of Tabaco, giving outlet to the hemp of that region, some 252,280 piculs, according to an estimate by the presidente. The little town of Libon, of about 5,000 inhabitants, sent out nearly 9,000 piculs.

To make an estimate of the ordinary yield of this product in the province we must go back at least to the previous fiscal year, in which data were compiled for the first six months, and for that period it appears that there were produced and exported to Manila 406,958 piculs, valued at ₱6,928,286, at ₱17 per picul. For the latter half the output must have been less, and the total output would be valued at about ten million pesos. This was over a half crop, and a conservative estimate of the value of an average crop would be fifteen million pesos.

Prices: Varying prices have governed during the year, shown as follows: In October, in the interior, ₱19.55 was the current price for best quality; ₱16.75 for doubtful quality. At the end of November ₱21 were paid at Legaspi, point of export, unit of sale being the picul.

Betterment of product; efforts to secure it: Earnest efforts have been made during the year for the betterment of the product in the various municipalities, speeches having been made among the people, circulars sent out, and in fact all such steps as would conduce to this without putting restraints other than the law permits on the free use and disposal of one's own property having been adopted. The presidentes have been kept awake to the great good that will result to the province from improved quality, especially by satisfying the demands of the outer world, that they may continue to buy from us this chief product, and not turn to other similar products and other countries to our great detriment. From the reports of the presidentes there has been notable improvement in this. But it costs such a great deal more to improve the quality that the increased price in the market received is no compensation, it would appear, and it seems that the commercial houses should make a wider difference in price between best quality and second and inferior qualities. On January 30 there was a meeting of merchants held in the house of the governor at which the question of betterment of this product was discussed, and the consensus of opinion among the merchants was that the motives for betterment should originate among the proprietors themselves, and they did not appear to be disposed to alter their classifications, though, more than anything else, the impulse to increased labor is found in increased gain. Though it is certain that much labor has been expended for the bettering of the product, it has not been noted that prices have gone up on that account.

Rice; comparatively large crop: There has been, speaking comparatively with other years, a large crop of rice produced this year. There has been increased planting in all the towns where this is produced, and yet there is an immense area of rice fields left untilled and unyielding. From Tabaco there is reported a good crop, but only one-third of the fields in cultivation. Libon reaped 50,000 cavans (125 pounds each), but only one-seventh of the rice lands planted this year. In Daraga 300 hectares of land were seeded, and the view of the green fields is always very pleasing as one passes along the main road at this point up to the interior. The period of harvest is in the months of December, January, and February for most towns, and October for others.

Statistics and conditions: Some statistics, put in readable form, in regard to the rice crops and conditions attaching to this product in this province are the following: From eight towns of the province, mostly in the interior and in the rice-producing districts, reports are received that 1,900 hectares of rice fields were cultivated last year, all of which, except one, cultivated a greater area this year than last, and all of which state that the area is susceptible to increase for future years. The different

towns calculate the yield per hectare at from 5 to 30 cavans, this last evidently being extravagant, as seven towns do not exceed an estimate of 8 cavans, the appropriate average from these facts being 7 cavans per hectare. In all these towns together there were something like 1,500 head of carabao available for agricultural work, which number was considered inferior to the number in existence for this work the preceding year. While horses and cows have been tried in working the rice fields, neither gave such good and reliable results as the strong, mud-adapted carabao. Machinery is generally and vaguely called for as the best means adapted to the increasing of the production, though labor pertinent to securing the best results by good husbandry was more generally recommended. The amount of rice in piculs calculated to have been reaped in these eight towns this year was put at 23,940 cavans, and it was estimated that there are consumed in these same towns 160,800 sacks or cavans, a deficiency of almost seven times as much as was raised in these eight towns; but if the untilled areas were tilled, we could almost raise enough to support ourselves without importation. It is generally conceded that if we cultivated all lands there would be enough means of transportation to move product, as all of it now brought in is now moved by our carts. It appears that many species of the rice plant are in cultivation among us, and in the eight towns in question two kinds are mentioned as giving best results—the Bacaw and the Bang-bang.

**Prices:** The market price of this product fluctuates, and in one day the price is different in every town, becoming higher the farther we go into the interior, due to transportation as a legitimate cause, but more so at local points reached by water. In November the price at the chief port, Legaspi, was ₱5.20 in one importing house and ₱5. in the next. At Guinobatan, 12 or 13 miles in the interior, over a good road, the price a month previous was ₱5.50. In Payo, Catanduanes, where there is a good harbor, on the north coast, the price in June, 1904, was ₱12. per sack, it being carried there from Virac in launches.

**Cocoanuts and coprax:** There are vast wildernesses of cocoanuts here, but the product is not so much worked into coprax as it might be; for, for the preceding fiscal year, it appears, from such statistics as can be obtained, that only 18,000 piculs, valued at ₱117,000, at the rate of ₱6.50 per picul, were prepared. In October the price of nuts was ₱3 per thousand.

**Cacao:** Cacao grows here to a very fruitful extent, but we do not get any more than enough for the local market, or, more properly, for domestic use without going to market; for here cacao trees are kept and used for supplying the family nourishment in the same way that pet cows are frequently kept for supplying the family milk, and not for marketing the product. Each householder and landowner uses personally the cacao produced on the land owned, speaking generally. As will be gathered from this, the cacao planting is, therefore, an adjunct to other agricultural interests intended for revenue. The cacao tree would grow abundantly and over extensive areas were this species of agricultural product as popular here as is the abaca. We have a very valuable pamphlet from the Agricultural Bureau on the conditions attaching to the planting, growth, care of, and returns to be had from this tree; and it is thought that Albay can come to the front on this article at any time that her agriculturists find it to their interest to do so.

**Cotton introduction:** Cotton has been the object of an experiment promoted by this office in the introduction of a new commercial product for these parts. In October, 1904, a letter was received from the bureau of agriculture offering seed to such as might wish to plant them for experiment in this province. In November a circular (No. 15) was sent out from this office, bringing the matter to the attention of the presidentes and requesting them to publish this information to all the citizens, as it was felt that, could we meet with success in the growth, it would be an important and valuable addition to the resources of this province. On November 22 the bureau of agriculture was requested to send this office a supply of seeds, enough for experiment in 27 towns, and on the same date circular No. 17 was sent out, showing the utility to the province of the successful production of this new source of wealth. Seeds were sent out on December 21, accompanied by circular No. 25, and on January 19, with circular No. 10; and on January 18 Agricultural Bulletin No. 9, on cotton culture, was sent out, accompanied by our circular No. 9. Planting was accordingly done in all the towns, and reports on the results are now in order, which have not yet been received. It has been noticed that on some there grows a rust that destroys the healthy appearance of the plant, though in a previous experiment here they have produced plentifully, the bolls being well developed, and apparently it can be produced to a profitable extent here.

**Agricultural pests.**—Locusts: Locusts are the principal enemy of the plants, especially the rice, and it appears that they have made sporadic raids in different parts of the province, swarms having been reported in one town or another from the beginning

to the end of the fiscal year. These incursions, however, have produced more alarm than damage, though some damage has been caused. In October, 1904, the presidente of Guinobatan reported that large numbers were swarming there, having caused great damage to rice, corn, and sugar cane, etc. Before that, in July, 1904, they swarmed over Tabaco, but did no harm. In June, 1905, Libon reported that great swarms had appeared in a barrio, flying toward the town proper. Since the use of the preparation called fungus did practically no good as an exterminator some years ago, advice has been given that the other mechanical method be employed. While it is not possible to catch the fully developed locust in this latter way, it is the extermination of the young that can not fly that is aimed at. The features of this are the digging of trenches in front of the beds of embryo locusts, to entrap them as they fall into them in their hopping journeys across the planted fields, there being on the far side of the trench a barrier of galvanized iron, to cause them to rebound into the pits as they try to hop across, the contents of the pit being from time to time destroyed.

Great uncultivated areas: Probably not as much as three-fourths of the territory of Albay is cultivated, in spite of the name it has as the greatest hemp-producing province in the Philippines. Great areas behind the towns of Ligao and Albay (Panaganiran and Banquirohan) are mere wildernesses, the fertile virgin soil supporting and nourishing an immense uncleared wood. And this is chiefly because of the lack of laborers. Such part of these lands as is of private ownership could be immediately put under cultivation could the laborers be had. The most of it is public land.

Homestead law: Efforts have been made to have some of it taken up under the homestead law, as we have quite a number of applications here for free distribution. The presidentes have been fully instructed as to this and to keep their people alive to the advantages thus offered by the Government to those wishing to establish a home. Circulars have been sent out on this subject, giving very detailed information as to its conditions. Time-expired prisoners leaving the jail are given talks and advised to take up land as an aid to living an industrious and satisfactory life. The most of the people here, however, already have a little plot of ground, and so do not stir themselves to unnecessary effort, and some are outside of the qualifications, because of this fact, to enjoy the benefits of this law. With a large class, labor is not spent to produce more than is needed to support themselves comfortably according to their small needs. All the natives of Albay are here at home. If investigations were made in other provinces there would be no natives of Albay found there, except such as had gone for pleasure, possibly, or in Manila to attend higher schools. On the contrary, we have here large numbers of residents who have come from other provinces.

*Trade.*—The minuteness of the channels into which trade directs itself are too great to be mentioned here, it being understood that everything necessary to carry on life on a scale of medium modernity is to be found in the markets. Anything that is bought here is either of antiquated style or short of the improved features to be had in more active trade centers. The earth's product or the benefits of agriculture are principally handled; and as an agricultural people are not very exacting in having style and variety, so it is that principally the needs of the farmer class are attended to. Such attempts as are made to supply people understanding and looking in the markets for the requisites of economical living on a highly developed scale are, as has been said, very inadequate in results. And, indeed, this is not peculiar to Albay; it is true all over the Philippine Islands. We are very far short of having the comforts of living possible to-day because of the advances of modern invention, and very few people seem to see the need of bringing them in, although there is no doubt but that once introduced and the people understand them, they will be taken to with avidity; for who would refuse to live under the satisfactory system where all necessities are well provided for, as known to the Western World, and choose instead to abide by inefficient and scanty systems of supplying needs, and when something of modern make and material is needed have to pay, because of its strangeness here, three times or over the price of it in a market where it abounds, and this, too, of a thing the nature of which is such as to make it appropriate to living under only thrifty though convenient conditions? We need more of what may be termed a philanthropic spirit in trade, which, properly explained, is not contrary to the nature of things; that is, we do not mean persons to give away their goods, nor to bring in goods that will not sell, but those who are willing and able to do missionary work along with selling, to bring into prominence the dormant wants of the large class capable of buying, whose deficiencies, never having been provided for, have come to be satisfied with scant acquisition, being deterred from asking for those things not apparent in the local markets because of the immobility of merchants and the standing difficulties to be overcome in procuring them for themselves. The American



merchant has his ears to the ground and listens for wants, as it were, to immediately provide for them in his eagerness to extend his business and gain trade. Here the merchant, bound as it were by custom, brings in only what the people have always had, and newcomers adapt their stock to that of those previously here—the things that it is perfectly sure the people as a whole will buy—and considers all calls for other things than those he offers as too remote for established conditions to be worth the risk of attending to them. The great primitive needs only are supplied in variety, so that while you can get many styles and grades of rice, you can only get one or two styles of collar; and while you can get sperm candles of all shapes, properties, sizes, and colors, because of the frequency of religious processions and use in the churches, you can not possibly buy a best make petroleum-burning lamp.

**Abaca trade prices:** Abaca, which must always be mentioned in naming the principal commodities of trade, generally has three and may have more prices before it is loaded on the ship for export. A good deal of it is sold in the mountains where grown, right on the lot; and, taking for example this article produced in a barrio of the town of Albay, 5 or 6 miles in a circuitous route from the port of Legaspi, the prices will be as follows: In mountains, ₱14.50; in town, about foot of mountain, ₱16.50; at Legaspi, 2 miles from previous place of deposit, ₱20.

**Weights and measures; importance of standardizing:** The matter of standard weights and measures is of great importance to trade in towns here, and some municipal governments, immediately interested and cognizant of the abuses now perpetrated through false scales and short measures, have drawn ordinances establishing a municipal standard at least, with which they require scales in town to agree, or requiring scales of standard make and worth only to be used. Coercive measures of some sort are necessary to insure fair dealing with the public, and, in the absence of general legislation and regulation of this matter, local regulation can do no harm, and is, indeed, appropriate to the needs of trade. As showing the necessity for standardizing weights and measures, the following may be related: It appears that the scales among middlemen who settle in the paths of the abaca on its entry into some convenient depositing point, before final making up into regular sized bales for dispatch to the port town, are quite largely incorrect, and are not believed to be correct, either, by the people who sell; but because of the prevalence of this condition open objections have been quite dissipated, and even the producer looks on blandly and without open resentment to such an infringement of his rights. If the laborer comes out of the hills with abaca that he thinks—that he knows, it may be said—from his long experience in putting it together, weighs 25 arrobas, when it is weighed on the scales of this middleman it may only amount to 21. Now, what does the poor, injured producer, who has on his own back transported the weight, do? Does he instantly and directly refuse to sell at that diminution of weight and compel the buyer to correct the wrong and give him full weight, or take it off to other purchasers in search of more equitable weight? No; he is used to that sort of treatment; he says nothing, although he is fully aware of the injury. He does not object, because that the same thing would happen anywhere else he knows well; and, bringing all his patience and philosophy to bear, remarks: "Never mind; that is nothing to break friendship for; pretty soon, with sun and rain, I shall have more abaca." And so he goes away, having lost about one-sixth of his product.

**Fishery.**—Great importance as industry: The fisheries form such an important part of the industrial life of the province and are so essential to proper living conditions among the people, being their principal food product, after rice, that it deserves prominent mention in any report on conditions in a province bordering on the sea, as this does. Many and large incomes are derived from the exploitation of this industry by citizens of all grades. The municipal governments of seacoast towns also derive important revenues therefrom. They divide their maritime areas into zones of various degrees of productivity, letting them in sufficient sections for a yearly sum, paid as license to the towns, which are now generally let by adjudgment to the highest bidder at a public sale.

Producer's side satisfactory to him; chief methods, catch, etc.: From the standpoint of the producer this is a very attractive branch of industry, and the licenses are generally held by people of considerable standing, holding the corral (as the inclosure in which the fish are caught is called) as a means of income, as one would stock in a bank, and having the actual operation performed by hired skilled labor. In operation the conditions appear to be that the outlay is comparatively small and the returns great; though, of course, what is termed "luck" plays a great part in the productivity. The catching is done chiefly by the corrals above mentioned, the inclosure having a long wing out to sea, after the fashion of the great American trap nets, to divert the fish from their ordinary course and lead them into the inclosure, whence they swim into a smaller inclosure, from which they are afterwards taken,

the whole thing involving cunning and ingenuity. To put this inclosure down is a matter of a few hundred pesos, if it be a large one, it being made of bamboo stakes tied together and secured to heavy posts at intervals, and the catch from such an inclosure has been as much as 9,000 pesos a season of a few months. The most interesting thing about the inclosure is the putting it down, for in doing so the men have to work under water, tying together the multitude of strips that go to form the corral; and they get to be expert divers, rivaling some of the pearl divers in other parts of the Orient. Those that fish with nets are not of this well-to-do, solid class of operators.

Every day the catch is brought to the seaport towns and sent inland on the heads of men a few miles, but not far enough to satisfy the needs of the greater and more central inland towns, which, however, receive a scanty supply of fish from a fresh-water lake situated at the other end, which comes down to meet the salt-water fish at its limits of penetration inland.

Consumer's side unsatisfactory: From the standpoint of the consumer, conditions are not satisfactory; for, first, the price of the product is very high, fish being probably higher in price here than in any other part of the islands; and it may almost be said that fish is in the position where it is practically a luxury to the poor, although they must have it, much or little, and generally get "fry" of all kinds to eat, which are very cheap, apparently, but the continuous catching of which is very exhaustive on the supply of fish.

Remedy for situation: It is, of course, absurd that the price should be so high, with the sea crowded with fish; and what is needed is better catching methods, in addition to the corral—which is good enough in itself—which it appears can be introduced readily by the adoption of foreign systems giving better results, as, for instance, some Japanese who are settled here and are fishermen put down traps that catch double as much fish as those in use here by the natives, and they sell their catch cheaper. Then, we want better means of distribution. Fish is such a perishable product that, in the absence of cold-storage facilities, it must all be disposed of the same day it is caught. With a little railway running up into the interior, this much-desired product can readily be taken to towns now practically deprived of it.

Extrinsic details: The species are endless in number, the colors of some of them gorgeous in the extreme; and a boat-load of fish of all sizes and colors, freshly taken, is a sight fit for an artist's pencil, for it is really aesthetic and not commonplace, as might be imagined from the nature of the subject.

*Manufactures.*—In three ways only, it is said, may people acquire large revenues and become rich and prosperous; by selling the commodity as nature yields it, by furnishing carriage, and by manufacture. Here we have only the first of these, for we are neither a maritime nor a manufacturing people, and carry only our own goods locally, this latter thus only being a means of distribution and not of acquisition of wealth. But if we could add manufactures to the source we now have, so that we could have at least two, if not all, of the three wheels going, we should indeed be fortunately off.

Raw material here, basis for manufacture: For there is great ingenuity here, and the turning of ideas into money by adding to raw material the making-up and so securing sums far in advance of the cost of the raw material, all of it being profit, is certainly attractive for any people. We have a few important products which would serve as a basis for manufacture, and would like to see this branch of industry built up. For instance, why can not our raw hemp be the means of establishing here a rope factory, so that we may send out cordage as well as bales of hemp fiber, putting the added value of the manufacture into the pockets of our people? Coconut meat is used for a variety of purposes, and it has been noted that coconut oil is now made up into a fine class of butter that keeps better than cow's milk butter in tropical climes; then, we should at least have an oil-extracting plant, saving the freight on the raw product, which takes up so much more room than the oil for export would. We have enough coconuts here to sustain this. Going back to hemp, it has just been noted that the waste product for making paper has been favorably reported on in the United States—we all along believing it was splendid for that purpose, only it had not been much used. If the freight on this should be any obstacle to its free use for this purpose, we hope the factories will come to us and use the product here. Extensive deposits of clay in the town of Tivi, on the coast, and near Oas, in the interior, would make potteries for the manufacturing of inferior classes of pottery possible and paying, as this kind of goods is needed everywhere for a variety of domestic uses, and as their use is short lived, are constantly being replaced, and, made with as much fineness as some that we get from China and Japan, would have an immensely increased sale. The product is now so crude that to one who sees it it is simply crying for improvement in the way mentioned. A little better method of

mixing, shaping, and baking, a few new ideas as to forms, and a valuable industry can be established.

In a small way we have an infinity of examples of what could be done in manufactures, but principally proving that the principal feature, the ideas, and the skill to be worked into objects for the making of money exist, and apparently if agriculture were not so preponderatingly the occupation of the people, or if money were interested in building up new forms of industry, manufactures would take a prominent place as a means from which wealth is derived.

#### SOCIAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL.

*Population.*—The population according to the last census is 240,326. It has a slight intermixture of Chinese, owing to the presence among us of several hundred of this race, who are the storekeepers for the people. There may be 50 Americans settled here, excluding the military but including the civil officers, and possibly as many Spaniards. Then there are a few Greeks and Turks and East Indians, who are also storekeepers without exception.

*Distribution:* This population is very inadequately distributed over the area, vast areas being either not settled at all or very thinly settled. Two lines of economic development have been marked out, according to the roads, one a direct line into the interior, following the main road for 22 miles, the other along the coast, where there is also a road, and besides, water communication. The western part of Albay, where there are no roads, is practically a wilderness. So with the section around the volcano Mayon. This latter area is being penetrated by one of the new roads already mentioned herein, and this will surely give an impetus to population and the establishment of new settlements. The western area is also to be somewhat opened up by the short road to be built there, from Guinobatan to Jovellar, at right angles to the course of present development, and this will principally mean the growth of Jovellar and increase of commerce in the middle section of the province, by discharging of boats at Donsol instead of coming all around the province of Sorsogon to get to the usual port of entry, Legaspi.

*Greater population sustainable; comparison with Japan.*—The soil is capable of sustaining a population much greater in number than it is at present, as is the case with the whole territory of the Philippine Islands, as may be better shown by a comparison with Japan, a country of about the same area but immensely greater population.

Two populations subsisting on almost similar areas: Japan, 147,669 square miles area, 47,000,000; Philippine Islands, 127,853 square miles area, 8,000,000. Meteorological statistics show that the percentage of rainfall here is greater than in any other section of the globe, including Japan, but yet not too great for the class of vegetation produced here, so that the fruitfulness of the soil here is at least as great as that of Japan, and with careful cultivation we ought to be able to sustain a population of 25,000,000 in the whole Philippine Islands and over 500,000 in Albay, and this without overcrowding or without making too severe a drain on the resources of the soil, for the population does not consume much, so that we can bear to have a larger number than in countries where the conditions are that a small number consumes a great deal and does not earn much, when, of course, a population of only medium proportions is the heaviest burden it can sustain.

*Large birth rate.*—The birth rate appears to be very favorable toward increase of population, the president of the provincial board of health, Dr. Shannon Richmond, reporting in March, 1905, that we have three times as many births as deaths during the current epoch, and it appears to be a permanent condition that births greatly outnumber deaths.

*Schools.*—Our public schools are in flourishing condition and in November we had 26 American teachers in the province, which number has been diminished now by changes and vacations. The example of one public school may be taken to show the facts: In a town of about 20,000 inhabitants, in which there is only one public school, the attendance in October was 391 children, and the little private schools, which accommodate the overflow of scholars, then had an attendance of 900. In the public school there were 7 teachers, 2 Americans, male and female, and 5 Filipinos, 2 males and 3 females. All subjects are taught in English and the language is very thoroughly disseminated by this time—this being a great accomplishment for the American Government, that in less than five years more children speak the English language or have confidence that they can speak it than grown people among the lower class speak Spanish in the same towns, and this disregarding the disproportion in numbers between the component parts of the comparison.

We have a high school in the town of Guinobatan, soon to be established at Albay instead, which has done very successful work during the past year, and, as it gives

a normal course during the vacation period, a large number of persons not regular students get the benefit of English instruction. We had more than 270 students this year, with as many more in the normal course. The energy and useful work and direction of the superintendent of schools, Mr. E. E. Fisher, has brought about great development in this branch of the public interests, and the present gratifying state of these schools is directly due to his untiring interest and discreet oversight in the duties intrusted him.

*Civil-service examinations.*—The interest taken in civil-service examinations and the field they offer for revealing the effect of the work in the schools or by private efforts give an indication of the social revolution going on in the field of education. To speak of two general examinations that were held during the year, that on November 19 was largely attended, and the attendance had then grown greatly. This system has stimulated the body of the youth to study, and enlivened the spirit of work with a view to the acquisition of higher positions by merit shown in competition, which reflects most usefully in other directions in the life of the young men and in their contact with their fellow-citizens. On May 6, 29 persons entered, having with them a small crowd of interested spectators, composed of youth of similar aspirations, who remained outside and eagerly took in such proceedings in the organization of the attendants as were verified in their view.

*Clubs and societies.*—More than this, clubs and societies are constantly being formed; they die out and are formed again, having principally the object of nourishing the spirit and love for popular amusement or learning some branch of study, principally the English language or law, and the nervous energy spent in the way of education and means of amusement in this manner is a continuous, even if broken, line of effort toward social advancement in the way of material culture, and properly representative of a progressive people operating under limited social facilities.

*Philippine Commissioners—Visit to St. Louis Exposition.*—And the government, fostering this spirit, has illustrated to the people the surest and most lasting way of acquiring these ideas by giving instruction after the fashion of the most enlightened pedagogical method—the object method of teaching—setting before them, as it were, a globe of precepts, from whose tangible outward representations lessons are derived by viewing them and touching and appreciating their significance, relieving them of the necessity of abstract thought to create them, or vague discovery of them through the medium of persons not faithful exponents of them, or reports distorted and garnished for the embellishment of the tale. A representative of the people, Mr. Marcial Calleja, has been sent over to the country which is the chief exponent of advanced and valuable ideas in the fields of all that it is man's dearest wish to obtain; and commerce, civil government, education, religion, material culture, moral attainments, in practical operation and under ideal conditions, have been displayed before him, and the impression has been so vivid that the lesson has been well learned, and a ready dissemination of it over here has been the result, as his countrymen eagerly listened to the recital of the apparent marvels there seen and got an account credible to them of the condition of things in the leading country of the world. The lesson is that human effort properly guided by science and kept up by unceasing industry produces that which, while perfectly within the realm of the accountable, yet takes on the aspect of the marvelous and makes countries famous and prosperous. This education by intercourse has still another benefit which it confers, which is in the field of politics, for, being well treated, seeing things under their natural aspects, and discovering at short range that the true intention of the United States is beneficent and not that of exploitation, the tales of deceiving demagogues are discounted in advance and the serenity of political conditions is assured, for who will seek to oppose his own manifest good, the effects of which he feels and knows to be good, even though there be those who endeavor to persuade him that it is evil and not good? Such words must surely be ineffective to secure their purpose.

*Government students in United States.*—Other agents for the spread of this good work are the young men from this province now in colleges at the expense of the insular government, studying in the United States more thoroughly and efficiently, it is to be presumed, finding our reasons and getting purged of precociousness in all the activities of social life by taking on responsibility and going through the long, grave, and severe training necessary to successful operation in any department of human effort and which brings true respect and self-confidence and ability.

*Students at private expense in United States.*—This number of advanced agents of peace and prosperity in training and at work is augmented still by all the sons sent to study in the United States by parents voluntarily and at their own expense, both sons and parents being agents in this sense, for the parents find in the expense they are put to a real reason, if there were none other, for holding up the principles exemplified in the letters, conduct, and influence of these young men as the proper ones, and those

that their neighbors should conform to; and as to the sons, it can not be doubted but that the training thus given these young men is a true exposition of American principles and institutions; and the youthfulness of the subject insures, or ought to insure, penetration and lasting effect in the way intended; and their mission, by the very nature of things, is propaganda of them.

*Local social intercourse.*—The body of the people do not move around much. Excursions and visits to friends in other towns are few and far between. The great shifting, moving class is that of the servant, day laborer, and small producer, who make up the continual passing of wayfarers to be seen along the roads, each with an umbrella, the sign of a certain self-respect for the men and a necessity for the women, who wear no hats. But as to the umbrellas; young men and old, male and female, once they be free from actual toil and be either off on a pleasure jaunt or walking on an errand, must have the umbrella. To show that the umbrella is a sign of "*amor proprio*," or a certain sense of pride, may be done from the fact that if we take from a gang of road laborers who are, of course, working without umbrellas, one of them and make him the boss, he will immediately and primarily provide himself with an umbrella, to swing and point and open out over his head, to accord with his newly acquired dignity.

There are only a few prominent ones among the higher classes who travel with any frequency. This is not to be wondered at, considering the difficulty of securing vehicles, the great cost of hire—prohibited to any but the well to do—and the discomfort of jolting over uneven roads. Besides, there is the great slowness involved; for the chief draught animal is the carabao, which for long trips can only properly be used by night—for the sun is productive of great bodily oppression to them, sometimes causing death. A person, therefore, living in Polangui or Libon, a distance of 25 miles, having business at the capital, must start there about 5 in the afternoon, travel all night, making his bed as well as he can in a narrow carromata, arriving here next morning at about 7 o'clock, all fatigued and requiring a half day's rest before he can begin to work.

As to this dislike to travel, an exception must be made, of course, of fiesta times, for then it is conceived a duty, acquired by immemorial custom, to go to the town of celebration and take part in it. The most sedate and inactive feel and respond to the stir that pervades everything at such times, and take very little urging to cause them to undertake journeys which, without the moving cause of a fiesta, they would never think of going on. At such times travel is general. But what corresponds to the continuous travel on the part of the American, principally in a business sense, is the travel of the Chinese. They are the ones through whom is seen represented what is called the shuffle of life—active, continuous intercourse with all parts of the province. Almost all the wheeled vehicles that pass by in a day are occupied by them. They have the best horses, the greatest number of vehicles; they further hire up all that can be had; and the byword when anyone is looking for some of these to hire is simply "*Chino*," meaning the Chinaman has them, has either hired them away from everyone else or he has them to let, such being the general rule. It is interesting to look on some Sunday morning at a succession of vehicles passing, and to note that the contents of three-fourths of them are Chinese passengers, two or three in a narrow carromata, going up country to engage in buying hemp or making business visits and interchange of interests, using Sunday, with true Chinese and business economy, as a day of travel.

*Personal property scarce.*—Among the people personal property is scarce, and consists in animals and agricultural products, as it was in primitive times. This is the true mark of an agricultural people; for it is only a commercial and manufacturing people that are completely possessed of the goods of this world. Now, however, we must be understood to be speaking of the masses of the people, who, indeed, in any presentation of the conditions of a society must govern the statement. It has been explained that the scarcity of this property was probably due to the difficulty of its acquirement, for in making we have to begin at the beginning, go to the hills and chop the trees down for material, then undergo the very slow and expensive making in a locality where there are no established tradesmen but mere itinerant workmen; whereas importation from manufacturing centers of these would reduce the price greatly, taking into account the things that could be had, and give opportunity for taste and suitability to gratify themselves. The fact is that the masses of the people unwittingly live a Spartan life in regard to the absence of interior decorations and movables.

*The poor and charity.*—A phase of life that is not without its utility or interest in any view of prevailing conditions in a social sense is that of the poor and charity, and yet, to deal with it properly, there should be such a bringing in of other conditions that the circumstances as portrayed may be properly compared with what they should be under the condition of the best means, or at least the most available means,

employed for dealing with this particular one of the many social problems to be confronted in any society. It is of importance to the state, for hungry stomachs are a potent cause of seditions, and, at any rate, the benefits of its laws and the excellence of its constitution are not noted by those who are in such a condition of poverty or distress that they are oblivious to every consciousness but that of the stomach. It should be remembered that this is a tropical country, where nature is bountiful in means to stop hunger and the climate makes outdoor living not only tolerable, but even desirable, where one has other means of living. The same circumstances as to poverty here and in England, for instance, can never exist. In England, it has been stated by writers who apparently know the facts, one-half the people live by charity from the other half. Here very few, except relatives, are completely dependent on others. Nature is the great provider for the forlorn, but there is some giving, and every town has its proportion of beggars, who receive scanty alms from house to house as they go on their begging way. They are quiet, timorous people—not the vociferous, pestilent, repugnant beggars going in swarms, as in India and some Egyptian towns and even in some parts of Europe. Those who give in this way include everybody, for there is no special class or degree of wealth or intelligence which gives most. In many countries the very wealthy, relieved of the cares of ordinary life, find their occupation in the beneficent ways of charity, donating or bequeathing large sums to established, continuous, and systematic charities erected to meet clear, existent needs in their community, and thus helping along the cause of good government, as well as that of humanity; or they institute new charities, as the great needs of human life leave many gaps to be filled in this way by the thoughtful and philanthropic. Here there are many objects to which charity could find its attention profitably devoted. Bequests of money for the erection of hospitals, so nobly exemplified in England especially, as well as in the United States, are not made, and it goes, if anywhere, to the institution which as a subject-matter is a forbidden topic of discussion in a political report. There is a great deal of wealth here which could be turned into this benevolent channel, but which can be so turned only by example set. We are without many noble institutions which could easily be built were wealth so inclined.

Giving is greatest here at times of festivals; we have the custom of familiar and expected calls on some saint's day for charitable gifts in his or her name. On occasions of baptisms, weddings, the putting up of a new church bell, the padrino (or best man), of whom there is always one, tosses small coin among the people. But, of course, this is not charity in the accepted sense.

One of the names of beggars here is that of "El Pordiosero," a Spanish word which translated means, "The for God's sake man," as appropriate a linguistic representation of the combined subjective character and the universal plea of the poor man as could well be embodied in one word.

*State institutions for charity needed; hospital.*—As we have no institutions for the benefit of the poor supported by private charity, and there are no state provisions for charity, the state should step in and supply the defect by the building of a hospital at least; for under the present conditions, we having no public hospital, only in the most precarious and inefficient way can the public health be guarded by preventive measures, and it is impossible to afford lodgment to the poor and worthy, or to other seekers after the conveniences and benefits of hospital treatment, and without this we are sacrificing the most vital feature of the fundamental duty of preservation of health of citizens in which the state, as a whole, is interested. In any scheme for the building and maintenance of hospitals out of the congressional relief fund, or similarly, it is hoped that one will be established in the province of Albay.

*Evil of drink not marked.*—Sociologically, the evil of drink is not marked here; and one never finds families reduced to beggary because of the squandering of the family fund by the head of the family for drink. The native liquor, vino, or as it is pronounced "beno," is very generally consumed, but one sees no riotous, or even unseemly results therefrom on the streets among the natives; their drink is consumed in moderation and as a matter of course. Drunkenness as such does not exist.

*Final.*—In a society, therefore, where conditions are simple, and there are not the same inducements to either striking displays of talent nor, possibly, heroic sacrifices for good or for glory, nor on the other hand, to perversion of men's minds and temptations to criminal acts, the variations that nature makes in individuals are not accentuated in either sense, nor even do they become prominent in their native hue; so that while we lack the highly developed and throbbing conditions of more advanced societies, we are in corresponding degree free from the deleterious presence of such social excrescences as charlatans, criminals, and other types varying from the normal on the side of unfitness to be admitted into the social inheritance enjoyed by the normal; so that the people as such are of wholesome quality, and their dealings in all courses of life are characterized by a frankness and unquestioning faith that is

refreshing to note to-day. The advances of society along the paths from the primary period when man's knowledge and activities were summed up in the first rude contrivances for the use of fire, the first clumsy inscriptions by picture writing, and the first simple organizations for defense, to the magnificent triumphs in physics and electricity, the conquests in the world of art and literature, and the highly organized constitutions of civil government that distinguish the present day, has been laborious and slow, as they must naturally have been in such momentous affairs, where time must be the test of all good works and utility the governing condition of admission; but we have come a part of the way, both by outside helps and by the natural lifting of man's intelligence with time, and through the limited intercourse we have sustained with more advanced peoples; not despising our own efforts at enlightenment guided by the revelations of human reason, and we are now making and shall continue to make such rapid strides under the beneficent tutelage and competent guidance of her who is the grandest nation on earth, and exemplifies so fully the highest attainments in all spheres of complex human activity, that the stultification of the past shall be forgotten in the splendid developments of the future.

Very respectfully submitted.

R. SANTOS,  
*Governor of the Province of Albay.*

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

#### REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR, PROVINCE OF AMBOS CAMARINES.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, PROVINCE OF AMBOS CAMARINES,  
*Nueva Caceres, July 10, 1905.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit, in accordance with Act No. 1044, my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

Having been favored with the appointment of honorary commissioner to the St. Louis Exposition, I left this province on the 10th of April and did not return until November 23, 1904, and the provincial treasurer, Mr. J. Q. A. Braden, appointed acting governor during my absence, having submitted his report on July 15, 1904, I shall in this report deal exclusively with the months between November, the date of my return to the province, and June 30 of the current year, inclusive.

The worthy provincial treasurer of Ambos Camarines has given obvious evidence of a high order of skill and exquisite tact, hence his management of affairs while acting governor of the province could not have been more successful and proper.

The peaceable disposition and marked respect for the constituted government which are characteristic of the inhabitants of this province, coupled with the cooperation of the valuable personnel of the provincial board, have enabled me to carry on my work as governor with great facility.

Upon my return from my trip via Europe, my first care was to visit the several pueblos of this province in order to ascertain their condition. My impressions could not have been more alluring respecting tranquillity and public order; not so as to their economic situation, because agriculture, the basis of the wealth of the province, was in a deplorable condition owing to the lack of draft animals. Notwithstanding this, through the efforts of some farmers who have harvested a small rice crop, the situation has somewhat improved, though they have not succeeded in raising agriculture from its present state of depression, something that only an agricultural bank with sufficient capital could do.

#### THE CONSTABULARY.

The constabulary is organized in the following manner:

*Post at Nueva Caceres.*—Capt. Richard H. Griffiths, and the officers, H. R. Talbott, W. T. Butler, and Dionisio Reyes, and 58 enlisted men.

*Post at Capalonga.*—Second Lieut. W. Neill, and 18 enlisted men.

*Post at Tigaon.*—Second Lieut. J. McCloud, and 14 enlisted men.

*Post at Bato.*—Eight enlisted men, under a corporal.

Captain Griffiths is deserving of all praise for the tact and skill with which he has acted in carrying out his difficult work. The following is a succinct summary of what has been accomplished by this organization:

On July 1, 1904, peace was seriously menaced in the pueblos of Pasacao, Pamplona, San Fernando, and Minalabag, due to the agitation of Chief Mariano Leonisto, alias José Roldan, who, coming from the province of Tayabas and styling himself "delegate from the general headquarters of the revolution," succeeded in deluding many persons by glowing promises, among them the arrival of two vessels loaded with arms.

The poverty of those pueblos was a powerful agent contributing to the fructification of his work. The arrest and conviction of many of his followers was an effective barrier to Roldan's agitation, and his death put out the spark that seriously threatened the tranquility of the province.

In the southwestern portion of the province public order was somewhat disturbed by the band of Chief Agustin Saria, which prior to July 1 sustained several encounters with the constabulary, resulting in his death.

Camarines Norte and the other pueblos of this province have preserved and maintained peace, their inhabitants following their usual work and occupations, and it can be said that the province in general has remained loyal, and that the majority of the crimes have been committed by robber bands.

At the present time the province enjoys extraordinary tranquility, only the following bands of brigands remaining:

1. One under the command of Juan Cabayo, composed of 12 men, with 3 Remington rifles, 2 carbines, and 2 revolvers. This band marauds partly in the province of Tayabas and partly in Camarines Norte; its places of refuge are the numerous islands on the east coast of these provinces. Great efforts are being made to exterminate it, and in view of being actively pursued it can not commit serious outrages.

2. Ciriaco Sacro with the remainder of Saria's band, composed of 12 men with 4 firearms. The theater of their operations is partly in the neighboring province of Albay and partly in this. During the last two months they have on several occasions been roughly handled by the constabulary.

To these bands are the disturbers of public order in the province reduced.

We must add to this brief account of the work done by the constabulary the extermination of the band of Chief Francisco Delgado, alias Gamboa, and his death.

As may be observed, the work of the constabulary has borne fruit, and when to this is added that its conduct toward the public has always been correct and that it has won the confidence and regard of the inhabitants of this province one can not but conclude that this institution here is worthy of all praise.

#### PUBLIC EDUCATION.

This is the most alluring part of this report. The inhabitants of this province, convinced that their regeneration depends upon education, attend school, hungering for culture.

I can with great satisfaction state that advancement in this department is constantly on the increase. In my last report I gave 7,000 as the number of pupils attending school. This year it has increased to 11,855.

The following schools exist here:

One provincial high school, situate in this provincial capital, attended by 462 pupils of both sexes, taught by 3 American male teachers, 3 American female teachers, and 1 insular teacher, who is a Filipino. Its progress has been such that at the beginning of the school year it will be necessary to abolish the lower classes in order to accommodate the advanced pupils of this and other pueblos where they can not receive a higher education. The work done by the school teachers could not be improved upon.

The merits of the Daet high school are analogous. Its enrollment consists of 406 pupils and its staff of teachers of 3 males and 1 female American teachers, and 1 insular female teacher, who is a native.

The Goa intermediate school was opened this year with an attendance of 236 pupils, taught by 3 American teachers, and a similar school was established in the pueblo of Iriga at the beginning of the present school year.

Besides these there exist the following primary schools:

Pueblos.	Pupils.	Pueblos.	Pupils.
Baao .....	420	Mambulao .....	154
Bato .....	832	Milaor .....	190
Buhl .....	263	Minalabag .....	75
Bula .....	271	Nabua .....	417
Calabanga .....	675	Nueva Cáceres .....	951
Capalonga .....	143	Pamplona .....	88
Caramoan .....	197	Pasacao .....	91
Daet .....	1,046	Pili .....	217
Goa .....	257	Ragay .....	421
Indan .....	1,132	San Fernando .....	124
Iriga .....	1,281	Sagñay .....	106
Lagonoy .....	857	San José .....	412
Libmanan .....	469	San Vicente .....	188
Lupit .....	59	Sipocot .....	81
Magarao .....	226	Tigaon .....	123



In addition, there are several schools in remote barrios of some municipalities, supported by voluntary contributions of the citizens to the salary of the teacher, the department of public instruction furnishing the necessary school supplies.

The following statement is a résumé of the educational statistics of this province:

Number of schools.....	64
Enrollment .....	11,858
Average attendance per annum.....	6,751
Number of American teachers.....	28
Number of insular native teachers.....	10
Number of municipal teachers.....	90

A voluntary subscription from people of all walks of life in the province provided the provincial high school with a band of 28 pieces, under the expert direction of Mr. Bert E. Swem, one of the teachers of the said school, and, as everyone knows of the innate predilection of the Filipino for this art, it is unnecessary to state that this action was a powerful incentive in increasing the number of the pupils.

The admirable work done by the native teachers is the surest guaranty of the brilliant future of our schools.

A sincere vote of thanks is due for their fruitful work in behalf of education to Superintendent B. Freer, who resigned his position in October, 1904, to everybody's regret; to his successor, Mr. F. L. Crone, at present absent on leave; to the acting superintendent, Mr. H. Tash, and also to the supervising teachers, to whom the progress of education is the first consideration for which they sacrifice their own comfort, and for which they gladly perform the most arduous work.

#### PUBLIC HEALTH.

The statistics of the provincial board of health show 5,375 deaths from July 1, 1904, to May 31, 1905, in a population of 233,372 souls. Of this total 5,343 were were Filipinos, 28 Chinese, 3 Europeans, and 1 American.

The diseases which caused the largest number of deaths were the following: Malaria, 1,863; convulsions of children, 917; pulmonary tuberculosis, 491; smallpox, 122; beriberi, 37; dysentery, 34, and measles, 13.

The least number of deaths have occurred in the municipality of Siroma, the death rate being 3.02 per thousand. The highest death rate was that of the municipality of Goa, reaching 78.99 per thousand.

The 5,375 deaths which occurred were divided as follows: 2,887 males and 2,488 females.

The following statistics show the civil status of the deceased:

	Male.	Female.
Married.....	804	648
Widowers and widows.....	381	529
Single.....	422	277
Children.....	1,280	1,064
Total.....	2,887	2,488

Malaria, which caused the highest number of deaths, increased in the months of March, April, and May this year and has at the present time almost an epidemic character, notwithstanding the work done by the sanitary authorities, who have furnished the municipalities with precise instructions relative to the prevention and cure of this disease and have provided them with the necessary medicines. The principal cause which keeps it alive is doubtless the destitute condition of a great number of the inhabitants of this province, taken in connection with the extraordinary weather which has prevailed during the year.

The excessive number of deaths among the children is due to a series of contributory causes. The principal ones are, deficient nourishment on the part of the mother, resulting in consequent harm to the child, the early feeding of infants with unsuitable material, the lack of proper care, and the complete disregard of the most elementary rules of hygiene.

The number of lepers existing at the present time in the province is only 69, those in the hospital of Palestina having been removed last December. This hospital building is in a very dilapidated condition, and if the insular government does not hasten its repair we shall soon have to deplore its total loss.

As to the insane persons in this province, their number is 121; 66 males and 55 females.

The number of blind persons is 252; 136 males and 116 females.

The number of persons vaccinated is 44,878; 44,813 Filipinos, 6 Americans, 19 Europeans, 38 Chinese, and 2 persons of other nationalities.

The following deaths occurred among the animals: 28 horses died of glanders and 38 of surra, 112 carabaos of rinderpest and 61 of foot-and-mouth disease, and 108 cows of rinderpest, making a total of 347.

So soon as the office of the provincial board of health had been informed of the losses caused by rinderpest it reported them by telegraph to the honorable the commissioner of public health and requested that veterinary surgeons and inoculators be sent. It also asked the provincial board to give its support to said petition, which was gladly done. Veterinary surgeon Doctor Smith and three inoculators were sent to this province and proceeded immediately to make inoculations with antirinderpest serum in the municipalities of Nabua, Iriga, Bato, and Daet, which suffered most from the epidemic. The results obtained were favorable.

There were 8,437 births registered, which gives an excess over deaths of 3,062.

Local boards of health have been organized in only 6 of the 35 municipalities of this province. In two of them the position of the president is merely honorary, said official drawing no salary. Said boards of health are organized in the following municipalities:

Buhi .....	Adrian T. Sabater, president.
Daet .....	Dr. Narciso San Augustin, president.
Iriga .....	Epifanio Villafuerte, president.
Lagonoy .....	S. D. Bradlee, honorary president.
Nueva Cáceres .....	Candido Amador, president.
Sagñay .....	J. Garchotorena, honorary president.

#### AGRICULTURE.

It is unnecessary for me to repeat here what everybody knows, namely, that agriculture is everything in the Philippine Islands, and I shall limit my remarks to reciting the few benefits that have accrued to the province from its principal source of wealth.

Rice is the chief agricultural product of the pueblos of the central portion of Ambos Camarines. In my last report I stated that prior to the epidemic of rinderpest, which desolated this province, the owners of rice land obtained such abundant crops that, notwithstanding the fact that they collected but one harvest a year, the quantity of rice gathered was not only sufficient for their own needs, but enabled them to make shipments to other provinces, making their situation one of relative comfort. However, the deadly rinderpest, which scourged this province, destroyed 95 per cent of the work animals, and brought with it as a consequence a complete cessation in the planting of rice throughout the province. Since that time the condition of agriculture has been truly deplorable, notwithstanding the efforts made; but owing to the constant solicitations on the part of the provincial government, the municipalities, and the local press, and, more than anything, to the imperious wants of the inhabitants, the condition of the farmers has been, relatively speaking, one of greater ease this year, their efforts having been rewarded by a moderate crop, that has reduced the shipments of rice into this province by a few thousand cavans. The rice harvested amounts to 605,072 cavans, including that planted on unirrigated land, known here under the name of "azoc." The area of rice land under cultivation was 29,152.

The condition of the districts of Daet and Lagonoy and of the pueblo of Iriga is one of relative comfort for the reason that the principal product is hemp, of which 355,641 piculs were produced in the fiscal year, 5,483 hectares having been planted with this valuable textile plant.

It also affords great pleasure to mention the exploitation of the cocoanut palm, one of the most useful plants known in this country. The number of trees planted this year was 248,956, 3,921,148 nuts having been obtained.

Other agricultural products, such as corn, sweet potatoes, gabe, and other alimentary tubers, were planted and harvested comparatively in abundance.

I bring this chapter to an end with the following suggestions: The science of vegetable and animal production should occupy a prominent place in a country like the Philippines, where the principal wealth consists in the products of the soil; therefore everything that is done to stimulate the teaching of agricultural science in all its manifestations must necessarily be advantageous. As in no other, we feel in this country the necessity of educating the agriculturalist, in view of his being, relatively

speaking, behind the times, for the purpose of teaching him how to put in practice the counsels of scientific experience and thus increase production. It is to be desired that the pupils in school should receive, if not a complete education in the science of agriculture, at least instruction in the elementary principles of that useful branch of knowledge.

#### COMMERCE, NAVIGATION, ROADS, AND TRANSPORTATION.

The province ships hemp, timber, firewood, gum, and small quantities of sea slug, mother-of-pearl, and ilang-ilang.

From July of last year until the end of June of the present year Nueva Caceres shipped out 36,702 bales of hemp, 517 piculs of copra, 9,300 packages of sundry merchandise, and 817,014 pesos, and shipped in 203,036 cavans of rice, 8,977 cases of coal oil, 7,495 sacks of salt, and 30,550 packages of sundry merchandise.

During the same period Daet shipped out 38,900 bales of hemp and 2,100 piculs of copra, and shipped in 46,640 cavans of rice and 20,400 packages of sundry merchandise.

The district of Lagonoy during the period shipped out 22,927 bales of hemp and 4,378 packages of sundry merchandise, and shipped in 58,500 cavans of rice and 12,258 packages of sundry merchandise.

Total, 98,529 bales of hemp, 2,617 piculs of copra, 13,678 packages of sundry merchandise, and 817,014 pesos shipped out of the province, and 308,176 cavans of rice, 8,977 cases of kerosene, 7,495 sacks of salt, and 63,208 packages of sundry merchandise shipped in.

Comparing the trade of this with that of last year, it is seen that great and marked changes have taken place; thus, taking the principal products of this province—rice and hemp—we find that during the present fiscal year less of the latter has been shipped than last year and that the decrease in the importations of rice—the basis of the food of the Filipino—amounts to over 100,000 cavans.

These changes are due to several causes. Last year the prices paid for hemp and rice were very high, and for this reason the lates of that valuable textile plant were thoroughly worked, partly to making money and partly to be able to meet the high price of rice. During this fiscal year hemp has fallen in price considerably and sufficient rice has been harvested; moreover, the former is being planted generally throughout the province, which is another factor in its decreased price.

Several steamers call every fortnight at the ports of Daet, Lagonoy, and Nueva Caceres, in addition to smaller craft carrying freight. A smaller number of vessels call at the ports of Pasacao and Ragay.

The total tonnage of the vessels which entered the port of Daet during the year was 46,105, and that of the vessels which left 46,337. The vessels of the Quartermaster Department are not included in these figures. At Nueva Caceres the tonnage of the vessels which entered was 23,460, and that of the vessels which left 23,807.

The majority of the trade is carried on by water, for although wagon roads are also used they are generally in bad condition, in view of the difficult financial situation of the province, making it impossible to attend to their repair and maintenance.

#### MANUFACTURES.

Manufacturing is in an embryonic state in this province and its production is very limited, being restricted to saddlery, pottery, and other household utensils, which are made in the pueblos of Libmanan, Daet, Nabua, and Bato.

Rattan and bamboo chairs are manufactured in the pueblos of Nabua and Libmanan, and the same articles of furniture are made of wood in the pueblos of Milao and Minalabag.

The manufacture of hats from a palm known as buri is of some importance in Camaligan (formerly a municipality, now consolidated with the provincial capital), on account of their fine texture and durability. Their cost varies from 10 to 20 pesos each. This rather high price is due to the long time consumed in the making of these hats because of the primitive nature of the tools employed.

At the pueblos of Indan and San Vicente in the district of Daet the same hats are made of the same material, but inferior in quality to those of Camaligan.

The manufacture of piña and sinamay textiles is an art handed down from generation to generation in almost all the pueblos of this province, Baao and Camaligan excelling along this line on account of the finish and fineness of their product.

Matting for domestic and for packing purposes is manufactured in the pueblos of the districts of Lagonoy and Daet.

## FORESTRY.

The province abounds in all kinds of timber, its forests constituting a veritable mine of wealth, there being several pueblos which support themselves entirely from the utilization of forestry products.

During the present fiscal year timber has been cut in the forestry stations named, as follows:

*Station of Nueva Caceres.*—Timber, 3,957.53 cubic meters, amount of forestry taxes, ₱4,302.22; firewood, 6,694.86 cubic meters, forestry taxes, ₱780.84; rattan, 2,304,330 pieces, forestry taxes, ₱693.24.

*Station of Goa.*—Timber, 842.19 cubic meters, forestry taxes, ₱2,108.97; firewood, 809.81 cubic meters, forestry taxes, ₱112.46; other forestry products, 233,600 pieces, forestry taxes, ₱51.35. This station was abolished in the month of March of the present year.

*Station of Pasacao.*—Timber, 3,338.95 cubic meters; firewood, 1,437.34 cubic meters; cordwood, 445,080 pieces; rattan, 129,500 pieces; forestry taxes, ₱6,293.14.

*Station of Daet.*—Timber, 1,353.68 cubic meters; firewood, 995 cubic meters; cordwood, 74,700 pieces; rattan, 2,562,000 pieces; pitch, 18 quintales; forestry tax, ₱3,976.07.

## PROVINCIAL JAIL.

The provincial jail is in charge and under the custody of the constabulary, whose work in this respect has been successful.

The following table gives the number of the prisoners, the cause of their imprisonment, and the changes which have occurred:

Crimes.	Prisoners.	Crimes.	Prisoners.
Unlawful entry into private dwelling .....	1	Infidelity in the custody of prisoners .....	1
Murder .....	2	Malversation of funds .....	2
Adultery .....	4	Parricide .....	2
Neglect of duty .....	2	Robo en cuadrilla .....	12
Brigandage .....	61	Robbery .....	15
Coercion .....	9	Abduction .....	2
Unlawful detention .....	2	Attempted assassination .....	1
Estafa .....	8	Attempted homicide .....	1
Forgery .....	2	Unauthorized use of arms .....	2
Perjury .....	3	Vagrancy .....	8
Theft .....	24	Rape .....	1
Homicide .....	2		
Criminal carelessness .....	1	Total .....	163

## Of these prisoners—

Convicted .....	47
Acquitted .....	63
Died .....	5
Escaped .....	1
Released upon having served their sentences .....	35
Released on bail .....	28
Confined in the provincial jail .....	19

Total ..... 198

## Status of prisoners on June 30, 1905:

Serving sentence .....	20
Released on bail, having appealed their sentences .....	4
Confined in provincial jail .....	19
Released on personal bonds .....	28

Total ..... 71

## PUBLIC WORKS.

The critical financial situation of this province has been responsible for this important branch not having received the attention which it deserves. So many and so extensive are the works to be undertaken that it might be said that nothing has been done in the premises. Wagon roads of great importance, like those connecting Daet, Labo, Indan, Paracale, Calasagasan, and Basud, have been allowed to remain in their present deplorable condition since the occupation of these islands by the Americans, and it has been impossible to do anything toward repairing them, not on account of a lack of willingness and desire, but in view of the lamentable condition of the provincial finances. It is due to this same lack of funds that it has been impossible to attend to the maintenance of the wagon roads that are in extremely bad condition, such as the one from Iriga to Buhi and several others in the district of Lagonoy.

The construction of bridges is a necessity as imperative as the repair of wagon roads; nor has any progress been made in this respect, it being possible to affirm that the number of bridges to be constructed exceeds the number already built.

Considering the vital importance of roads which represent to commerce what the veins do to the human body, it is of the utmost importance to assign more funds than at present for this purpose or, better still, to enact a law creating a special tax for this. The provincial supervisor shares my opinion in this respect. This upright and active official is animated by the best desires, but encounters the obstacle of a lack of means for carrying out his ends.

The following is a summary of the work performed by the office of the provincial supervisor with the scant resources at his command:

*Roads and bridges repaired and constructed.*

Place.	Roads repaired.		Bridges constructed.		Bridges repaired.	
	Miles.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.
Between Nueva Caceres and Iriga.....	0.866	₱979.85	2	₱1,632.30	22	₱805.24
Nueva Caceres to Magarao.....	.764	276.75			2	157.55
Pamplona to Pasacao.....	1.138	1,685.23	1	329.62		
Iriga to Buhí.....	.835	2,652.13	1	2,897.45		
Nabua to Iriga.....	1.500	192.00				
Goa to San Jose.....	.849	1,652.12				
Daet to Mercedes.....			1	513.00		
Daet to Basud.....					2	433.45
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>5.960</b>	<b>7,388.08</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5,372.37</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>1,396.24</b>

*Buildings constructed.*

	Number.	Value.
Schoolhouses constructed at an expense of.....	21	₱4,652.25
Provincial government buildings.....	2	156.40
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>4,808.65</b>
Buildings repaired at an expense of.....	11	2,004.07
Material for repairs and repair of furniture.....		510.20
Construction of a dam in the Daet River.....		1,296.67

**SUMMARY.**

Roads.....	₱7,388.08
Bridges.....	6,768.61
Buildings.....	6,812.72
Materials.....	510.20
Construction of a dam.....	1,267.67
<b>Total expenses for the fiscal year.....</b>	<b>22,747.28</b>
Material acquired from the insular purchasing agent.....	9,976.01
To the bureau of printing for printing and binding.....	6,102.30
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>16,078.31</b>
Of these materials ₱5,604.31 worth were sold to the municipalities.	

**POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.**

The central post-office is installed on the ground floor of the provincial building, and other post-offices exist in the pueblos of Calabanga, Capalonga, Daet, Indan, Iriga, Labo, Libmanan, Lupi, Magarao, Mambulao, Paracale, Pasacao, Ragay, San Jose, San Vicente, Sipocot, and Tigaon.

The mails leave Nueva Caceres twice a week, except for the district of Lagonoy, to which place there is a weekly service. They are carried by persons paid by the bureau of posts at Manila.

Money orders are issued only by the central office at Nueva Caceres and by the Daet post-office.

During the present fiscal year 1,067 sacks of mail were received and 703 dispatched by the central office. The number of letters registered was 2,847 and the money

orders issued amounted to ₱62,644.32. It is to be noted that of this sum ₱44,954 were issued during the period from January to July of the current year, when the present currency was profusely in circulation and made the remittance of money even and easy, for the reason that it is not subject to depreciation like the Mexican money. All this causes us to expect that the money-order business will increase.

At Nueva Caceres, Pasacao, and Iriga there are telegraph stations which are yet under military control, and recently telegraph lines have been established between the pueblos of Libmanan, Daet, and Ragay that are managed by the constabulary. Preparations are being made for a line for the district of Lagonoy.

## ELECTIONS.

In accordance with the provisions of the municipal code, elections of councilors were held on the 6th of December, 1905, in the 35 municipalities of the province. There were no great difficulties and all were confirmed with the exception of those in 3 municipalities, where the provincial board ordered new elections in view of well-founded protests which had been filed.

## SUSPENSIONS OF EMPLOYEES.

The provincial board has found it necessary to suspend only 3 municipal officers, namely, the municipal president and the justice of the peace of Iriga and the justice of the peace of Caramoan. The removal of the former two was confirmed by the governor-general on June 21 this year, while the case of the latter is still pending decision.

This small number of removals from office speaks favorably for the competency and aptitude of municipal employees in general.

## RESIGNATIONS.

During the same period of time 5 councilors tendered their resignations—2 of them of the municipality of Tigaon, 2 of Iriga, and 1 of Sagnay. The auxiliary justices of the peace of Baao, Goa, and Mambulao, the justices of the peace of Pila and Nabua, and a deputy of the provincial treasurer also resigned from office.

## PROVINCIAL TREASURY.

The following is an abstract of the receipts and expenditures of the provincial treasury during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905:

## RECEIPTS.

	Philippine currency.	Local currency.
		<i>Pfs.</i>
Cash balance on July 1, 1904	₱14,815.73	27,982.06
Received from Congressional relief fund	10,971.04	
Register of deeds	821.08	
Sale of materials	4,816.16	
Reimbursement of costs by courts	16.00	
Revenues	12.50	
Costs of the auction sale	2,851.80	271.21
Premiums on bonds	907.04	
Stamps for cattle certificates	8.50	
Registration of mines	152.00	
Premium on reimbursement	2,000.00	
Industrial tax	16,313.74	1,926.94
Certificates of registration (cedulas)	36,811.00	2,515.79
Revenue stamps	388.19	13.48
Laud tax	54,291.46	5,451.98
Forestry taxes	9,768.47	
Internal-revenue taxes	7,100.45	
Cart tax	73.00	114.40
Fishery tax	1,497.84	
Transfers of cattle	6,217.00	
School fund	200.00	
Revenues and imposts	5,605.86	89.72
Licenses under Act 82	5,017.04	378.78
Licenses under Act 1189	535.00	
Fines	1,389.39	63.01
Reimbursement of claims not approved by the auditor	858.85	
Exchange of currency	120,478.15	100,573.38
Total	308,917.29	139,326.64

## EXPENDITURES.

	Philippine currency.	Local currency
		<i>P/s.</i>
Traveling expenses.....	P 5,346.75	
Expenses of court and jail.....	7,919.13	
Commission on certificates of registration.....	648.58	
Repair of buildings.....	3,292.05	
Transportation.....	640.45	
Board of health, including salary of president.....	2,861.66	
Rent of provincial school building.....	840.00	
Purchase of materials.....	6,865.46	
Costs of auction sale.....	5,200.00	
Salaries.....	37,152.54	
Roads and bridges.....	10,256.26	
Revenue stamps for cattle certificates.....	11.80	
Premium on bonds.....	3,608.97	
Printing and binding.....	5,308.10	
Reward for capture of Agustin Saria.....	2,000.00	
Reimbursement of taxes erroneously collected.....	157.72	
Lost by theft.....	242.70	614.98
Expended from the Congressional relief fund in public works.....	6,685.99	
Paid to the municipalities.....	98,426.43	
Exchange of currency.....	86,549.49	188,267.88
Cash balance June 30, 1905.....	19,906.71	453.88
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>308,917.29</b>	<b>139,326.64</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS.

The most important thing, and one which both the future welfare and tranquillity of the province require, is that the benefits of Act 1298, which provides for the redemption of real estate which has been forfeited to municipalities be made extensive to the real estate acquired by private citizens, and that the time established therefor be extended. In making this recommendation I am impelled by the circumstance that the majority of these forfeitures of real estate is due not alone to the ignorance of many of the small landowners of the province but also to their deplorable financial condition.

At the present time the effects of these forfeitures are not yet felt, for the simple reason that all or a great portion of these lands are at present unproductive; but when the day comes that the agricultural situation in this province is improved, despair will take possession of the minds of those who have lost the land acquired by them at the cost of so many efforts and fatigues, at a price by no means equitable, and no one knows to what extremes they may be driven. This measure would also carry with it the advantage of preventing the "squeezing" to which this matter is subject.

The dredging of the Bicol River and its affluents would redound to the benefit of the commerce and of the inhabitants of the central portion of the province and would facilitate trade. It would also result in the advantage of avoiding the expense of keeping up the wagon roads.

The construction of a port at Pasacao is another work of great utility and advantage for the province.

It is also to be desired that the postal service be established in all the pueblos of the province.

I should not consider this report complete were I not to mention in it the most salient and characteristic note—the perfect harmony prevailing in the relations between all the officials of the government, insular as well as provincial, who may each and all be cited as finished models of ability, fitness, and as possessing all those qualities which go to make up a gentleman.

Respectfully submitted.

JUAN PIMENTEL,  
*Governor Province of Ambos Camarines.*

The GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

## REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF ANTIQUE.

## OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, PROVINCE OF ANTIQUE,

*San Jose, July 12, 1905.*

SIR: In accordance with the provisions of Act 1044 I have the honor to submit the following annual report for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1904, and ended June 30, 1905, for the province of Antique:

## I. PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT—PERSONNEL AND FINANCIAL CONDITION.

Shortly after the death of Governor Fullón I was appointed governor of the province on November 1, 1904, and subsequently was authorized by virtue of Act 1289 to discharge the duties of the office of provincial secretary.

The provincial government of Antique, following out a rigorous policy of economy, has reduced the salaries of its officers and employees as follows: Governor and secretary, ₱3,200; supervisor-treasurer, ₱3,600; provincial fiscal, ₱2,400; president of the provincial board of health, ₱2,400 (paid by the insular government); chief clerk and deputy, ₱2,400; 3 clerks, ₱1,200; 13 deputies of the supervisor-treasurer, ₱2,664; 1 foreman, ₱380; 2 messengers, ₱240; 1 janitor, provincial school, ₱72; 2 jail guards, ₱240; making a total of salaries of ₱16,376. Aside from this the head teacher, at present Mr. John D. De Huff, is a member of the provincial board in place of the provincial supervisor. This gentleman because of his spirit of justice and gentlemanly qualities has won for himself the affectionate regard of everybody.

The ordinary expenses of the province are estimated at ₱25,000 annually, not including appropriations for roads and bridges. During the fiscal year all expenses were met, besides the payments made for supplies purchased during the preceding year, and at the close of this fiscal year, there was a balance on hand of ₱9,696.28, aside from the sum of ₱6,093.91 taken up on the accounts of the treasurer on the 10th instant, as internal revenue, corresponding to the quarter ending March 30, 1905, of which sum ₱2,437.56 belonged to the province's share for the fiscal year. This condition is in contrast to the financial status during former years, when the province, in spite of loans—₱7,500 during the preceding fiscal year—was wont to owe its employees on June 30th of each year some three or four month's pay. The relatively satisfactory state thus obtained has been due to the supervision constantly exercised over all of the municipalities and to the cooperation that the presidents have given to the deputies of the supervisor-treasurer. I augur a better future for the province of Antique, inasmuch as it has sufficient revenues to make it self-supporting.

## II. PROVINCIAL JAIL.

The provincial jail has been under the control and in the custody of the insular constabulary. In this manner the province has saved expenses of salaries of provincial guards and warden. But, as the action of the constabulary is limited solely to having the custody of this establishment, the province was practically under the necessity of asking for the employment of provincial guards in order to keep a watch over the prisoners working outside of the jail on roads and other public works, not so much in order that the province might secure the benefit from their labor, but in order to maintain the impression that the jail is really a penal establishment where no one enters willingly. It is hoped that by the 15th instant, when the employment of additional provincial jail guards shall have been authorized, the administration and management of the jail will be returned to the province.

During the fiscal year 81 prisoners entered the jail, classified as follows: Vagrancy, 29; robbery, 29; theft, 8; brigandage, 4; homicide, 3, assault and battery, 2; false testimony, 1; illegal detention, 1; abduction, 1; arson, 1; estafa, 1; and illegal use of firearms, 1. Of these 48 were sentenced, 6 were sent to Bilibid Prison and 2 are still serving out their sentence here.

## III. CAMPAIGN AGAINST VAGRANCY: OBSTACLES ENCOUNTERED AND RESULTS OBTAINED.

The majority of imprisonments were for vagrancy, and this is due to the campaign started and carried on during the past six months against the vagrants, who constitute a restraining influence in the material progress of the province, inasmuch as, being idlers, they devote their time to petty thieving in their neighbors' fields, or to carabao stealing.

In this campaign we unfortunately have encountered an obstacle in the fees of the justice of the peace, which, under the provisions of Act 302, the municipalities have



to pay, either in cases sentenced or for preliminary examinations in cases of insolvency of the individuals under prosecution, a circumstance that presents the following dilemma: In prosecuting vagrancy the municipalities spend more than the appropriations for this purpose allow; in ceasing to prosecute the public interests suffer great damage. This remark was made to me by several municipal presidents, and, considering the poverty of many of the municipalities of the province, this remark is, in my judgment, of great weight, and it has therefore been considered here that subsection (7) of section 39, of Act 82, has been repealed by Act 519, inasmuch as this law, which also relates to vagrancy, is subsequent to the former.

The moral effect produced by this campaign has been great and highly beneficial to the future of the province, as the vagrants, veritable drones in the community, are at last finding out that they are expected to do something in the society in which they live, and are therefore taking up some gainful occupation, so that when unable to hire out they resort to the making of cañgin in the forests, in order to show that they have a means of livelihood and not be subject to the campaign against vagrancy. This has greatly aided us in improving the financial condition of the province at a time when certain oracles prophesied the death of Antique, for lack of means of self-support.

#### IV. ASPECT OF AGRICULTURE AND NUMBER OF CATTLE.

At the end of the preceding fiscal year, notwithstanding that the first rains appeared to favor agriculturists, the torrential rains that fell during the month of August greatly harmed the sugar cane and other crops, apparently favoring only the paddy fields, which met the desires of the farmers in their growth, but did not produce a good crop, owing to the storm and earthquake which occurred when the rice was ripe. Subsequently there was a long drought, beginning with October. The year covered by this report is one of the worst ever known by the province of Antique, to so great an extent that hunger was followed by paludic fevers, which caused great ravages among the poor people.

The crops are estimated as follows: Rice 260,000 cavans, one-half from the valley Sibalom, which includes the municipalities San Remigio, Sibalom, and San Jose de Buenavista; sugar, 14,000 piculs, Bugason, Culasi, and Tibino being the pueblos of greatest production; hemp, 1,000 piculs, Culasi and Pandan producing most, and copra, partly in oil, 1,000 piculs.

During the last quarter the municipalities gave their attention to encouraging the planting of hemp and cocoanuts, as well as rumbang, cocoa, and coffee, all of which it appears will give good results throughout the province. Only in rare instances have the municipalities failed to make strong recommendations in this matter, nearly all of them having made a small appropriation of money for the purchase of seeds to be distributed among the farmers, who being poor, could not otherwise have obtained them.

Paragraph XXV of the forestry regulations authorizes the municipal presidents, in the absence of the forestry official, to permit the making of cañgin in the forests of the State, providing no injury is done to the forests, and this has given the municipalities an opportunity to regulate the utilization of the public forests, causing the cañgin to be cultivated with plants of a permanent character, such as cocoa, coffee, hemp, and rumbang, besides the tubers that the grantees may wish to cultivate, in order that subsequently, through the operation of Act 928, they may claim these lands for themselves and their heirs. With the corn, rice, and tubers, and the harvests from the cañgin, the famine resulting from the bad crops generally on the old cultivated lands has been somewhat alleviated.

During the last month of the year a larger amount of cocoanuts than formerly have been planted in the pueblos of the seacoast. Larger areas of land have also been dedicated to the sugar cane and to hemp. The high price of sugar has encouraged the farmers to increase their plantings to two-fifths more than last year, notwithstanding the scarcity of cattle. This has also been done owing to the fact that the planters see that there is no better product outside of copra and hemp than sugar with which to solve the financial crisis that the province is passing through. However, copra and hemp will not be for a few years to come the largest products of the pueblos of Antique.

I estimate that the land belonging to the municipalities designated as pasture commons, generally used by the inhabitants of each pueblo to pasture their herds, amounts to nearly 500 hectares, and as the majority of the herds have disappeared, owing to rinderpest and surra, I have thought it best to instruct the municipalities to have such lands planted in the manner that may be most convenient to each locality.

Up to June 15, 1906, 8,456 carabaoe were registered throughout the province. Of these 4,286 are females; 1,533 cattle, of which 1,930 are females; 213 horses, of which 130 are females. The young of 2 years of all classes is calculated at 2,000, while it is estimated that there are 2,000 more over 2 years old that are not registered.

#### V. ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The roads of the province are naturally good—that is to say, easy to repair—but considering the meager resources and the present system, which gives charge of the roads to the supervisor-treasurer in the absence of a provincial supervisor, they are in bad condition. Even with the small resources that the province of Antique has at hand, improvements might be made and more bridges built and repaired if their management were to be turned over to the municipalities and taken out of the hands of the supervisor-treasurer. This does not imply an accusation against this official, but simply means that the requirements of this labor and the duties of the provincial treasurer would exact such a method: 1, the supervisor-treasurer, as treasurer, is not accustomed to leave his office, and is therefore ill informed of the conditions of the provincial roads and bridges and of the rate of wages paid in each pueblo; 2, this official can not attend to the supervision of roads and bridges without neglecting his duties as treasurer; 3, that residing in the capital of the province he is farther away from the work which must be inspected than the president in each of the municipalities. Besides this, practice seems to have demonstrated that the duties of a provincial treasurer are in conflict with those of a supervisor of roads and bridges, and in obedience to the desires of the province the present system of managing roads and bridges should be changed so that the initiative and the making of estimates for this work shall originate with the municipalities and be submitted to the consideration of the provincial board.

During the last quarter of the fiscal year the provincial board, at the request of the convention of presidents, authorized the construction of 30 bridges, large and small, and their inspection was given in charge of the municipal president, so that at present in nearly all of the pueblos of the province bridges are being constructed. At Bugason, of the four to be constructed there, with a total appropriation of ₱750, and at Pojo and Camangahan bridges have been completed at a cost of ₱200 each. These bridges as constructed, and notwithstanding their provisional character, will last several years as they have been built of strong materials, and it is believed that they will last much longer than many bridges that have cost the province some thousands of pesos. Some of the 30 bridges projected, which include nearly all along the roads of the province with the exception of the southern part from San José de Buenavista to the municipality of Dao, have been finished, among them the bridge of Baclayan in Valderrama and that of Aureliana at Patnongon, aside from the two already mentioned at Bugason.

#### VI. COMMERCIAL SITUATION.

I look forward to an improvement of the agricultural situation of all of the pueblos as a result of the system of erecting bridges all over the province, even though of a provisional character, in so far as the present revenues will allow, inasmuch as agriculture is greatly affected by the lack of means of transportation, constituting one of the most powerful factors in connection with the want of draft animals of the present depression. As there have been few products, but little business has been done. The province is essentially an agricultural, not an industrial one, so that the commercial situation has always been subordinate to the condition of agriculture. It can be assured that during the last fiscal year trade has scarcely improved over the preceding year, a great deal of the business being in the hands of Chinese merchants who monopolize the small retail trade. Rice and sugar are the two products which principally maintain the commercial movement of the province, notwithstanding the shortage of crops owing to the fatal circumstances of the year. However, considering the new direction recently given to agriculture, which does not imply the neglect of the most valuable products exported, and the enthusiasm of the farmers displayed in the restoration of their sugar estates, it can be assured that the province of Antique in the very near future will be numbered among the commercial provinces of the Philippine Islands.

#### VII. PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

During the fiscal year 4,294 children were enrolled in the public schools, contained in 23 buildings distributed among the various municipalities of the province. In charge of this education were 37 municipal teachers, 2 insular Filipino teachers, and 8 Americans.

The results obtained, though not a success, are satisfactory when compared to the number enrolled during former years, and have been due to the efforts of the teachers seconded by the municipal presidents, who did the best they could in the interest of education, and to the fact that the impression existed that attendance at school was compulsory upon all children of school age.

The plan of designating American teachers as inspectors of municipal schools has not been put into practice, except in the municipalities of Sibalom and San Remigio, whose schools were grouped under the inspection of one single teacher, for the simple reason that there were no American teachers here except at Sibalom and San José de Buenavista to direct the municipal schools. The entire corps of American teachers has been used for work in the provincial or intermediate school, where five of the eight Americans in the province were designated to teach the six grades into which the entire course of the last school year was divided.

It would be desirable to increase the number of insular teachers in order conveniently to attend to the necessities of public education in the pueblos where, owing to lack of revenues, the employment of municipal teachers at such meager salaries can offer no advantage, and there the attendance at school might very well be considered as time lost. So long as the law does not make attendance at school compulsory the success of public education will depend exclusively upon the efficiency of the teachers.

The present system of inspectors, put into practice during the last days of the fiscal year, it appears, will offer better results, as the constant supervision of municipal teachers will contribute greatly to increase their efficiency in the municipality.

#### VIII. THE FILIPINO ASSEMBLY AND THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

There is not an educated Filipino in the province who does not desire the immediate establishment of the Filipino assembly, not because they believe it would contribute to the solution of the many problems affecting the public interests, but because it is considered as a step forward in the participation of the people in the government of their own interests.

At present none of the Filipinos in the province, except the most advanced students in the public schools, can speak, read, and write the English language fairly well. For this reason the official use of said language next year is considered by all as a violent measure; hence, the municipal presidents, interpreting the will of the inhabitants of their respective pueblos, recommended at their last convention that English be not made the official language in the Philippine Islands in 1906, but ten years thereafter.

So long as the young people to-day, educated in the public schools, do not assume their own responsibility in society and do not constitute at least one-twentieth of the population, I believe that the English language should not be imposed upon us as the official language, for the people would not understand it, and would always look upon it as an unjust imposition.

#### IX. MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION: ITS GENERAL EFFICIENCY.

There are 11 municipalities in the province, of which 7 are the result of consolidation and 4 retain their old-time boundaries. During the fiscal year one treasurer was obliged to resign for incompetency, while another one, after having been recommended to resign by the provincial board, did so also subsequent to a lengthy investigation. One president was obliged to resign for incompetency and three were investigated. Notwithstanding the culpability of two of them having been proven it was recommended that they be not separated from office. The law providing for the punishment of municipal officials only mentions dismissal, and the application of this law has on certain occasions afforded an excessively rigorous corrective in no way beneficial to the public interests; hence, in the cases of the presidents of San Remigio and Pandan the provincial board did not recommend dismissal, believing that they had been sufficiently punished by having been investigated publicly. I take the liberty of affirming that this procedure has in practice given excellent results, and that it can now be stated that the presidents of Pandan and San Remigio are two of the best municipal chief executives that we have in the province of Antique.

As a general rule, the progress of the municipal administration during the fiscal year has been excellent, and efficient cooperation of the municipalities has been secured by the government of the province. Though the presidents and treasurers are as a general rule efficient, the provisions of the law relative to municipal secre-

ties should be somewhat amended, in the sense of making their appointment independent from the will of the presidents and subject to the provisions of the civil-service law, the same as municipal treasurers, or that an educational requirement be exacted by means of an examination which will guarantee their capacity satisfactorily to manage their office, and that the office be made perpetual, so that they may be independent and thus acquire more practice and experience in the discharge of their duties, making them able assistants of the presidents, inasmuch as the latter are not always the favorites of public opinion on account of their excellent education, but rather on account of their merits which make of them "the prominent men in the municipality."

#### X. MUNICIPAL POLICE: PEACE AND ORDER.

For the preservation of order in the various municipalities there are 74 municipal police in the province, nearly all of whom are armed with revolvers. Owing to the unsatisfactory financial condition of some of the municipalities, this number was reduced, it having been considered that 76 men were more than sufficient to maintain peace and order in the municipalities. In Valderrama and San Remigio, however, the number of municipal police was not reduced, as these pueblos are bounded by the mountains of Iloilo, and during the dry season it is the custom of bands of *ladrones* to appear from time to time for the purpose of robbing *carabao*. During this fiscal year, however, thanks to the constabulary detached there, neither of these two pueblos was attacked.

During the fiscal year this office has received no notice of the theft of *carabaos*. At Pandan nothing has been heard since the death of Ompong—who was killed by the constabulary of said pueblo in the mountains of Capiz—of his followers having been organized for the purpose of troubling the pueblos in the north of the province. The death of Ompong caused to disappear from the province that great highway robber, father of *carabao* thieves, and resulted in the disorganization of his band; but it cost us the life of a senior inspector of constabulary, Lieutenant Barry, who, in his anxiety to bring about the capture of the celebrated bandit, had the imprudence to get into a personal encounter with Ompong, resulting in his tragic death at the hands of the notorious bandit, last October, at Mount Cabutos, in Capiz. Some of the members of Ompong's band were killed, and others who were captured and survived were taken to Bilibid.

By the sentencing of the Bantolo brothers to long terms of imprisonment the central part of the province passed into a state of complete peace, not a single *carabao* being stolen, a peace broken only at Patnongon by the two attacks on the barrio of Pandanan in February and March, when the assailants robbed a few *cavans* of rice, and in May the barrio of Lamudias was also attacked with the intention of stealing rice. The assailants were all inhabitants of the pueblo, and some of them were imprisoned, and I believe all of them were impelled to their action by hunger. In a word, an Octavian peace has prevailed throughout the province of Antique.

On the other hand, Act 1147, in protecting property rights in *carabao* has contributed greatly to putting a stop to the stealing of *carabaos*, which animals in former years attracted the evildoers from Capiz and Iloilo, who here found their support in the vagrants that, upon joining their parties, would serve as guides, subsequently to participate in the value of the animals sold outside of the province. I am sure that the campaign against vagrancy forestalled these evils, and I am glad to say that in this I was seconded not only by the municipal presidents, but also by Captain Ribbard, senior inspector of the constabulary of the province.

I believe it would be better, however, for the efficiency of the municipal police to change their present armament to carbines or rifles, as the revolvers inspire no confidence in the members of this institution in the destruction of malefactors, as happened in former years, when a few of these latter, armed with rifles, in coming from Iloilo invaded the central part of this province. It would be advisable to leave it to the discretion of the provincial governor to select the class of arms that the municipal police should have, now that the laws assure their preservation by the giving of bonds, and that they are issued subject to the approval of the chief of the insular constabulary or of the governor-general. In this manner the number of constabulary detachments in the pueblos could, in the interest of economy, be reduced. Now that strict responsibility is exacted from the municipal presidents or provincial governors for the condition of peace and order in the municipalities, it is but just that the necessary means be afforded them for the maintenance of peace and order within their respective spheres of action.

## XI. NONCHRISTIAN TRIBES.

Under the provisions of Act 1268, and with the approval of the secretary of the interior, three municipalities or settlements of Negritos were organized in the latter half of the fiscal year. These were: Badiangan, situate on the skirts of Mount Badiangan, near Antique, a suburb of the municipality of San José de Buenavista; Igccok, near the district of the municipality of Sibalom; and Igtonarum, in the mountains along the river Dalanas, near the jurisdiction of the municipality of Tibiao. Each one of these settlements was composed of some 200 individuals or more, and their organization was effected midst many obstacles caused by the prejudices, education, and character inherent to savage peoples. They are nomads, and with difficulty understand the advantages of the principle of political authority which does not rest upon that of the pater familias, that in their wandering life is wont to take with him his dwelling, his family, and his property, leaving no sign behind him of the place where formerly he had established his home. However, since they were organized under their present system of government, and owing to there having been given them larger opportunities in the making of caifigins in the forests of the state, they have begun to take a liking to a sedentary existence, and I hope that they will become accustomed to living within a community where they will find increased prosperity. The government of these settlements has been organized as follows: President, vice-president, secretary, and 3 councilors, likewise 2 *tenientes de barrio*, all elected by males over 21 years of age living in the settlement at the time of the election.

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In closing this report I desire to state that the relations between the provincial officials have always been most cordial and that all have given their best attention to their duties.

Respectfully submitted.

A. SALAZAR,  
*Governor, Province of Antique.*

The GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

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REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF BATAAN.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, PROVINCE OF BATAAN,  
*Balanga, July 11, 1905.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following annual report of the province of Bataan for the fiscal year 1904-5, ended June 30, 1905, regretting that for want of a photographer in this province I am unable to include some photographic views.

POLITICAL.

The political situation of this province during more than the first half of the present fiscal year was one of extreme anxiety, on account of the bands of organized robbers marauding in its rural districts, which completely infested it as well as other provinces of the archipelago. This situation began to disappear with the death of the principal chief brigand leader, Felix Encarnación, who was killed on the 12th of May, 1905, by the Philippines Constabulary and municipal police forces, commanded by Capt. P. Bruin, Philippines Constabulary. From that time date the continued and successive surrenders to the authorities of the companions of that robber chieftain, so that at the present time there is not a single one of them left in the mountains except two natives of Bulacan, who have completely dropped out of sight and are supposed to have returned to their province.

Following the death of the leader referred to peace and tranquillity, so long disturbed, once more prevailed in this province, continuing to the present day with ever-increasing stability. It can not be denied that this happy result is partly due to efficient cooperation of Capt. W. C. Rivers, of the First Cavalry, U. S. Army, who by the policy of attraction displayed by him in following up the military operations of the said Captain Bruin succeeded in rounding off the work of the complete and lasting pacification of this province.

The regular or scout troops, that from some strategic points assisted in securing tranquillity, contributed in no small measure to this end. It is undeniable that the municipal presidents, as a general rule, and especially those of Abucay and Balanga,

also worked jointly for the reestablishment of peace and order. Only one regrettable exception must be mentioned. The former president of Abucay, Señor Catalino Enriquez, had to be removed from office for neglect of duty.

In one word, at the present time it is possible to assert positively that peace and tranquillity have been firmly established in this province through the complete disappearance of robber bands; thanks to the combined efforts of the insular and municipal forces and to the policy of attraction skillfully displayed by their officers.

The undersigned governor has observed with satisfaction that all officials, insular, provincial, and municipal, in their respective spheres have shown their appreciation of the duties of their respective offices and have honorably complied therewith with zeal and integrity, giving frequent proofs of their good sense and of their loyalty to the constituted government. It is almost unnecessary to say that nearly all of the inhabitants, with the rarest exceptions, follow their example and conduct themselves equally well.

#### PUBLIC EDUCATION.

That the development of education progresses in this province is unquestionable; but this progress is very slow, or at least not as rapid as would be desired, due perhaps to the scarcity of American or insular teachers, the entire province having not more than 5 of the former at the present time—3 at Balanga, 1 at Orani, and 1, a Filipino, at Abucay. Another cause to which I believe this lack of rapidity in the development of education can be attributed is the want of a law making school attendance by children of both sexes compulsory, for with the exception of certain municipalities, for instance Balanga, not one has determined upon the imposition of corrective measures upon parents who neglect the education of their children and their attendance at school. This is really regrettable, because though the number of children attending the public schools is relatively small, yet I have observed with great satisfaction that the majority of them make notable progress in their studies, especially in the English language. The schools at Balanga, Orani, and Orion deserve special mention.

I believe it my duty respectfully to remark here upon the advisability of sending more American or Filipino teachers to this province, to the end that the eagerness for education that I have observed in the generality of our youth throughout the pueblos of the province for some time past may not meet with disappointment.

The municipal government of this pueblo of Balanga, through its praiseworthy zeal for education, has just acquired a good building of masonry in order to utilize same as a municipal school. It is really too bad that in this pueblo, which already has a good municipal schoolhouse, the provincial or high school should be permitted to continue provisionally to occupy the provincial government building to the detriment of education and of the provincial offices also installed there. In order to correct this I think that it would be a good measure for the government to accede to a very proper petition made by the provincial board asking that this province be granted ₱10,000 from the congressional relief fund for the construction of provincial schools.

#### AGRICULTURE.

The principal basis of the wealth of this province rests, as happens in nearly all of the provinces of the archipelago, upon agriculture. Thanks to the extinction of brigandage, and notwithstanding that the pueblos of this province have not yet recovered from the fatal effects brought by war, rinderpest, the locust plague, and other calamities, there is much hope that the next harvest will be much larger than those of former years. The harvest already gathered this year is quite fair in comparison to those of the years gone by, and this has produced a marked change for the better in the progress of this province.

It is true that sugar cane, rice, and a small amount of indigo only are produced in this province, but several residents of Abucay, Balanga, and Mariveles have introduced and experimented upon the cultivation of hemp and cocoanuts in their respective pueblos, but these experiments are of such a recent date that nothing can as yet be said regarding positive results.

#### INDUSTRY.

The principal industries of this province consist in the manufacture of sugar, the extraction of salt, the making of brooms and mats, and fisheries. Sugar making is carried on almost throughout the entire province, the saccharine matter being extracted from the cane by mills whose motive power is steam, water, or animals,

there being few of the last. Salt is obtained in the majority of the coast towns, where the people utilize for this purpose extensive tracts of land flooded by the briny sea. The manufacture of brooms is an industry which has not yet become very general, as it only exists in the pueblos of Abucay and Mabatan, where the people utilize the plants known as *lasa* and *tambo*. These brooms are in great demand and much appreciated in Manila. Fishing goes on in nearly all the coast towns of the province by means of weirs constructed on the seashore, and also by means of boats and nets of various kinds. This industry is productive of large revenue, as the majority of the fish caught is taken to Manila and to the neighboring provinces in large bancas and sold at good prices. In several of the pueblos there are places for salting and smoking fish, which is preserved in this manner and readily disposed of at Manila and in the provinces of northern Luzón.

Along the coast of this province there are extensive tracts of marshy land where the plant known as *bacauan*, which is greatly prized for firewood, is cultivated.

Indigo is cultivated for market in some of the pueblos, although in insignificant quantities.

Moreover, there are other industries—for instance, pottery making—but of so little importance that they are certainly not worthy of special mention.

I must state, however, that the sugar industry surpasses all others, and one might almost say that it is the basis of the general wealth of the province.

#### ECONOMIC.

The economic condition of the province is rather poor. Doubtless the calamities mentioned when speaking of the agriculture have contributed to bring about this situation, which is aggravated by the lack of capital and the scarcity of draft animals. The agriculturalists, though willing, can not cultivate the greater portion of their lands because of their having neither capital nor cattle. To this must be added another circumstance, which is the high wage now demanded by the laborers.

Notwithstanding this, a slow increase is to be noticed in the number of the work cattle. I dare say that I believe that the present deplorable economic condition could be improved, or even removed, if the government were to establish agricultural banks in this province, which would assist the farmers to rise from the present depressed condition of affairs.

#### COMMERCE.

It has already been indicated in previous reports that sugar, timber, salt, fresh and dried fish, firewood, and some fruits, such as mangoes, pineapples, etc., have been and still are the principal articles of commerce in this province. Rice is only sufficient for the consumption of its inhabitants, and it sometimes happens that it is necessary for them to go to Manila in order to cover the necessary demand for this grain, which furnishes the basis for the food of the Filipino.

As to the sugar, the production was larger than during the preceding years, and the output would have been greater if the agriculturalists had not suffered the calamities that I have recited and from the lack of draft cattle and of capital. As to timber, there has been but little movement this year in comparison to those of the past, the number of concessionaries being very small and the market price of timber having fallen.

Fish alone has remained steady, if not increased, bringing in a large revenue to the province.

It is worth remarking that the entire trade of the province is carried on by sea, owing to the lack of good and safe highways of communication by land, and that even in carrying on the traffic by water we have to deplore the want of wharves or landing stages in all the coast towns. All of this makes transportation difficult and costly, causing great detriment to what little trade the province has.

#### FINANCES.

The province, in spite of the calamities it has suffered during the last few years, of which mention has been made, has maintained its finances in such a condition that the provincial treasury has not for a moment ceased to meet all its obligations. I understand that this financial condition is due, in the first place, to the good economic administration on the part of the provincial and municipal officers employed in this branch of the government. It can be said with certainty that the provincial treasury responds at the present time in a satisfactory manner to the public needs, as happens in the case of nearly all of the municipalities. This same punctuality in

the compliance with pecuniary obligations is even to be remarked among private citizens, the various calamities which have afflicted the entire province notwithstanding.

#### ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Both the roads and the bridges of this province under the charge of the province, as well as those under that of the municipalities, have been greatly improved, although they could stand further improvement in order to facilitate communication by land and thereby favor trade and transportation. One might say that one wagon road unites all the pueblos of this province with the exception of Mariveles, Bagac, and Moron, and it is, therefore, needless to add how essential it is that this wagon road should be kept in a good and transitable condition. For this reason I must invite attention to the fact that on this road there are the bridges of Orani, Sámil, Abucay, and Talisay, situated within the jurisdictional limits of Orani, Abucay, and Balanga, respectively, and that these bridges are in a bad condition. Two of them, those of Orani and Abucay, having been completely destroyed. The Talisay bridge, between Balanga and the former pueblo of Pilar, which was a provisional bridge built of bamboo, on this same road leading to the south, has not been in existence for some time past. This bridge, spanning the Talisay River, is in place during the dry season only, as each year it is carried away by the floods during the rainy season. I annex hereto a resolution of the provincial board (Exhibit A) relative to all these bridges and would recommend, if it is proper for me to do so in this report, the granting of the petition contained in the resolution referred to, as a measure which, as has already been indicated above, would greatly relieve the present depressed condition of affairs.

I believe that a recommendation would not be out of place here, and that is that the honorable Civil Commission set aside a portion of the congressional relief fund for the construction of a new road between Balanga and Bagac and of another between Orion and Mariveles and for the repair of the old roads, at present abandoned and impassable, between Dinalupijan and Olongapo (Zambales) and Hermosa and Lubao (Pampanga), in order to facilitate communication between Bataan and the neighboring provinces of Pampanga and Zambales.

Attention is respectfully invited to the annexed copy of the report of the provincial supervisor-treasurer (Exhibit B), on the roads and bridges repaired and constructed during the fiscal year just ended.

#### HEALTH.

During the last fiscal year the public health has been enviable in this province. With the exception of a few isolated cases of smallpox in the pueblos of Mariveles, Orani, Dinalupijan, and Balanga of a very mild type, to which timely attendance was given by Dr. R. Perramón, president of the provincial board of health, and Dr. P. Bassa, president of the municipal board of health of Balanga, the province has not suffered from any disease of an epidemic character.

Respectfully submitted.

L. L. ZIALCITA,  
*Acting Governor, Province of Bataan.*

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

#### EXHIBIT A.—Resolution No. 636.

*Resolved*, by the provincial board of the province of Bataan, P. I.

1. That the honorable Philippine Commission be petitioned to send a civil engineer to this province for the purpose of inspecting the bridges at Layac (Dinalupijan), Orani (Orani), Sámil (Orani), Abucay (Abucay), and Talisay (Balanga), and estimating the probable cost of construction.

2. That the honorable Philippine Commission be petitioned to appropriate the sum estimated by the engineer for the cost of construction of said bridges from the congressional relief fund, considering that the municipalities within whose limits the said bridges are situated are not and never will be able to build them at their own expense, said bridges being of great dimensions, and considering further that said bridges are situated on the principal road of the province, and that in the case of the destruction of one of them by the flood, as has happened to-day to the Abucay bridge, the journey from any of the northern pueblos to Balanga, the provincial capital, would be difficult if not impossible.



3. That this petition is made on account of the present dangerous condition of said bridges, which makes it necessary to reconstruct the same as soon as possible in order to prevent fatal accidents.

Passed by the board this 27th day of June, 1905.

(Signed)

L. L. ZIALCITA,  
Acting Governor.

Attest:  
[SEAL.]

L. L. ZIALCITA,  
Secretary.

EXHIBIT B.—Annual report of provincial work, fiscal year ending June 30, 1905.

PROVINCE OF BATAÁN.

Expenditures.									
	Native labor.	Cost.	Labor other than native.	Materials.	Cost.	Rents, freights, contracts, and other services not shown.	Cost.	Total.	Road repaired.
	Days.		Days.	Various.		Contract.			Mile.
July.....							P619.60	P619.60	
August.....						do			
September.....	11	P11.00			P3.40	do	165.75	180.15	
October.....	20	20.00	Prisoners		50.57	do	468.91	539.48	
November.....	42 1/2	42.50				do	1,393.76	1,474.76	
December.....	17	8.50			30.00	do	635.62	635.62	
January.....	31	31.00				do	30.00	71.50	
February.....	21	10.50				do	696.88	696.88	
March.....					17.10			17.10	
April.....					253.58			253.58	
May.....					111.62			111.62	
June.....	62 1/2	762.00			14.24			776.24	
Total.....	768	885.50			480.51		4,010.52	5,376.53	

Expenditures—Con.					Work accomplished.				
	Cost.	Bridges and culverts constructed.	Cost.	Bridges and culverts repaired.	Cost.	Buildings repaired.	Cost.	Cost of equipment.	Miscellaneous cost.
July.....	1	P619.60			1				P619.60
August.....					1				
September.....	1	165.75			1	P11.00	P3.40		180.15
October.....	1	468.91			1	20.00	50.57		539.48
November.....	12.50	2	1,393.76	1	P38.50		30.00		1,474.76
December.....	1	635.62							635.62
January.....	41.50	1							71.50
February.....	30.00								
March.....	1	696.88							696.88
April.....									
May.....									
June.....	2	385.56	10	849.94			14.24	16.50	776.24
Total.....	84.00	4,366.08		388.44		31.00	98.21	398.80	5,366.53

I certify that the above is an accurate statement of the work done under direction of this office during the fiscal year 1905.

C. J. B. COKE, Supervisor.

## REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF BATANGAS.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, PROVINCE OF BATANGAS,  
*Batangas, August 28, 1905.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit this report, which I should have sent in last July, but which I have purposely held back until now in order to be able to record an event which might have been considered as the greatest and most transcendental in the history of the province. I refer to the arrival of the honorable the Secretary of War, accompanied by yourself, the Philippine Commission, and the party of illustrious Senators and Representatives and the daughter of President Roosevelt, on a visit that would have redounded greatly to the benefit of our province and might have resulted in conferring upon it the benefit that we have so long desired and so often asked for, namely, the restoration of the writ of habeas corpus, had not our misfortune prevented this visit for reasons absolutely unknown to us until now, in spite of the entire province having awaited the visit with veritable eagerness and enthusiasm, making every effort possible to receive our visitors worthily in the midst of our penury.

I believe it, sir, my sacred and ineludible duty to devote my first words to an earnest and respectful reiteration of the ardent supplication that I had the honor to forward to the honorable Philippine Commission at the beginning of May, after the surrender of the last of the tulisanes that roamed in the province, in the name of all the municipal presidents in convention assembled, and as a unanimously approved resolution of the provincial board, in order that the writ of habeas corpus might be speedily restored to the province of Batangas. For several reasons I do not wish to discuss on this point, nor do I wish to advance considerations of any sort, but recalling your words delivered in one of your eloquent speeches, when you said that the Filipinos should hope everything from the generosity and magnanimity of the American authorities, I simply endeavor to appeal to these magnanimous sentiments of generosity, clemency, and justice to secure from you and the Philippine Commission that holy right, the writ of habeas corpus, so eagerly wished for by the inhabitants of the province that, as soon as they were able to count upon the assistance and help of sufficient government forces to dominate the disturbance provoked by hardened malefactors, veritable criminals of no political color, found a way to exterminate and annihilate them completely in less than four months, as is unmistakably testified to by Colonel Baker himself in the following telegram that he sent through me to the municipal presidents in convention assembled on the 1st of last May:

"LIPA, BATANGAS, April 30, 1905.

"GOVERNOR AGUILERA, *Batangas*:

"I much regret that neither my work nor health will permit me to be present at your meeting of presidents. Please, congratulate them for me on the freedom of Batangas from ladrónism. While the constabulary and scouts have done hard and brilliant work, this striking result would not have been accomplished in less than four months had it not been for the patriotic intelligence and steady assistance of most of the principales, Batangas province, who realize that their country would most prosper and the ideal of their people be the best realized through the enforcement by the people themselves of peace and good order. In the final struggle with outlawry on which we are now entering I have full confidence that Batangas will destroy or capture any Cavite or Laguna ladrone who may be driven or seek refuge within her borders.

"BAKER, *Assistant Chief, Commanding.*"

I have in my possession several important official reports of the municipal presidents that corroborate in detail the statement contained in the above-transcribed telegram, and if it should appear to you necessary I will send them immediately.

Honorable sir, since that date when, at the request of the provincial board and in the name of every class in this province, I petitioned you and the Philippine Commission for the restoration of the writ of habeas corpus in Batangas more than twenty times through different channels, and lately, when I invoked on three separate occasions the intercession of Mr. Taft and his party, I again formulated, always in the form of a respectful petition and in the name of honorable entities, said request.

The most absolute tranquillity reigns throughout the province. The malefactors who by their criminal depredations at one time disturbed it are now suffering deserved punishment that the law in all its rigor has imposed upon them. Has not the precious opportunity at last arrived when I may be able to implore from you with somewhat more fortunate and positive results that you again cast your eye pitifully upon

the poor inhabitants of Batangas, who, in very critical circumstances and in spite of all obstacles, demonstrating the greatest abnegation, have given proof of their support and loyalty to the constituted authorities, and that for seven months past have been deprived of the most cherished and the most fundamental of their rights—the writ of habeas corpus? And you will pardon me, honorable sir, if I insist so strenuously upon this matter, as here all spheres of activity and all manifestations of life revolve around it; the present state of affairs is such that it can be compared to a dense atmosphere of uncertainty and anxiety, to a fatidical obsession that, exercising certain pressure upon all things, keeps down every other manifestation.

In petitioning you many times for the concession of this grace, I have done my duty as the faithful interpreter to you of a common aspiration of the entire province, without any personal motive having guided me, not even the legitimate ambition of my own success. It is for this reason I have never endeavored to weigh this matter from its different and disputable points of view, nor have I even attempted to discuss it politically, but in every instance I have adopted the most respectful and the most humble form of supplication, in the name of the entire province, that has already suffered from numberless calamities; for in the presence of the misfortune of many, one must dominate and extinguish irritating pride and one's own personality. And so it is, in all probability, that there are many persons and entities, with purposes more or less altruistic or with political vices and tendencies, who approach you in demand of the same favor. I am always ready to unite my humble voice sincerely and frankly to that of others, for, according to the common saying, "the name of the saint who intercedes for us matters little so long as we obtain the benefit of the miracle." Moreover, I have entire faith, absolute confidence, and firm conviction, that the Government which is so worthily and chivalrously represented by you, honorable sir, will never do or leave undone anything because of the intervention of a person that is pleasing or otherwise to you—never; but that in all of your determinations your guide and standard will be the most equitable expediency and the most opportune application of the exalted ends and high interests of the Government itself.

I shall finish, honorable sir, in order not to take up too much of your time, occupied always in laboring for the welfare and for the progress of this people that destiny has confided to your skillful hands. But before doing so permit me once more to make known that I have modestly and without noisy ostentation, whenever I have found the plausible opportunity—at least I believe that I have—complied with the duty of conscience in carrying to you the echo of our resigned but insistent petition to implore from you and from the Philippine Commission the speedy restoration of the writ of habeas corpus in Batangas.

#### AGRICULTURE.

In spite of the death of 1,215 cattle, 283 carabaos, and 277 horses, there has been a great increase in the cultivation of the different agricultural products of this province in comparison with former years; though it is true that up to the present time there is no danger from locusts, for, thanks to the efficient activity of the people and the generous help of the government, it appears that this pest has been exterminated, at least in this province, though we can not answer for the adjacent provinces—for instance, for places near Tiaong, Candelaria, and San Pablo. The dapulac and other diseases to which the rice plant is subject, especially on worn-out lands, make the result of the crop of this cereal somewhat doubtful; it will be very abundant if the amount planted is all harvested, as the people have worked very hard. With regard to sugar, there has been a large increase in the cultivation of the cane, the planters being encouraged anew on account of the high prices obtained by this product. Taal, Balayán, Batangas, Nasugbu, Calaca, Ybaan, Bauan, Lipa, Tanauan, and other pueblos have planted a great deal of cane. If the government could find a steam plow that would compensate in a practical manner for loss of work cattle, the mortality of which is becoming endemic, agriculture would rise from its present afflictive condition. The general tendency of the most intelligent farmers is to substitute old crops with new ones requiring the least possible use of animals, but up to the present time only lands at Lipa and a large part of those at Santo Tomás and Tanauan have given good results from the planting of hemp, and San Juan from cotton, cocoanuts, and tuba, an oleaginous plant which appears to promise large profit. Tobacco, formerly the principal product of San José, has suffered a great decrease in production, which has almost disappeared, owing to the difficulties created by the internal-revenue law.

But what will cause our dead agriculture to arise like a magic resurrection from its present prostration will be the network of railways that will spread life and prosperity on all sides throughout the Philippines, and which, we trust, will shortly be a beautiful reality.

#### ECONOMIC.

By a measure adopted by the provincial board providing for the cancellation of delinquent payments of the cedula tax for the years prior to 1905, by the exaction of five days' labor on public works, we believe that if the zeal and activity displayed by the municipal presidents in the enforcement of this measure continue the result will be not only an improvement of provincial roads and municipal streets, but also that during the course of this year the poor people will have so regulated their indebtedness for taxes as to be in a condition in the future to comply without difficulty with the exactions of the law relative to personal taxation. As regards the land tax, interpreting the universal feeling of the agricultural classes, I support the plan which is being matured by the government relative to the suspension of such tax for a period of not less than three years. This is, without doubt, the only solution which will prevent a large proportion of agricultural lands from being sold at public auction, it being a practical impossibility for their owners to realize the payment of the assessed taxes, and such sale might give rise to dreadful conflicts, peculiar to an agrarian question, that might bring on the gravest consequences.

#### HEALTH.

The total population of the province is 269,575 inhabitants. During the past fiscal year the number of births was 13,344 and the number of deaths 6,710. This shows an increase of 6,634 inhabitants. These favorable figures are due to the good measures taken for the preservation of the public health. Over 89,596 vaccinations were made. For this reason, in spite of there having been recorded over 823 cases of smallpox, this disease has not caused as many ravages as it otherwise would. The municipalities are making every effort in their power to put their respective towns in a sanitary condition, having started in by building markets and cemeteries established with due regard to the conditions required by sanitary science, the municipality of Batangas having set a magnificent example in this regard as well as in every other branch of municipal administration, in which it is a model. Lipa has just finished the construction of a good market.

#### PUBLIC WORKS.

It is very important and necessary that the wagon road between Batangas, Ybaan, Taysan, Rosario, and San Juan be opened. As stated in my last report, this road will pass through the portion of the province which is least cultivated, though perhaps the most fertile and the most susceptible to a variety of crops, while on the other hand it is inhabited by the poorest people and people who have suffered the most calamities. It must be borne in mind, moreover, that the construction of a good system of roads in that region is highly important for its future development, as between Ybaan, Taysan, Rosario, and San Juan there are over 24 mining claims upon which assessment work is being done.

The department of public works of the province has doubtless the most brilliant record of any department of the provincial government. During the past year 61,076 days' work was performed by native laborers; 1.079 miles of road were constructed and 52,969 miles of road were repaired; 37 bridges and culverts were constructed and 14 repaired, while 24 buildings were constructed and 16 repaired. It is for this reason that Batangas is one of the few provinces that has not felt the necessity of doing away with the supervisor's office, which is here of positive benefit and efficiency.

#### PUBLIC EDUCATION.

In October the construction of the grand building for the provincial school situate in the middle of a seven-acre lot will be finished. This land will be used for agricultural experiment and with the trade school will complete the secondary instruction, which has given such magnificent results. As an indisputable proof of this, is the triumph obtained by the provincial students in the last competitive examination for government students to be sent to the United States, this province and Ilocos having secured the largest number of scholarships.

Enthusiasm for popular education continues to increase in the municipalities of the province, as may be seen by the number of scholars in the different municipal schools:

Batangas, 2,243; Bauan, 2,159; Taal, 1,510; Lipa, 1,223; Tanauan, 1,008; Nasugbú, 643; San Juan, 591; San José, 539; Rosario, 521; Cuenca, 436; Balayan, 403; Calaca, 242; Santo Tomás, 230; Ybaan, 215; Lobo, 90.

I conclude by very earnestly recommending that the necessary amount for the construction of intermediate schools at Lipa and Taal, which has been promised, be promptly furnished. Both municipalities are very willing to contribute with all that they are able toward the realization of this project.

Respectfully submitted.

GREGORIO AGUILERA SOLIS,  
*Governor, Province of Batangas.*

The GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

#### REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF BENGUET.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, PROVINCE OF BENGUET.

*Baguio, July 1, 1905.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

This has been a year of unusual prosperity for the people of the province of Benguet. There has been no pest for their animals, and in consequence their stock has nearly doubled in numbers. There have been no grasshoppers in their crops and their rice hangs heavy in the paddys and there is no blight on the coffee, and this product, too, will be double that of any year in the past, and with the price more than ever before the Igorrote "Bacnung" (wealthy—well to do) dreams one long, long dream of tapuy, dog, and sleep.

Notwithstanding this natural desire for rest and recreation according to the custom of their kind, they have also the satisfaction of having accomplished the requirements of their government in that they have paid their taxes, worked out their poll tax of fifteen days on public improvements, and in all other respects obeyed the laws, not only of their own but also those laid down by an alien people.

Although the smallpox is always with them, its ravages have been reduced to a minimum by constant vaccination on the part of the government, and more of the people of Benguet have died during the past year from old age than from any other cause, always excepting the infants among whom the mortality is great, but considered by the natives of so little importance that no account is kept thereof.

Another cause of happiness to the Igorrote is the lack of polista work for him. Others may be most pleased when they have plenty to do, but for his idleness is the acme of bliss, and no pay or food or glory will compensate him if he is required to forsake that dreamy state.

Some of the more ambitious ones see danger in the encroachment of the government on their lands, but that will be remedied in the application of the land law, giving each of them a title to his little homestead.

#### HEALTH.

The health of the people living here is really phenomenal. We have a little bit of a graveyard here. It is situated on a mountain top, and there under the great pine trees are three graves of Americans. One, that of a grand character, a man among men, a miner, who died of smallpox. Another, that of one who walked off a cliff in the night time and fell 1,600 feet. The last, that of a negro who ran up against a knife held in the hands of another negro, who is now doing free labor for the government for life. I do not in any sense attribute this mortality (3 dead Americans) to climate. I consider this the most equable climate of the Philippines, if not of the world. There is something in the fog rolling up here from the sea more than "20 miles away" that returns the color of the rose to the cheeks of the ladies, makes the babies crow with pleasure and health, and causes a man to think that life is really worth living after all, even though home is on the other side of the world.

The following table shows the rainfall and maximum and minimum temperature at Baguio during the year ending June 30.

Months.	Rainfall.	Maximum.	Minimum.
July .....	54.88	71.6	55.4
August .....	22.16	72.9	58.1
September .....	19.80	72.3	57.7
October .....	10.52	72.9	54.5
November .....	4.55	76.6	50.9
December .....	None.	75.4	47.4
January .....	None.	72.7	48.5
February .....	.04	73.4	43.7
March .....	.77	77.2	45.7
April .....	6.50	78.3	50.4
May .....	7.24	76.6	53.6
June .....	30.95	77.4	56.5
Total and averages.....	157.79	74.8	52.1

## CRIME.

There is but little crime in this province, especially among the native population. Since the establishment of the mountain district court of first instance, September 5, there has been before it in this province only 25 criminal cases, 8 of which involved Igorrotes, 4 Ilocanos of the province, and the remaining 13 from the Benguet road laborers, who were foreign to the province.

Since the organization of the province, November 23, 1900, there have been 296 cases brought before the justice of the peace courts of the province.

During the past year there have been 13 cases in the court of first instance and 136 in the justice of the peace courts. The cause of this increase of court business in petty cases over previous years was undoubtedly the extension of the road from Twin Peaks to Baguio and the introduction of foreign laborers on public works. Most of these cases were brought against foreign or temporary residents of the province.

## CONDITION OF TOWNSHIPS.

The province is divided into 16 townships, all of which are thoroughly organized and self-sustaining, the district of Kayapa being the last organized. This district was added to Benguet two years ago, it being at that time composed of insubordinate, rebellious people, who refused to conform to any restrictions of government. The Philippine Commission authorized the payment of salaries of an appointive township government for this district by the province as a temporary means of instituting and maintaining lawful authority over this section. No taxes whatever were collected the first year nor was any attempt made to collect any. The past year we have attempted to make collections of the 1-peso tax and from such collections have paid all the expenses of the township except the salary of the township secretary and have constructed trails passable for horses through this district from the Agno River to the boundary line of Nueva Vizcaya and to several of the barrios and are now building a large and substantial tribunal at Bayabas. In the meantime there has accumulated in the treasury of Kayapa the sum of ₱647.88, which will make this township self-supporting for the future.

The financial condition of the townships of Benguet is shown by the following table of cash on hand, with no outstanding obligations:

Baguio .....	₱9,291.49	Balakbak .....	₱388.77
La Trinidad .....	1,452.79	Buguias .....	779.74
Tublay .....	1,355.18	Cabayan .....	531.27
Atok .....	1,482.49	Kapangan .....	504.41
Adaoay .....	515.58	Daklan .....	576.56
Bokod .....	528.31	Kibungan .....	290.90
Disdis .....	783.23	Palina .....	151.25
Itogon .....	565.08		
Kayapa .....	647.88	Total .....	19,844.93

During the past year these townships have expended in salaries and wages and public improvements ₱16,677.43, all approved by the provincial governor in advance of payment. When the last inspection was made of the different towns, the cash found in the hands of the treasurers balanced to the centavo with the accounts in the central office at Baguio. These townships are gradually relieving the central

government of much expense. Whereas they were formerly furnished all their stationery and supplies by the provincial government, now they pay for these from their own treasuries. They own their picks and shovels and wheelbarrows for road work. In fact, in looking over the provincial property, I fail to find the province owning any wheelbarrows or shovels, being relieved therefrom by the prosperity of the towns. The proper expenditure of these savings in improving the roads, building bridges, and repairing public buildings is a matter of much consideration to these organizations, which have wondered whether it were better to save for the public than to appropriate increased salaries for themselves. The salaries now paid to township officials are from 10 to 35 pesos for the presidents and from 20 to 40 for the secretaries.

The total salary list for each town is as follows:

Town.	Presidente.	Secretary.	Total officers and employees.
Atok .....	₱35.00	₱40.00	₱75.00
Bagulo .....	30.00	40.00	120.00
La Trinidad .....	30.00	30.00	80.00
Daklan .....	20.00	28.00	50.00
Bokod .....	15.00	25.00	40.00
Adaoay .....	10.00	25.00	40.00
Cabayan .....	25.00	30.00	60.00
Buguias .....	20.00	30.00	60.00
Tublay .....	25.00	35.00	60.00
Kapangan .....	25.00	30.00	60.00
Balakbak .....	25.00	30.00	60.00
Kibungan .....	15.00	25.00	50.00
Palina .....	10.00	20.00	30.00
Diadis .....	25.00	30.00	60.00
Itoyon .....	25.00	30.00	60.00
Kayapa .....	15.00	30.00	50.00

#### FORESTRY.

There are 28 species of timber clearly identified as native to this province, but the prevailing growth is pine, in three varieties. All the commercial lumber is pine. This year there has been cut and put upon the market 2,436.7 cubic meters, for which has been collected by the forestry bureau the amount of ₱1,395.93. The forestry bureau as represented here, despite their utmost endeavors to prevent forest fires, found the past dry season one of extreme labor and annoyance. The natives have the habit of burning off the entire country to provide better grazing for their animals or in preparation of new ground for growing camotes, and after starting a fire they pay no further attention to it, letting it burn out where there is no longer any fuel to feed it. Stringent township laws have been made against setting fires without permission, and under these laws 16 arrests and convictions were made last season by the inspector of forestry.

#### FINANCIAL.

The province is not self-supporting; it is one of the eleemosynary institutions maintained by the insular government. Previous to American occupation there was here a paper government or organization of clans, which lost its identity during the two insurrections against Spain and the States. Then the American commission organized this district as the province of Benguet, with 17 townships, since which time most of the clans, as such, have ceased to exist, and the township organization has come to be the recognized government within its jurisdiction. The townships have become self-sustaining, as their people, gaining confidence in the General Government, have returned to their former occupation of raising crops or herds.

The accumulations of these townships are spent, under the direction of the provincial governor, on public improvements within the township; thus the people see exactly what is done with their contributions of taxes and gain more and more confidence in the American Government. This provincial government is therefore a government of supervision and record, and is maintained with all possible economy.

The receipts from cedula of ₱1,627 indicates a population in the province of 1,451 Christians.

The returns from the town secretaries show 21,145 Igorrotes subject to the American organization, a total of 22,596.

Eighty-nine mining claims have been recorded this year, most of them located in the immediate vicinity of Baguio.

The entire cost of the province to the insular government the past year has been ₱20,589.71.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS.

The natives of this province are anxiously awaiting the realization of the promises made them during the time of Governor Taft regarding titles to their ownership of lands.

A few, but so far only a few, have left their little homes near Baguio and moved farther back into the mountains under the impression that it was the intention of the Government to take their land anyway and there was no use fighting a government. I am continually asked by individuals and by delegations when their lands will be given them, and as continually I reiterate the promises of the past and tell them of the law (No. 926) that will eventually be applied to this province. The sooner the nomadic style of cultivation of land is stopped the sooner we will know positively which may be regarded as state lands without question or counterclaims. The sooner these people are anchored to one place by vested property rights the sooner we may expect to be able to lay upon them at least a part of the burden of the provincial expenses. Besides, I believe that these Igorrotes of Benguet have rights, moral rights, that have been overlooked for generations. They are and always have been a law-abiding people, peaceful, and comparatively moral and just in deal. They are not ignorant, though uneducated; but on the contrary, while slow thinkers they are good thinkers, and the results of their meditations stand most of tests. They are not Christians, but our Government does not recognize this as sufficient reason for the abuses that have been heaped upon this people in the past. These moral rights demand legal rights, and there are no legal rights among Americans that do not recognize property rights.

I would respectfully recommend that section 4 of Act 926, i. e., entitled "Free patents to native settlers," under the "land act," be applied to this province by townships. That is, I would start in by applying it to the township of Baguio or La Trinidad, and as rapidly as possible move from one town to another under some general rule or by direction of the Secretary of the Interior. Following the extension of this section of this act to this province would come the others naturally. We would then be in a position to exploit this district to the homesteader or land leaser, and of all others this is the district which, when known, will be most desired by the American settler on account of both climate and crops, the latter being those of which he has the most knowledge.

For data furnished for this report recognition is here tendered Mr. Morton L. Monson, provincial treasurer; Mr. Domingo L. Diaz, forestry ranger; Mr. Lucio Almazan, deputy clerk of the court of first instance, and Mr. Gregorio Galvan, weather bureau observer.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM F. PACK,  
*Provincial Governor.*

**THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.**

#### REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF BOHOL.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, PROVINCE OF BOHOL,  
*Tagbilaran, September 10, 1905.*

SIR: In compliance with the provisions of Act No. 1044, passed by the Philippine Commission, I have the honor to submit to your consideration the following report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905:

#### POLITICAL CONDITION AND PUBLIC ORDER.

With respect to the political condition of the province, I have little or nothing to add to my former report. Peace prevailing throughout the extent of the province, based upon the confidence of the people and the loyal labors and sincere desires of the government for the prosperity, welfare, and political and natural progress of the Filipino people, has suffered no change to the present day, because the people of Bohol understand that the improvement of their condition in all branches of human activity can in no manner be obtained without the benefits of peace to guarantee the success of every effort made toward that end.



Without peace the fostering of public education would have been illusory, the educational work of the teachers would have been useless, and the outside assistance lent by municipal, provincial, and insular officials would have been of no avail.

As a result of the perfect understanding between the authorities and the people—an understanding due in a great measure to the moral state of the inhabitants of the province, who show their readiness to put into practice the laudable and high purposes of those who guide their destinies—public order is fully assured. If there were anything to disturb tranquillity and good order it would indubitably be the economic crisis through which the island is passing and that nearly always engenders brigandage and theft, and also the malefactors swarming in the neighboring islands of Cebu, Leyte, and Samar, who constitute a continual menace to the tranquillity and good order of the province, owing to the propinquity of the said islands to the northern coast of Bohol.

#### PUBLIC EDUCATION.

Public education during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, received a new impulse, not only because of the eagerness felt by the youth of the island for education, but also to the positive help willingly given by the people who have contributed to the construction of schoolhouses in the centers of the towns as well as in the barrios.

During the school year 1904-5, 47 schoolhouses were built in the barrios at an estimated cost of ₱14,315.20, while two buildings valued at ₱4,138.50 were constructed in municipalities by means of voluntary contributions of labor, material, and money, in accordance with the following table:

Contribution of labor and materials.....	₱14,315.20
Contribution in money.....	713.50
Municipal school funds.....	3,425.00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>18,453.70</b>

The barrio schoolhouses are constructed of cane and nipa, except those of Botoc, Cuyapo, and Tiguis, that are excellent examples of permanent barrio schoolhouses.

The people are becoming convinced of the necessity of building a larger number of schoolhouses and have conceived the idea of building them in districts composed of two or three barrios, as the topographical conditions of the district will permit, in order that the houses built may be of a permanent character.

Primary instruction in English is given by 24 American and 13 insular Filipino teachers in 18 pueblos, representing a total population of 177,396 and a school population of 35,479. Fifteen pueblos, having a population of 91,577 and a school population of 18,365, have their educational wants attended to by municipal teachers without the intervention of Americans, and it is recommended that the number of the latter be increased in order that the entire province may be placed under their supervision.

<b>Schools:</b>	
Primary.....	183
Provincial.....	1
Night schools.....	7
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>191</b>
<b>School buildings.....</b>	<b>176</b>
<b>Teachers:</b>	
Americans.....	24
Insular Filipinos.....	15
Municipal.....	201
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>240</b>
<b>Population of the province.....</b>	<b>269,223</b>
<b>School population.....</b>	<b>53,844</b>
<b>Enrollment.....</b>	<b>30,059</b>
<b>Daily average attendance during the year.....</b>	<b>15,592</b>

In the pueblos of Tagbilaran, Valencia, Jagna, Loboc, and Anda there are so-called Catholic schools which have an approximate aggregate attendance of 2,000.

The provincial board appropriated the sum of ₱10,000 on October 2, 1902, to pay the expense of the construction of a provincial schoolhouse at Tagbilaran. A building belonging to the municipality has been provisionally arranged for this purpose, ₱2,570.14 having been expended from the amount of the appropriation for this purpose, there being still available ₱7,429.86.

The provincial board has also made an additional appropriation of ₱10,000, to be added to a like amount, which is to be donated by the insular government for the construction of a normal school and of an agricultural institute.

The sites for these buildings have already been selected, and the municipality of Tagbilaran took up a subscription of ₱1,000 that is at present deposited in the provincial treasury of Bohol for the acquisition and installation of a pump for the agricultural institute, and has promised besides to donate 20 hectares of land.

The site chosen for the buildings is in the barrio of Cogon, which is about 2½ kilometers from the center of the town and is about 3 hectares in area.

The site chosen for the agricultural college is in the barrio of Taloto, about 4 kilometers from the town, and measures approximately 18 hectares.

#### PUBLIC WORKS.

Owing to the fact that the provincial board had to get the funds together to attend to the construction of permanent bridges at Abatan and Moalong, it was impossible during the past fiscal year to undertake any other public works excepting the necessary repairs of bridges in the jurisdiction of Calape, Dausi, and Loay.

Aside from the bridges at Abatan and Moalong, the construction of which is considered most urgent, the welfare and prosperity of the province demand the carrying out of other public works of no less importance to the development of its agriculture, commerce, and industry, which are the opening of the road from Loboc to Ubay, passing through the interior of the province, where there are large tracts of land in the most favorable conditions for cultivation and where the small and insignificant local industries are unable to advance for the want of highways of communication to give an outlet to their products, much to the detriment of the people who are engaged in them in a small way.

#### COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

If there has been any change in the commerce and industry of the province during the year covered by this report over the preceding period, it doubtless consists in conditions being more unfavorable, owing to the infinity of contributory causes, among which may be cited the want of highways of communication, the drought suffered by the province for a period of nine months, and the monetary crisis brought on by the change in currency. This last cause is easily explained when consideration is had of the fact that the moneyed class in the province, believing that their money would suffer a very great depreciation in value upon being exchanged for the new currency, preferred to withdraw it from circulation.

Women weavers of sinamay have been obliged to dispose of their products during this period of scarcity at half price as compared to normal times.

What is true of sinamay can be said of all the other industrial products of the province, too.

#### AGRICULTURE.

The absence of highways of communication crossing the island constitutes one of the most powerful causes of the deplorable and stationary condition of agriculture and has impeded the incorporation of agricultural companies for working the immense areas of tillable land, this fact having resulted in the withdrawal of capital from circulation.

To this deplorable state of affairs the drought and the lack of modern methods of cultivation have largely contributed.

The prolonged drought and famine that are scourging the province have compelled the producers of hemp to gather in this textile before its time.

In view, therefore, of the precarious situation of agriculture, it would be desirable for the Commission to suspend the land tax for a period of at least three years.

#### ECONOMIC CONDITION.

From an economic point of view the province is not in as prosperous situation as would be desired, considering that all of the principal sources of wealth give but little and the fatal consequences of this is felt by all classes of people in the province.

## FINANCIAL CONDITION.

The financial condition of the province is satisfactory, inasmuch as the provincial treasury has always had sufficient to pay its obligations and has, therefore, contracted no debts with the insular government, though it is not in shape to undertake any public works that the development of the province requires.

## PORT.

In my last report I thought it advisable to suggest the opening of the isthmus uniting the island of Panglao and that of Bohol, which obstructs free passage of the channel between Tagbilaran and Panglao, and that the said channel be made and declared a port.

The opening up and improvement of the channel was suggested because of the exceptionally good conditions of security that it offers to vessels, both sail and steam, as a haven that, as a result of its geographical location, is protected from wind and tempest.

Experience has demonstrated that the necessity to which vessels are put of going around the west coast of the island of Panglao, besides occasioning a considerable loss of time, places them constantly at the mercy of the fury of the wind and of the current that on more than one occasion have wrecked them on the coral reefs.

The opening of the channel and its improvement as a port would give these vessels a place of refuge from storms and baguios, would expedite navigation and save many and serious dangers, and would finally confer a lasting benefit upon the merchant marine of this part of the Archipelago.

Vessels plying in these parts would prefer, for the reasons above given, to go through the channel even if they had to pay a toll of considerable value, as such toll could never be as expensive to them as the loss of time that they would otherwise suffer.

I respectfully reiterate my suggestion on this matter contained in last year's report, and would state that the cost of the work is estimated at \$5,000 and that it is thought that it could be finished in less than one year.

## RECOMMENDATIONS.

The attention of the government is respectfully called to the deficiencies noted in the present organization of the justice of the peace courts of the province and to the conditions of fitness and capacity of the persons at present holding said offices. It can be stated without fear of being mistaken that the administration of justice in the justice of the peace courts of the province has been, and is, little less than arbitrary, not through malice or bad faith of the persons called upon by law to take charge of so sacred a mission, but because they are wanting in the necessary education and in the legal knowledge indispensable for an upright and proper administration of justice. For this reason the justices' courts, called upon by the character of the trust they hold to fill one of the greatest necessities of the existence of a people, frequently injure, through their ignorance of the law, the most sacred rights which they should safeguard and guarantee.

It would therefore be advisable to divide the province of Bohol into four districts, presided over by a justice of the peace who shall have the qualifications of a lawyer.

The provincial board is of the opinion that the opening of the road from Loboc to Ubay, passing through the pueblos of Sevilla, Bilar, Carmen, and Sierra-Bullones, is greatly needed as an effective measure in overcoming the results of the present economic crisis and one which would be of incalculable benefit to the future of the province, for the reason that the carrying out of this work would provide means of subsistence to the poor people of the province, would avoid its becoming depopulated through continual emigration of its inhabitants urged by lack of work in these hard times, and also impede the reappearance of brigandage and improve the present unsatisfactory condition of agriculture, commerce, and industry.

In order that the effects sought by Act No. 926 may be carried out, and in order that the province of Bohol may obtain the greatest possible benefit from the operation of the said law, and to the end that its highly liberal spirit may be felt in a manner the most expeditious and easy, it is respectfully suggested that Act No. 426, entitled the land registration law, be amended in the sense of shortening the procedure and reducing the excessive fees paid for the filing of applications and the registration of titles, in order that annoyances and considerable expenditures may be avoided, inasmuch as the small land owners are unable to put up with them owing to their property bringing in almost no returns.

Respectfully submitted.

SALUSTIANO BORJA,  
*Governor Province of Bohol.*

The GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

## REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF BULACÁN.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, PROVINCE OF BULACÁN,  
*Malolos, July 15, 1905.*

SIR: The present annual report of the province of Bulacan for the fiscal year 1904-5 does not contain much news, and I have the honor to render the same in the following paragraphs:

## GENERAL CONDITION OF THE PROVINCE.

For the province of Bulacan the year passed in absolute tranquillity, in enviable peace, without anxiety or fear; it has not worried over the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus in the southern provinces or the news of the presence or passage of robber bands in the mountains of Norzagaray, Angat, and San Miguel, which indicates great confidence in the stability of the peace which it enjoys.

However, it was greatly preoccupied by the internal-revenue law, especially the municipalities of Malolos, Paombong, and Hagonoy, which are nipa-growing localities, and whose inhabitants believed that the enactment of said law meant the loss of their products. In fact the consequence did not delay in showing itself upon the enactment of the aforesaid law; the manufacturers of alcohol shut down their plants.

From that time until the distilleries were reopened the crop of tuba was at its last period, and naturally the price of this product was likewise at the mercy of the distillers, to whose pleasure and demands the nipa growers and their poor maninguiteros had to conform in order not to lose the entire crop.

Thousands of families were plunged into the most afflictive poverty, because this loss was not only felt by the owners of the nipa plantations, but also by the poor maninguiteros who depended for support entirely upon the products of the tuba.

In view of these losses many of the maninguiteros, considering that the low price now paid for tuba by the distillers does not compensate them for the time and work spent in attending to the nipa plantations, and seeing that this state of affairs is going to continue, have abandoned the land intrusted to them in order to engage in some other kind of work. The owners of the nipa plantations, on the other hand, are at present in a very bad situation, and many of them have been declared delinquent in the payment of the land tax.

Notwithstanding the difficult situation in which the pueblos of Paombong and Hagonoy—where 90 and 75 per cent of the inhabitants, respectively, are living off the proceeds of tuba—have been placed, order has not been disturbed in the least, and they have confided in the government for a solution of their difficulties. It is to be hoped that the present harvest will be better and that they will succeed in making up for the losses sustained by them.

There is no room for doubt that the pueblos of the province of Bulacan are every day giving new evidence of their certainly praiseworthy good sense in complying with the laws and municipal ordinances, struggling against everything which obstructs their progress, and making any sacrifice in order to maintain order, a disturbance of which they are fully convinced will mean a step backward in the progress along all lines.

If Bulacan continues thus in its work its political and social regeneration will soon become an accomplished fact. The pueblos are unanimous in their endeavor to study their smallest needs in order to provide for them and to introduce all improvements looking to their prosperity and welfare, as for instance the construction of municipal buildings, a government building and public schools, and the construction and repair of wagon roads, streets, and bridges. In one word, the pueblos are reorganizing and have more life and vigor now.

The province has been able to erect a building in which all the offices of the provincial government have been installed. This building has been constructed on land acquired by the province and is furnished with all the modern improvements, and the offices are all provided with furniture and fixtures which leave nothing to be desired. At the present time bids have been advertised for to construct the high school building of this province, and plans are being made for the construction of a provincial jail.

Lastly, the municipal governments are operating in a satisfactory manner and the members thereof compete with each other in working for the welfare of the pueblo represented by them.

## EDUCATION.

There is no doubt but that this year public education in this province has progressed more rapidly than ever before, as is proven by the data furnished by the division superintendent of schools and by the reports of the municipal councils.

I congratulate myself upon being able to describe in this report the enthusiasm and love for education shown by the people of this province. In the pueblos of the third class 10 or 14 teachers are not sufficient to run the schools, and the number of pupils enrolled throughout the province amounts to 19,511.

Many of the municipalities already have schoolhouses, others are building them, and still others are planning their construction.

Praise is due to the division superintendent of schools, Mr. H. A. Bordner, for the zeal and activity displayed by him on behalf of education in this province, in which work he is aided by the municipal councils.

The pueblos are satisfied with the conduct and deportment of the teachers, American as well as native, and are highly pleased with the progress in education.

I annex hereto a statement furnished by the superintendent for your consideration.

#### AGRICULTURE.

The year has been a happy one for agriculture, as it has not suffered from any calamity, but the crops have not been abundant. This is explained by the want of care in the performance of agricultural labors, for which the farmer can not be entirely blamed, as, lacking carabao, he has to go over the ground hurriedly if he wants to cultivate more land; however, the pueblos have a sufficient stock of rice on hand to do for the inhabitants until the next crop.

I believe that we shall see large tracts of lands uncultivated for a long time to come, and agricultural conditions in this province will not improve until we have a sufficient number of cattle or until we shall see animal power replaced by agricultural machinery, such as steam plows. But to acquire either it takes money, and not little of it, something which the proprietors of the land unfortunately do not possess at present, who are satisfied to harvest enough to pay their taxes and attend to the necessities of life.

For this reason I have taken the liberty to represent in one of my previous reports the necessity of establishing agricultural banks, either private or government institutions, to which the landowners can appeal for their agricultural necessities, and now, more than ever before, is felt the need of an agricultural bank in this province to place on a new basis agriculture, the sole source of its wealth.

With the same end in view I take the liberty to repeat my recommendation, contained in last year's report, concerning the construction of irrigation ditches, which would be a benefit to agriculture. The establishment of agricultural banks will cause agriculture to flourish, but without them it will continue to languish, notwithstanding the fertility of the soil, in view of the lack of cattle and of the superficial work done as stated in this chapter, to say nothing of the crude methods still used by the farmers in tilling their fields.

There has been more sugar cane harvested this year than last and each year the fields planted to sugar will be reanimated, but their annual development will be relatively insignificant for the causes above set forth.

#### TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

I can say little or nothing in this chapter, because no change has been noted during this year, except that several of the distilleries shut down and went out of business owing to a lack of demand for their product.

As to industry, and especially the manufacture of textiles of silk, pifa, and jusi, of hats, and cigar cases of bamboo, etc., no development has been noted during the year.

Considerable movement has been noted in the rice-hulling mills during the year, and notwithstanding the enactment of the internal-revenue law it has been observed that the cigar and cigarette factories in this province have continued operating without any change, and that the consumption of said articles has been the same as in previous years, in spite of increased prices.

#### FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE PROVINCE.

Though the treasury of this province has suffered a decrease in its receipts on account of the enactment of the internal-revenue law, yet it has been successful in paying all its obligations without having to borrow, there even being a balance on hand.

This pleasing financial condition of the province demonstrates the intelligence, zeal, and interest displayed by the worthy treasurer, Mr. Richard W. Goodhart, who knows how to push the work of collecting the taxes as well as how to economize and make the proper use of the money of the province, whose sincere gratitude he has earned.

The financial condition of the municipalities of this province is also satisfactory, and I may venture to say that their estimates for the year 1905 will be covered, although their revenues have likewise been decreased by the enactment of the internal-revenue law.

I have the honor to annex a statement of the finances of this province for your better understanding.

## PUBLIC WORKS.

During the year just past the province has completed the construction of the provincial government building, in which, as has already been stated in the first part of this report, all the offices of the government are installed.

Repair work has also been carried on on several roads and bridges—as, for instance, on the wagon roads from Malolos to Hagonoy and from Hagonoy to Bulacan, which are highways of great importance. Of the latter a small portion is still unfinished.

I shall not conclude this section without mentioning that several bridges recently constructed on the wagon road from the provincial capital to Hagonoy have fallen and others are about to fall. This lack of resistance is due to the timber used, which is Oregon pine, it having been noted that the same resists the water very little.

I annex a report by the acting provincial supervisor.

## PUBLIC HEALTH.

During the year the public health of the province has not suffered the least change from any epidemic disease, although isolated cases of smallpox of a very mild character have appeared in several pueblos, but have not spread, thanks to the measures taken by the sanitary authorities.

The sanitation of the pueblos is satisfactory, indicating that the pueblos are becoming acquainted with their duties in this respect and with the benefits which hygiene and sanitation bring.

The municipal boards of health, under the strict supervision of the provincial board of health, and seconded by the councils, take interest in everything concerning the sanitation of their pueblos, and the municipal ordinances regarding sanitation are being enforced.

## PUBLIC ORDER.

During the year public order did not suffer the least disturbance, as I have already stated when speaking of the general condition of the province.

The most absolute tranquillity reigned in the pueblos of this province, which have given and are giving proofs of their sincere loyalty toward the constituted government.

As news in this respect there is to be mentioned for this year the death of the notorious chief Samson, who was killed in the mountains of the former municipality of San José by an agent of this provincial government, the Aeta Zame; likewise the encounter between my volunteers and Villafuerte's robber band on Mount Bubulo, in the municipality of San Miguel, which resulted in the killing of 1, the wounding of 1, and the capture of 3, among the latter Capt. Andrés Lázaro, who was in command.

The spirit of the province is excellent, upon which I congratulate myself.

## RECOMMENDATION.

Since the internal-revenue law became effective and took the place of the industrial tax, the province and the municipalities have suffered a great loss in their receipts, as I have already stated in speaking of the financial condition. The total loss amounts to ₱30,000, of which ₱19,000 are of the province and ₱11,000 of the municipalities.

The aforesaid sums represent great improvements for the province and for the municipalities, which can not but deplore such enormous losses to their revenues. As representative of this province I can not but speak of this matter and lay the same before your honor, with the respectful recommendation that in order to cover this loss of revenue the internal-revenue law be amended in the sense that the 10 and 15 per centum now given to the province and the municipalities by said law be changed to 15 and 22½ per centum respectively.

Respectfully submitted.

PABLO TESON,  
*Governor Province of Bulacán.*

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

*Report of the acting provincial supervisor.*

At the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, the following public works were in process of construction, viz: The Hagonoy drawbridge, the provincial government building, the provincial government stable, and the improvement of the provincial grounds.

A contract had been let for the construction of an electric-light plant for ₱6,313.90, but work had not been commenced.

The Hagonoy drawbridge had progressed to the point where the two trestle approaches were almost completed and most of the framing of the timbers for the draw span. Also the center pier had been constructed and the rack for turning gear and turntable in place.

During the heavy storm in the month of July, 1904, a great portion of the earth under the base of the pier washed out, and in the early part of August the pier showed a very marked list upstream. Work was therefore suspended on the bridge pending a thorough testing of the safety of the center pier. The provincial board would not approve the continuance of the work until it was thoroughly demonstrated the pier was secure from further settling.

The pier continued to settle, and the matter was referred to the consulting engineer to the Commission who in January sent engineers from the bureau of engineering to make a complete examination and report.

While these engineers were engaged on this work the pier failed, turning over downstream. An examination of the piles in this pier, which were of Oregon pine, showed that they had been completely eaten up by the teredo.

The river bottom at this bridge site appears to be a mixture of soft black mud and sand for at least 15 feet in depth, and this was evidently not removed before constructing the pier.

My opinion on this matter is that during the high water, at which time the current of the river was very swift, this soft matter was washed out from under the concrete and the piles exposed to the ravages of the teredo. With about 90 tons of concrete resting upon them, it is small wonder that the weakened piles failed.

This office has not yet received a copy of the report of the engineers who made the examination of this work, which is now in the hands of the bureau of engineering.

The citizens of Hagonoy have made several urgent petitions for the completion of this work, but there are not enough funds remaining to do so. The provincial board has forwarded these petitions to the honorable Philippine Commission, requesting that same be completed with insular funds.

At the beginning of the fiscal year 1905 the provincial government building was about one-third completed. The contract for this work was completed in November, and the building was occupied by the provincial government December 1, 1904. It has, I believe, the distinction of being the first provincial government building erected since the American occupation and provides the provincial government with commodious, well-ventilated offices.

The building is one-story high, has a frontage of 120 feet, and is 110 feet deep. There is in addition a 6-foot colonnade on all sides of the building and two inner courts, 18 by 38 feet each, which give light and ventilation to the interior corridors.

The ceiling is 16 feet 6 inches high, and all offices have louvres just below the ceiling, thus providing ample ventilation. The building is equipped with modern toilet rooms and plumbing, insuring perfect sanitary conditions.

The framing and sheathing of the building is of Oregon pine, the foundation being of stone masonry.

Ample ventilation has been provided for between the ceiling and galvanized-iron roof to prevent condensation.

To provide water for the building a well 4 by 8 feet and 20 feet deep was dug, cased with 2-inch lumber. A 12-foot windmill, mounted on a 40-foot tower, raises the water to an 8,000-gallon red-wood tank, supported by a 21-foot tower. This tank delivers the water under a strong pressure through cast-iron pipe to the office building and stable.

The amount of the original contract for this building was ₱36,075 Philippine currency. Three supplemental contracts, amounting to ₱1,860 for extras, such as septic vault, office fixtures, furniture, etc., brought the cost up to ₱37,935.

This did not include the water system, which was not let to contract but constructed by this office.

The framing of the provincial stable was almost completed at the beginning of the fiscal year, the work being completed in the early part of the year. The building is built in a T shape of Oregon pine throughout, with a galvanized-iron roof. A 6-inch floor of concrete was laid in the stable and a 2-inch plank floor in all stalls, the same being raised 3 inches above the concrete to admit of flushing out with water.

The stable is provided with thorough drainage and ventilation and provides a sanitary shelter for the provincial stock. In the same building is quarters for the cocheros and teamsters employed by the province, a storeroom for tools and supplies used on public works, and in one part is located the provincial electric light and power plant.

The work on the electric-light plant contract was commenced in July, and the interior wiring installed while the government building was under construction. The interior wiring is all concealed work and a good mechanical job. The machinery installed is of good standard make and quality. The work has been greatly delayed by the contractor, owing to difference of opinion as to the requirements of the specifications of the contract.

These specifications are very unusual and incomplete, no wire sizes being specified nor diagram of wire circuits nor plans for engine foundation being given, thus permitting the contractor to use his own judgment as to what is required regardless of the opinion of the government agent. Two clauses of the specifications, which though very unusual, nevertheless protect the government, and putting the responsibility on the contractor by specifying the maximum line loss of potential which will be allowed and requiring absence of vibration in engine foundation.

At the official test of the plant it was found that the contractor had failed to comply with these two requirements, and he was therefore directed to make such changes as was deemed necessary to remedy these defects.

He has declined to comply with these directions and has appealed to the honorable, the governor-general, from the decision of the provincial board in this matter. The matter has not been yet decided, and although he has greatly exceeded his contract time there is no clause in the contract providing for a penalty for same.

Work was commenced in September on the construction of the Malolos-Bulacan road.

This was a bad time of the year in which to begin such work, the heavy rains making it more expensive.

The provincial board decided, however, after communicating with the honorable Philippine Commission, to have the work commence so as to provide work for those persons who were thrown out of work by the closing of the distilleries and who claimed to be starving.

The work was done under great difficulties, as the ground was saturated with water and it was almost impossible to make a foundation; and no stone was available. The expedient of mixing sand with the clay soil of the road was resorted to with great success, the sand being obtainable from the river near by, and after first shoveling out the soft mud, sometimes to a depth of 4 feet to a fairly firm ground, filling the hole with alternate layers of sand and clay.

In some places the roadway was entirely covered with water, and it was necessary to construct dikes on either side and bail out the water from between before any fill could be made.

The road was graded for a distance of 5 miles, the grade being raised from 18 inches to 3 and 4 feet, and ditches dug on either side draining the storm water to the river.

The road passes through a district whose soil is a heavy clay, which gets very soft and sticky during the rainy season, and so a 3-inch layer of sand was spread over the road and rolled into the clay with a 6-ton roller, thus giving a surface which would not be sticky and would better turn the water.

On top of this was spread 4 inches of gravel and the same rolled down firmly.

The gravel was purchased by contract and delivered on the river bank. The road has been graveled for about half its length, the work ceasing for lack of funds.

Part of the material for filling was obtained from old earthworks erected during the insurrection.

The heavy rains in July greatly damaged the Malolos-Hagonoy road, so that same had to be repaired for its entire length. Portions of it aggregating three-fourths of a mile had to be entirely reconstructed, being washed out to a depth from 2 to 4 feet. The surrounding country being submerged, the only material available to use on this work was that obtained in bancas from the rice dikes.

The work of improvement of provincial grounds has consisted mainly in building roads and planting shade trees. These trees are growing very rapidly, and in two years more should afford considerable shade.

Two bridges on the Malolos-Hagonoy road failed during the past year and ferries have been installed in their stead. These were pile trestle bridges and built of Oregon pine. This material gives very poor results in bridge building in this country, seemingly marked for attack by the teredo and white ant. I have examined timbers which to all outward appearances were perfectly sound and found that the heart of the timber was completely eaten away, only a shell remaining.



These bridges were always too light for the live loads to which they were subjected. These bridges were built during the calendar year 1902, and the life of same was only about two years.

This result has confirmed me in the belief that this type of bridge is a poor investment in this country. The tendency seems to have been to build for to-day, with little thought for to-morrow. A good lesson may be learned along these lines from Spain, who built bridges in this country to stay. The masonry bridge at Meycauayan, this province, erected in the eighteenth century and in excellent condition to-day, is an example.

Three wooden culverts in this province failed during the year after one year of service. They were replaced by stone arches and five new culverts built of cement pipe.

The history of the bridges in this province leads me to believe and recommend that in the future bridges be planned with the idea of permanency and of strength calculated to withstand the increased traffic of coming years, and to this end only stone masonry, concrete, or steel bridges should be erected.

Not so many bridges could be erected in the same period for lack of funds, but also not so much would be expended for repairs and there would be less failures and rebuilding.

Respectfully submitted.

ARTHUR J. BEATTIE,  
*Acting Supervisor, Province of Bulacán, P. I.*

The PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR OF BULAGÁN,  
*Malolos, P. I.*

*Report of the treasurer for the fiscal year 1905.*

DEBITS.

	Philippine currency.	Local currency.
Balance on hand, provincial and municipal, July 1, 1904.....	P78,566.83	<i>Pya.</i> 326.86
Land tax:		
Provincial.....	69,057.71	622.61
Municipal.....	75,741.86	668.74
Registry of property.....	278.09	.....
Miscellaneous provincial revenue.....	7,934.61	6.10
Joint provincial and municipal taxes:		
Industrial.....	21,666.83	551.72
Internal-revenue cedula.....	39,241.00	.....
Cedula.....	11,004.91	714.42
Stamp.....	913.11	41.24
Cart.....	238.84	9.16
	78,064.69	1,316.58
Internal revenue, municipal.....	2,185.00	.....
Miscellaneous municipal taxes.....	43,568.07	3,919.90
Cattle stamps.....	11,761.00	298.10
	57,514.07	4,218.00
Total.....	357,157.86	7,158.83
Receipts from insular treasury by warrant:		
Internal revenue refunded.....	16,798.43	.....
Forestry taxes refunded.....	1,670.94	.....
Congressional relief fund.....	10,000.00	.....
Loans.....	15,000.00	.....
Appropriations for general expenses.....	.....	.....
Loans to municipalities repaid.....	980.36	.....
Exchanges of currencies.....	60,725.13	67,662.04
Total.....	482,282.72	74,820.87

*Report of the treasurer for the fiscal year 1905—Continued.*

## CREDITS.

	Philippine currency.	Local currency.
<b>Expenditures for provincial purposes, general:</b>		<i>Pys.</i>
Salaries of officials .....	₱18,199.68	
Clerks and permanent employees .....	30,484.44	
Provincial grounds and buildings .....	38,127.68	
Provincial school grounds and buildings .....		
Furniture and office supplies .....	16,559.16	
Miscellaneous .....	17,941.84	
	121,262.80	
<b>Expenditures for roads and bridges:</b>		
Salaries and wages, temporary foremen and laborers .....	24,683.81	
Materials and transportation of same .....	6,979.65	
Tools and implements .....	6,282.65	
	37,946.11	
<b>Loans repaid .....</b>		
Loans to municipalities .....		
Exchanges of currencies .....	59,268.40	69,275.90
Miscellaneous transfer to miscellaneous account, Congressional relief fund .....	71.66	
Transferred to municipalities .....	179,805.01	5,544.97
Balance on hand, provincial and municipal, June 30, 1904 .....	63,929.24	
<b>Total credits .....</b>	462,282.72	74,820.87

## EXCHANGES.

<b>Paid in exchange:</b>		<i>Pys.</i>
To insular treasury .....	₱3.12	69,275.90
To municipalities .....	59,268.28	
Insular government miscellaneous (548 pounds 10 ounces) .....	201,861.53	233,997.26
<b>Total (548 pounds 10 ounces) .....</b>	261,119.93	303,273.16
<b>Received in exchange:</b>		
From insular treasury .....	60,725.13	3.43
From municipalities .....		67,658.61
Miscellaneous insular government (557 pounds 7 ounces) .....	206,000.00	235,181.24
<b>Total (557 pounds 7 ounces) .....</b>	266,725.13	302,843.28

## SUMMARY.

<b>PROVINCIAL REVENUES.</b>		
Balance on hand July 1, 1904 .....	₱73,566.83	<i>Pys.</i> 826.85
Received from all sources during the year .....	202,813.37	68,949.05
Disbursed .....	218,548.47	69,275.90
Balance on hand June 30, 1905 .....	57,831.73	
<b>MUNICIPAL REVENUES.</b>		
Balance due municipalities July 1, 1903 .....		
Municipal revenues collected .....	185,902.52	5,544.97
Municipal funds transferred .....	179,805.01	5,544.97
Balance due municipalities June 30, 1904 .....	6,097.51	

*Report of the treasurer for the fiscal year 1905—Continued.*

## COST OF COLLECTIONS.

Municipalities.	Collection.				Salary.		Per cent.
	Municipal.		Provincial and municipal.		Municipal.	Provincial.	
	Philippine currency.	Local currency.	Philippine currency.	Local currency.	Philippine currency.	Philippine currency.	
		<i>Pfs.</i>		<i>Pfs.</i>			
1. Angat .....	₱1,711.06	22.61	₱6,521.99	118.06	₱400.00	₱200.00	.....
2. Bulacán .....	2,626.79	875.18	31,890.66	334.66	400.00	200.00	.0008
3. Balluag .....	9,671.85	864.01	34,387.79	423.73	800.00	200.00	.0022
4. Bocaue .....	3,188.19	210.84	11,756.15	2.75	400.00	200.00	.0017
5. Calumpit .....	5,985.73	1,473.23	9,042.59	469.13	400.00	200.00	.0021
6. Hagonoy .....	3,290.18	12.18	15,355.87	58.10	600.00	120.00	.0007
7. Malolos .....	10,910.75	181.77	23,388.50	85.68	800.00	400.00	.0017
8. Meycauayan .....	3,990.75	339.45	13,363.73	51.23	400.00	200.00	.0014
9. Polo .....	3,643.26	832.69	14,572.59	369.33	400.00	200.00	.0013
10. Paombong .....	1,814.70	35.12	4,733.11	135.34	300.00	180.00	.0036
11. Quingua .....	3,415.04	148.82	15,122.07	41.13	400.00	200.00	.0013
12. San Miguel .....	4,978.35	200.00	41,085.32	518.67	600.00	120.00	.0003
13. Santa Maria .....	2,337.29	22.65	6,644.26	5.18	300.00	180.00	.0026
Total .....	57,514.07	4,218.00	217,864.53	2,607.88	6,200.00	2,800.00	.....

*Report of municipal balances for the month of June, 1905.*

Municipality.	General fund balance on hand.	School fund balance on hand.	Municipality.	General fund balance on hand.	School fund balance on hand.
1. Angat .....	₱1,442.32	₱2,280.40	9. Polo .....	₱1,580.72	₱2,699.77
2. Balluag .....	8,654.02	8,621.97	10. Paombong .....	1,243.67	352.45
3. Bulacán .....	2,640.66	7,625.13	11. Quingua .....	4,669.02	2,309.21
4. Bocaue .....	2,678.98	2,408.17	12. Santa Maria .....	1,603.22	1,485.46
5. Calumpit .....	1,653.95	2,041.89	13. San Miguel .....	8,124.43	9,354.73
6. Hagonoy .....	5,664.39	4,680.27			
7. Malolos .....	4,598.32	5,277.72	Total .....	47,122.08	54,491.98
8. Meycauayan .....	2,673.43	5,404.81			

*Enrollment for the school year 1904 and 1905.*

Angat .....	629	Paombong .....	816
Balluag .....	2,398	Polo .....	1,626
Bocaue .....	1,352	Quingua .....	1,263
Bulacán .....	1,784	Santa Maria .....	480
Calumpit .....	1,973	San Miguel .....	3,016
Hagonoy .....	796	High school .....	290
Malolos .....	2,228		
Meycauayan .....	852	Total .....	12,511

*Number of schools, 1904 and 1905.*

Angat .....	4	Paombong .....	3
Balluag .....	17	Polo .....	9
Bocaue .....	8	Quingua .....	9
Bulacán .....	14	Santa Maria .....	2
Calumpit .....	10	San Miguel .....	21
Hagonoy .....	4	High school .....	1
Malolos .....	14		
Meycauayan .....	5	Total .....	124

*Number of teachers, 1904 and 1905.*

	Male.	Female.	Total.
American .....	15	10	25
Insular .....	7	4	11
Municipal .....	87	50	137
Total .....	109	64	173

*Attendance statistics.*

	Children that should attend daily.	Children that did attend in 1904 and 1905.		Children that should attend daily.	Children that did attend in 1904 and 1905.
Angat.....	675	527	Meycauayan.....	740	490
Baliuag.....	1,650	1,673	Paombong.....	475	387
Bocaue.....	915	768	Polo.....	905	697
Bulacán.....	870	971	Quingua.....	940	559
Calumpit.....	775	904	Santa Maria.....	680	234
Hagonoy.....	1,185	241	San Miguel.....	1,125	1,556
Malolos.....	1,506	1,070	High school.....	250	206

*Percentage of attendance.*

	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Average.
Angat.....	77	48	78	84	71	90	90	70	76	<i>Per ct.</i> 77
Baliuag.....	91	88	85	90	89	80	83	84	89	86
Bocaue.....	80	83	83	84	89	84	63	76	79	+80
Bulacán.....	86	83	80	80	78	79	80	84	85	82
Calumpit.....	78	74	80	74	76	69	82	68	64	72
Hagonoy.....	80	81	83	80	81	76	74	85	78	-80
Malolos.....	89	85	89	88	82	75	71	79	83	81
Meycauayan.....	78	81	80	75	78	72	64	72	70	-75
Paombong.....	82	77	89	69	68	66	69	81	77	+75
Polo.....	83	73	70	73	74	64	54	72	69	70
Quingua.....	82	85	77	75	70	69	50	63	74	71
Santa Maria.....	87	80	81	84	55	84	89	88	84	84
San Miguel.....	85	75	76	83	74	74	66	67	71	+74

## REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF CAGAYÁN.

[Translation.]

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, PROVINCE OF CAGAYÁN,  
*Tuguegarao, July 24, 1905.*

SIR: In accordance with the provisions of Act No. 1044 I have the honor, respectfully, to submit to you the following annual report, which will treat of the political conditions, administration, and progress of the provincial government, commerce and highways of communication, industry and financial state of the province; and to complete the information I have thought it advisable to say something relative to education, health, and sanitation, and of other things pertinent to this matter.

## POLITICAL CONDITION.

If the inhabitants of this province could pride themselves on anything it would be of their unspeakable love for peace, good order, and labor; of their unbreakable adhesion and respect to the constituted government, qualifications all that would furnish the governor of the province propitious opportunity to demonstrate and develop the initiative of the people, were it not for the obstacles that are wont to oppose the good desires of a ruler.

Proof of what I have just stated is the fact that recently I have been able to partially put a stop by good counsel to machinations that were set in motion to depose persons elected to office, I having held conferences in the pueblos visited by me, and made the people see the advantages of peace and harmony and the duty they have of helping instead of hindering the administration of elected officers who are endeavoring to improve the pueblos.

It has been seen that they have at length reflected and understood the importance of my suggestions, as the last elections ended satisfactorily, the few protests filed being justified. These protests were immediately attended to by the provincial board and resolutions adopted in accordance with the true dictates of equity and justice.

Owing to the activity displayed by the constabulary, with whose officers I have always conferred, and to the efficiency of the assistance of the municipal authorities,

the theft of work animals that constituted a veritable plague to agriculture, can be said to have diminished to a remarkable extent in this province. Many of the cattle thieves have been sentenced by the court of first instance and imprisoned to serve out their time. The only thing wanting now is that their petitions for pardon when presented be denied.

The gambling houses formerly running in this province, and that were the occasion of so much talk at one time, have been closed down and orders have been issued to actively prosecute gambling. I believe that though it has not been completely exterminated, it has diminished and is no longer carried on with the consent of the authorities.

#### ADMINISTRATION AND PROGRESS OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.

The practical results obtained by the provincial administration have been satisfactory and show that the people are acquiring a knowledge of the nature of the government and that they are helping with this knowledge in complying with their duties and exercising the rights of citizenship, these results giving rise to the hope of the advent of greater autonomy in the sphere of government and administration if the people continue to advance with firm step along the path that they have chosen.

The inhabitants of this province are upright in the performance of their duties, helping to carry the burdens of the state without opposing obstacles, lending their assistance voluntarily and gratuitously in the construction of works of common and general interest, suggesting new things in municipal administration, and obeying resolutions adopted for the common good, and have at length arrived at the knowledge of the advantages of the guarantees of the security of their persons and property afforded them by existing legislation, and having this knowledge the inhabitants do their duty in assisting in the administration of justice.

The consequence of this condition of the inhabitants is the normal and progressive operation of municipal governments, which to the present time have, as a general rule, operated within the knowledge of the limits of their restricted autonomy, without causing friction with other entities, and have applied their revenues to adequate ends under an honest and intelligent administration.

Being under the constant inspection of the provincial board and having its advice whenever solicited, considering the frequent communication between the governor and the municipal officials for the purpose of instructing them when necessary, as well as to maintain in them the spirit of emulation, it is not too much to venture the assertion that the institutions existing by virtue of the municipal government are gradually being placed upon a firmer basis.

#### COMMERCE.

The principal source of wealth and revenues of the province is in tobacco, from which business nearly all of the pueblos derive profit, even where the plant is not cultivated, as, for example, the pueblos of Gattaran and Lal-loc, because they supply the packing and rattan needed for this article to others producing tobacco. It is a benefit to Aparri, inasmuch as it supplies the boats necessary for its transportation, and to other pueblos in that brokers in this commodity come from different parts; and yet this product is to-day dead and has brought ruin to the pueblos where it is produced and to the province in general.

Several contributory causes have brought this about:

The lack of markets where this product could find an outlet is unanimously pointed out as a capital cause, and this is due in turn to the high customs duties.

Apropos of this cause, if it should happen that importation of tobacco should be restricted in Spain and Germany, the principal markets for our tobacco up to now; if these markets should, as it now appears that they will, close their doors against it or reduce their orders, and there were no means of substituting them—that is, of finding other markets, such, for example, as our present sovereign country, America—it can be taken for granted that tobacco will surely become a very secondary product.

Another contributory cause of the evil from which the tobacco business suffers is the internal-revenue tax that, excessively increasing the expense of production, makes it impossible for our tobacco to compete with that of other countries. Formerly the Spanish Government favored the introduction of Cuban and Philippine tobacco in Spain, and even went so far as to prohibit the planting of tobacco in the latter nation, but with the change of sovereignty we at once lost the protection extended to us by Spain.

I have always preached to the pueblos not to lose faith and confidence in that the American Government will know how to remedy the apparent and transitory harm caused by the change of sovereignty and will also study the manner of abolishing, or at least reducing, the internal-revenue tax on manufactured tobacco, whose ruinous consequences are felt by the planters themselves. All of the inhabitants of this province live in this hope.

Another business that in time will be of the greatest importance is the rice business. The pueblos that cultivate it are Lal-loc, Camalaniugan, and Aparri on one side of the Cagayán River, and on the other side the districts of Santa Cruz, Sánchez-Mira, Abulug, and Clavería, which furnish the largest amount of rice to the upper pueblos, though dealers in this article encounter a thousand obstacles in its transportation.

I therefore again insist, honorable sir, upon the necessity of continuing with the work of opening the canal to unite the Linao River with that of Abulug, work which will cost the province scarcely anything, inasmuch as the inhabitants of Pamplona and Sánchez-Mira, convinced of the utility and benefit which would accrue to them therefrom, have agreed to help in this work.

One of the great advantages which the opening of the said canal would bring, specially to the pueblo of Sánchez-Mira, would be to facilitate the transportation of its forestry products, which it has in abundance, and rice, which it harvests on a very large scale and which would be greater than the other pueblos that I have just mentioned.

#### HIGHWAYS OF COMMUNICATION.

Communication in this province can be effected by river on barangayanes or steam launches and also by land.

Journeys by river could be comfortably made at all times in a steam launch if this province were to be provided with a dredge, the necessity of which is felt more especially during the dry season, when steamers from Aparri or Lal-loc can not travel beyond the lower part of the pueblo of Alcalá on account of their inability to pass a bend in the river where there is a sand bank. The same thing happens a little this side of the pueblo of Iguig, where, during the dry season, there are many shoals; these being the only places where steamers find an obstacle that could be avoided by having a dredge, as stated.

With regard to the communications by land, everything possible has been done to improve them in some manner. As a proof of this I cite that during the fiscal year 40 bridges were built, as may be seen from the annexed table. Four of these were built of masonry, and all of them were constructed with provincial funds under the direction of the supervisor, Mr. William E. Pearson.

Another fairly long bridge is being constructed, with provincial funds, too, over the Pangul, which is very famous for its floods and is in the district of Ytawes. This bridge will facilitate communication with the district mentioned, even in the rainy season.

Not until next month will the work on this bridge be finished; for this reason it is not mentioned in the table referred to.

Another iron bridge to be constructed in Aparri is not mentioned either, but by November it will have been set up according to the contract. Its net cost will be ₱10,800, which will be paid out of the funds of that municipality.

The majority of the balance of the bridges are constructed of timber of the first group, specially molave, all of the work having been directed by the supervisor of this province.

Some of the bridges have been built of timber of other classes, but the timber selected has been chosen with a view of substituting molave, which does not exist in some of the municipalities and which it would have been too expensive to bring from other points.

These 36 bridges have cost only ₱1,465, which were paid by the municipalities where constructed.

I can not resist the desire to record the activity and zeal displayed by the presidents and councillors of Sánchez-Mira, Pamplona, and Solana in the construction of the bridges erected by them. The first had to put up 10 bridges, one of them 306 feet long, that only cost ₱180, a part of which sum was given by the provincial treasury, the balance having been given gratuitously, the residents of Sánchez-Mira having voluntarily contributed with their work. The second put up 7 bridges, one of them 327 feet long, at a cost of only ₱600, a part of which sum was paid by the provincial treasury. The third constructed 6 bridges, at a cost of ₱450, and the president of this pueblo also suggested to all of the inhabitants of his municipality to

cooperate gratuitously and voluntarily in the opening of the road to the estero Pangul, where the masonry bridge that I have mentioned—that is nearly finished and was seen by Honorable Commissioner Worcester on the last trip made in this province—is nearly finished.

#### INDUSTRY.

Before the operation of the internal-revenue law many persons in the pueblos were engaged in the manufacture of cigars which they sold at retail, but I can not explain why for some time past many have left this industry, so that it is now difficult to find a bunch of poorly made cigars of this class.

The distilleries of the so-called "wines of the country," to which industry the inhabitants of the pueblos of Abulug and Pamplona have devoted themselves on a large scale as a result of the enactment of the internal-revenue law and owing, perhaps, to the erroneous interpretations given to its provisions relative to the industry by those called upon to enforce it, were at the beginning closed down, to the great detriment of the inhabitants of the said pueblos, many of whom have not yet paid their cedula and other taxes.

#### FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE PROVINCE.

Speaking of the general commerce and industry of this province, I have in general terms described the precarious and sad situation of the inhabitants and the poor prospect for the future, and if we add to this, honorable sir, the attitude of the commercial houses and of private parties engaged in the business of buying tobacco, in only buying small lots under a very strict classification—an attitude easily explained when it is taken into account that in Manila there are several thousands of quintals of tobacco in the warehouses that can find no markets abroad—a correct idea will be had of the terrible poverty threatening the people of this province.

This condition must necessarily affect the finances of the municipalities and of the province, and it can be stated, as a matter of fact, that many taxpayers will be unable to meet their obligations with the government this year in spite of the extension of time that has been granted for the payment of taxes. This is the first time that such a thing has happened in this province, the inhabitants of which have always been punctual in the payment of their taxes.

The following clearly demonstrates the financial condition of the provincial treasury: Balance on hand July 1, 1905, Mexican 26,478.97 and ₱177.37; expenses, ₱67,103.76; bridges, ₱21,998.31. During the past fiscal year, on the same day there was a balance on hand of ₱15,125.66 and 29,700.88 Mexican; expenses, ₱49,287.94 and 28,724.66 Mexican.

That is the present financial condition of the province, formerly flourishing, now somewhat discouraging owing to the influences of the causes already mentioned and the operation of the internal-revenue law, by which the municipalities and the province have lost many of their principal sources of revenue, such as the industria and forestry taxes.

#### EDUCATION.

There is no doubt whatever that the enthusiasm for education that has been in evidence since the establishment of civil government in this province has not flagged for one instant, but on the contrary, as may be seen from the annexed table, the attendance of young people of both sexes has increased at all centers of learning established in this capital and in all of the municipalities of the province; even in the most principal barrios have each one of the latter been provided with schools in order that the children living at a distance from the center of population may enjoy the benefits of education.

The table does not show several schoolhouses under construction in different municipalities of the province which are nearly finished.

#### HEALTH AND HYGIENE.

Speaking in general terms, health throughout the province is good in spite of the long drouth and heat prevailing during the year.

The average of mortality during the fiscal year was 24.26 per thousand, and of births 45.14 per thousand.

Smallpox has not made as many ravages as during former years.

## LOCUST PLAGUE.

During the year locusts have appeared in some pueblos of the province, but as the municipal presidents have been instructed as to what they should do, they immediately proceed to their extermination, reporting the results obtained by specifying the number of locusts killed.

## RINDERPEST.

A few cases have appeared in the provincial capital and in a barrio of the municipality of Baggao, but according to information of the district veterinarian the disease has been due more to the poor quality of water given to the cattle and to the heat and drouth which prevailed during the year than to anything else. All cattle afflicted were given attendance, and outside of the places mentioned no other cases of rinderpest have been recorded.

Respectfully submitted.

P. GUZMÁN,  
*Governor Province of Cagayan.*

The GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

*List of bridges built in Cagayan during the period from January 1 to June 30, 1905.*

Month.	Num- ber.	Size.	Road.	Cost.
		<i>Feet.</i>		
January .....	1	12 by 8	Iguig-Amulug .....	₱30.00
February .....	1	12 by 21	Pamplona .....	(b)
	1	12 by 9		
	1	12 by 9		
	1	12 by 6		
	1	12 by 39	Sánchez Mira-Pamplona .....	(b)
	1	12 by 9		
	1	12 by 45		
	1	12 by 69		
March .....	1	8 by 75	Tuguegarao-Iguig .....	25.00
April .....	1	12 by 306	Clavería-Sánchez Mira .....	180.00
	1	10 by 6	.....do .....	10.00
	1	10 by 8	.....do .....	40.00
	1	10 by 8	Aparri-Abulug .....	10.00
	1	10 by 5		
	1	10 by 5		
	1	10 by 16	Baggao-Amulung .....	100.00
	1	10 by 6		
	1	10 by 18		
May .....	2	a 8 by 35	Alcalá-Amulung .....	(b)
	1	12 by 15		
	1	12 by 35		
	1	12 by 27	Pamplona-Sánchez Mira .....	600.00
	1	12 by 62		
	1	12 by 120		
	1	12 by 80		
	1	12 by 38		
	1	12 by 34	Tuguegarao-Iguig .....	18,200.00
	1	12 by 97		
June .....	1	12 by 12	Solana-Tuao .....	20.00
	1	12 by 40	.....do .....	1,210.00
	1	12 by 36		
	1	12 by 21		
	1	12 by 30	Solana-Tuao .....	450.00
	1	12 by 21		
	1	12 by 30		
Total .....	40			20,875.00

a Each.

b No cost.



*Education statistics of the division of Cagayán.*

Pueblos.	Year.	Children enrolled.	Filipino teachers.	School-houses in each municipality.
Abulug .....	1901	70	.....	.....
	1902	315	2	.....
	1903	360	10	.....
	1904	591	10	1
	1906	719	10	1
Alcalá .....	1901	71	0	1
	1902	65	0	1
	1903	132	2	1
	1904	692	7	4
	1906	770	7	4
Amulung .....	1901	0	0	0
	1902	24	4	2
	1903	307	4	2
	1904	644	8	4
	1906	681	8	5
Aparri .....	1901	229	0	1
	1902	104	3	1
	1903	456	7	1
	1904	2,068	18	4
	1905	2,192	18	5
Baggao .....	1901	0	0	0
	1902	0	0	0
	1903	0	0	0
	1904	223	2	1
	1906	290	2	1
Camalaniugan .....	1901	0	0	1
	1902	255	3	1
	1903	81	1	1
	1904	338	3	1
	1906	377	3	1
Claveria .....	1901	456	0	1
	1902	277	0	1
	1903	189	4	1
	1904	345	2	1
	1906	371	2	2
Enrile .....	1901	163	0	0
	1902	100	2	0
	1903	172	1	0
	1904	152	2	1
	1906	159	2	2
Gattaran .....	1901	0	0	0
	1902	0	0	0
	1903	0	0	0
	1904	143	1	1
	1906	146	1	1
Iguig .....	1901	0	0	2
	1902	114	1	2
	1903	249	4	2
	1904	290	6	2
	1906	292	6	3
Lallo .....	1901	0	0	1
	1902	160	2	1
	1903	202	3	1
	1904	250	4	1
	1906	235	4	2
Mauanan .....	1901	0	0	0
	1902	0	0	0
	1903	0	0	2
	1904	528	4	2
	1905	568	4	2
Pamplona .....	1901	0	0	2
	1902	0	0	2
	1903	178	2	2
	1904	234	4	2
	1905	235	4	3
Peña Blanca .....	1901	0	0	0
	1902	269	3	0
	1903	100	3	0
	1904	82	3	0
	1906	142	3	1
Piat .....	1901	85	0	0
	1902	53	2	0
	1903	159	2	0
	1904	320	5	0
	1906	338	5	0
Sánchez Mira .....	1901	0	0	2
	1902	0	0	2
	1903	0	0	2
	1904	441	5	2
	1906	456	5	3

*Education statistics of the division of Cagayán—Continued.*

Subject.	Year.	Childred enrolled.	Filipino teachers.	School houses in each municipality.
Santo Nifo.....	1901	0	0	0
	1902	0	0	0
	1903	0	0	0
	1904	301	3	0
	1905	389	3	1
Solana.....	1901	200	0	2
	1902	353	5	2
	1903	355	7	2
	1904	607	7	2
	1905	657	7	4
Tuao.....	1901	146	0	0
	1902	106	2	0
	1903	320	2	0
	1904	492	5	0
	1905	590	5	0
Tuguegarao.....	1901	170	0	2
	1902	196	4	2
	1903	454	10	2
	1904	1,268	14	4
	1905	1,380	14	7

Respectfully submitted to the Hon. Pablo Guzmán, provincial governor of Cagayán, in compliance with request of July 11, 1905.

Very respectfully,

D. J. COLEMAN,  
Division Superintendent of Schools.

*Financial statement of the province of Cagayan.*

	Provincial funds.				Municipal funds.		Total.	
	General.		Road and bridge.		Philippine currency.	Mexican and Spanish currency.	Philippine currency.	Mexican and Spanish currency.
	Philippine currency.	Mexican and Spanish currency.	Philippine currency.	Mexican and Spanish currency.				
Balance July 1, 1904.	3,247.72	29,495.06	12,589.09	205.82	8,217.07	217.84	24,008.88	29,918.72
Various collections..	52,690.45	1,359.72	12,075.51	655.86	120,004.60	5,947.25	184,770.56	7,962.83
Forestry refunds....	2,248.36				2,248.36		4,496.72	
Internal-revenue refund.....	1,858.54				2,780.31		4,633.85	
Refunds on warrants	1,426.84						1,426.84	
1189								
Exchange local currency.....	142,478.87	158,276.68	32,465.61	36,990.99	546.71	4.11	175,491.19	195,271.78
Total.....	203,945.78	189,131.46	57,080.21	37,852.67	136,527.05	6,169.20	397,568.04	233,153.83
Disbursements.....	67,103.76		21,998.31				89,102.07	
Payments to municipalities.....					135,716.50	5,563.38	135,716.50	5,563.38
Exchange local currency.....	136,664.65	162,652.49	31,714.52	37,852.67	3.99	605.82	168,383.16	201,110.98
Total.....	203,768.41	162,652.49	58,712.83	37,852.67	135,720.49	6,169.20	393,201.73	206,674.36
Balance July 1, 1905.	177.37	26,478.97	3,367.38		806.56		4,351.31	26,478.97
Grand total...	203,945.78	189,131.46	57,080.21	37,852.67	136,527.05	6,169.20	397,568.04	233,153.83

NOTE.—Data furnished by Provincial Treasurer W. Barclay.

## REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF CAPIZ.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, PROVINCE OF CAPIZ,  
*Capiz, June 30, 1905.*

SIR: During the fiscal year 1904-5 embraced by this report the province has considerably improved with relation to public tranquillity and its economic condition, as well as with regard to public education and sanitation that have advanced so rapidly that it is a surprise to see that the province during the brief period of one year has been able to free itself from those public calamities that afflicted it from 1902 until the middle of 1904 (with regard to the Asiatic cholera, rinderpest, surra, locusts, and brigandage), and that it has been able to arrive at the satisfactory condition in which it is to-day.

All of this is due in part, first to the disappearance of the calamities above mentioned, and second to the cordial harmony that has reigned between the public officials of this province, as well as on account of the activity and patriotism displayed by all of them in the compliance with their respective duties, they having endeavored to unite their efforts toward a common end, which is the public welfare, and have avoided all friction, and, though it has been impossible to avoid some annoyances, they have always cooperated energetically and unselfishly in those difficult enterprises which involve public interests. That is the principal reason why the province has been able to reach a condition of affairs that to-day is envied as much with relation to public order as to financial conditions and public education.

This was the most natural thing to do, and thus has it been that the public officials have come to understand their duties, which, though in themselves independent of those of their colleagues, must nevertheless be subordinate to a principal, which is the working equilibrium of the mechanism called provincial government, without claiming for their several departments ascendancy over or independence from the other provincial departments, understanding that if this were to be done the administrative equilibrium would be disturbed and consequently result in provincial maladministration, the first effects of which would be reflected in general discontent and in the paralyzation of public business.

To claim that the economic department of the province—that is, the provincial treasury—can operate independently or without the aid of the executive power, as represented by the action of the municipal presidents at whose head is the chief executive of the province, or vice versa, that the executive power should absorb everything without regard to the financial branch, the vital element of the life of the provincial government, and that the constabulary department should operate regardless of its affinity to the executive and judicial departments, the former representing the arm which executes and the latter the powers that guide its actions, is equivalent to desiring that in an organism the circulation should operate without regard to the nervous system, or vice versa, and that the arm should control the head.

If I have permitted myself these reflections it is because I have considered it of the greatest importance that upon all occasions an amicable harmony should reign between the principal elements constituting the government of the province, and that without this requisite it is useless to hope that the administrative mechanism should operate satisfactorily. I have so learned from four years' experience in this government, where at the beginning discord that reigned between the different provincial officials was the motive of the provincial administration not giving the results that might have been expected from it, considering the liberal laws that now rule our government.

## PUBLIC ORDER.

During the last six months of the year 1904 a band of malefactors, led by the notorious bandit Julian Bertuoso, who had fixed his lurking place in the Yating Mountains in the municipal district of Pilar of this province, existed, and being provided with some 20 guns, including shotguns, rifles, and revolvers, this band that in former years had attempted to surrender was unable to accomplish this purpose owing to the active campaign against it by the constabulary of this district under the command of worthy officers, particularly the energetic subinspector Señor Pedro Panag, who allowed his forces no rest, and on several occasions was able to engage the band and kill some of its members—among them the second leader of the party, named Cipriano, brother of Chief Julian, and other members, thereby causing it to hide in the fastnesses of the mountains separating the eastern part of this province from the neighboring one of Iloilo. At Aclan, or rather in the mountain district of Libacao, Malinao, and Ibajay, the energetic district officer, Mr. Guild, was able to capture four bandits and kill two more belonging to small groups made up of escaped pris-

oners from the provincial jail and the followers of the notorious bandit Ompong, and to recover 2 shotguns and 2 rifles as well as 5 revolvers and blade arms, leaving that region cleaned of bandits and thieves that were wont to disturb the inhabitants of the municipalities mentioned.

About the middle of January I was able, through the municipal president of Pilar, Señor Braulio Patricio, the justice of the peace, Felipe Bravo, and the vice-president, Martin Ledesma, to place myself in communication with the leader, Julian Bertuoso, who explained his conduct during the year 1902 in not having presented himself as he had promised me by saying that upon attempting to come down from the mountains to Pontevedra, the place fixed for the conference, he had the misfortune to run up against a detachment of constabulary, under command of Subinspector Panag, who engaged him and killed his brother Cipriano, the second in command of the band, and since that time he had endeavored to hide himself and his people in the mountains of Pilar, and that he now desired to seek the protection of the law, asking that he be pardoned for his past crimes. In view of these reasons and taking into consideration the imperious necessity of taking up the 8 rifles and 1 revolver still in the hands of the band, first, in order to avoid that any of their band should serve as a nucleus in the formation of a larger one as a result of the active campaign under way in the neighboring province of Iloilo against the brigands who could escape to the interior of the mountains of Pilar, and, second, to favor several farmers, native and foreigners, who desired to renew work on the rich sugar estates in the municipalities of Pontevedra and Pilar, obliged the undersigned to implore the honorable the governor-general of these islands for a pardon in favor of said bandits, as well as those who were not subject to judicial prosecution nor had committed the crimes of murder or homicide and who were outlaws—a petition that was generously received by the honorable the governor-general, who conferred upon me the authority for the granting of such pardon in this province. For this purpose I was obliged to go to the capital of the archipelago on February 3 of this year.

Upon my arrival at Capiz, returning from Manila, I was able, through the municipal president of Pilar, Señor Braulio Patricio, and his colleagues whose names I have mentioned, to let Julian Bertuoso know of the authority for pardon granted by the governor-general and calling upon him and his people to present themselves at the municipality of Pilar on February 22, the date set by me for their surrender, I took the necessary measures on this occasion to prevent unfortunate accidents in case that the said band should be engaged by the constabulary and the surrender planned fail to take place.

I had a conference two days before the date fixed for the surrender with the senior inspector of constabulary of this province, Captain Castles, indicating to him my idea of not taking any troops in order to avoid misgivings on the part of the bandits, but what was my surprise to learn that the said senior inspector could not second my proposition for the reason that he had no orders from his immediate chief, the colonel commanding the district of the Visayas, but on the contrary he had received strict orders to engage and capture the band under Julian. In view of this conflict I decided to send a cablegram to the honorable the governor-general, begging him to give instructions to the senior inspector of constabulary of this province, the answer to which we had not long to wait for, as it was received the next day, the governor-general informing me that the senior inspector had been directed to place himself at my orders in the matter of the surrender. The telegram was received at 10 a. m. on the day following my first conference with the senior inspector, and when I handed him the governor-general's cablegram, telling him that I intended to leave at 12 m. for Pilar, where I was to meet Julian Bertuoso and his people at 8 a. m. the next morning, he told me that unfortunately two hours before he had ordered Subinspector Panag to leave with the forces of Pontevedra to operate in the mountains of Pilar, precisely at the place where I thought the people of Julian Bertuoso were concentrating.

In spite of all these disappointments, which appear to indicate either a misunderstanding of the instructions received by the constabulary from their superior officers, who, perhaps, were ignorant of the work already done in order to bring about the surrender of Julian—a surprising thing considering the publicity given to the matter by nearly all the newspapers of Manila immediately after my conference with the governor-general—or to some other motive which I am unable to decipher, I decided to carry out my undertaking, inasmuch as I could not go back upon it nor issue new orders on account of the distance separating Pilar from Capiz and of there being but a few hours left in which to make the trip which I did in a baroto, not, however, without previously inviting the presidents of Panay and Pontevedra, the closest municipalities to Pilar, to wait for me at 6 a. m. on the 22d of February at the place called Cawit, a small anchorage situate on the east of the large bay of Pontevedra,

called "Tinagong-dagat," and about an hour's trip from Pilar, and for each of them to take with him four municipal police armed and provided with sufficient ammunition (on this occasion each of them took 10 cartridges, the maximum number allowed by the constabulary to the municipal police, which is insufficient to repel an aggression on the part of the bandits), until I could join them, and that if they heard any news about Julian to indicate it immediately to me.

The idea of taking the municipal police armed was for the purpose of repelling any aggression on the part of Julian's band in the supposition that in case his people had perceived the intentions of the constabulary at Pontevedra to fight and to capture him and his band by treachery the police might be able to meet it with a like measure by ambushing themselves in one of the many mangrove swamps existing on the road between Pontevedra and Pilar.

But fortunately no disagreeable incident marred the trip to the shores of Pilar where the municipal council, a band of music, and an immense crowd of people were waiting, the countenances of all present showing great satisfaction for the immense benefit obtained from the highest authority in the archipelago in granting pardon to the members of this band.

After landing and greeting the people in the customary manner we passed on to the Casa tribunal, where the surrender of Julian and eight of his people took place. Three Murata rifles, 4 Remingtons, all in good condition, together with 60 cartridges and 2 shotguns and 1 revolver, which showed considerable use, were turned over.

Since the surrender of this band the municipalities in the eastern region of the province—that is to say, Panay, Pontevedra, and Pilar—have enjoyed complete tranquillity, not the least disturbance, robbery of carabao, or assault by thieves having taken place, and if the loss of a carabao is sometimes reported, it is due to the fault of the herders or persons having them in charge. Because of the tranquillity prevailing there the foreign house of Bischoff, at Iloilo, has started to work the estates at Cabug-cabug, formerly the property of the Alcántaras family, and recently 100 fine carabao have been brought from the government herd on the island of Burias to be used in the cultivation of the hacienda. It also appears that other property owners such as Señor Isidro Azárraga, the widow of Pardo, and others are planning to extend their sugar plantations, which augurs prosperity for that region, that is essentially a sugar country and a rich one, on account of the fertility of its soil and the abundance of valuable timber in its forests.

Julian Bertuoso is now at work cutting bejuco in the mountains for sale to the planters in that region, and from being a ladrone has been converted into an industrious countryman.

During the month mentioned, as I was on my rounds inspecting the municipalities of this province, some men of evil lives, who, as much during the Spanish rule as during the present administration, were outlawed as carabao thieves, began to surrender, availing themselves of the pardon extended, among them two notorious ones in the municipality of Panitan, known as Gaiquit (the wild duck), owing to his exceeding skill in hiding himself under the very noses of the old guardia civiles and the present police and constabulary, and his inseparable companion Ilagá (the rat), so named because of like qualifications. We must add to the list of those surrendering the names of Bruno Dádivas, Bartolomé Dificular, Vicente Dádivas, Apolinario Duran, in the municipality of Panitan, who turned in some blade arms and an unserviceable shotgun; Ubaldo Antaran, of Ibajay, and Mambusáo Máximo Lumajén and Estanislao López, the latter with one rifle, all professional thieves and abettors of carabao thieves who, though there was nothing against them in the justice of the peace court or the court of first instance, had been ordered captured on account of their bad record and of their living in the hills.

By the surrender of all of these thieves all of the property owners now live peacefully, without fear of having their carabao and other cattle running loose on their estates and in the hills stolen, the activity displayed by the planters in cultivating their lands contributing not a little to this state of affairs, in which prevails a great hope of securing a maximum harvest as in the days before the war and rinderpest.

No event has been recorded in any of the municipalities that might have been the origin of the disturbance of the public order, but, far from it, all of them have lent the provincial government their assistance in fostering public education and in cooperating in the construction of bridges and roads by public subscriptions taken up among the inhabitants, and also of municipal and school buildings, such as the casa-tribunal at Pontevedra, built at the expense of the residents of that town, the casa-tribunal and schoolhouse at Capiz, that were built by public subscription, amounting to nearly ₱2,000.

In sharp contrast to this enthusiasm and activity demonstrated by the municipalities in seconding every initiative of the provincial board redounding to the common good is the attitude of the municipal council of Malinao, the one pueblo that upon

being requested by the provincial board, through the provincial supervisor-treasurer, to have its inhabitants assist in the public subscription, or by the employment of the labor of delinquents in the payment of the cedule tax in the repair of the road between that municipality, Lezo, and Libacao, answered that it could not compel the people to work gratis, inasmuch as the provincial board had sufficient money to pay for labor, an impertinent answer for the simple reason that at that time the board had two bridges and part of the wagon road contracted for and half completed at the expense of provincial funds, and it was a demonstration of ingratitude to answer in that manner as the board might very well have destined the appropriation for the municipality of Malinao to others that endeavored to assist it in its plans.

One of the principal causes of the complete tranquillity prevailing in the municipalities, in addition to the reasons already given, is the following, in my opinion: The fact that they are no longer occupied with that palpitating question agitating many pueblos and one that is wont to degenerate upon occasions into public disorder and leads to rancor and hatred even among the members of one family. We refer to the religious question, that is, fortunately, to-day unknown in this province, all of the parishes being controlled by Filipino parish priests of the Roman Catholic Church. This explains the religious unity, so to speak, in which the province has been kept, freeing itself from the contact with the friar element that by the providential luck of its inhabitants is no longer found in any of the pueblos, though they have on several occasions attempted to come in and succeeded in remaining for some weeks in the municipality of Tapas, later returning to Iloilo, where they came from; we refer to the Augustinian friar José Gutierrez, who with a companion spent some weeks at Tapas last year.

The benefits of this religious unity Monsignor Frederick Rooker, bishop of Jaro, was able to experience recently in his pastoral visit of the month of December and of June, when the pueblos received monsignor with the same affection and demonstration as during the time when the religion of the state was Roman Catholic. There was no lack of arches, flowers, music, and song in all of the pueblos for monsignor in spite of their poverty, a rare thing during these times of Monsignor Aglipay, whose partisans have given more than one cause for annoyance to Monsignor Rooker in Iloilo and Antique and Negros. The attitude of these three provinces has its explanation in the persistence in sending and keeping the friars there, the presence of whom is wont to awaken among the people sad remembrances, impelling them to commit actions that are perhaps more proper among barbarians, but at the same time are merely demonstrations of the profound and indelible sentiments harbored by the Filipino people against the friar element.

I trust that I will be pardoned if I take the liberty of making known my humble opinion with regard to this matter, but I believe it very necessary that these sentiments of the people should be known by the higher authorities in order that an evil may be corrected, and I also must confess that perhaps the secret of tranquillity having remained intact in this province, and of the firm confidence of the inhabitants in a more prosperous future, is due to their having remained immune from frailocracy.

It is true that there is a Protestant church nearly completed at the provincial capital, whose doctrines are being propagated to the benefit of the Protestant community. But it has been noted that the Roman Catholic and Protestant churches can exist side by side tranquilly, without those passions and fanaticisms remarked in controversies between the Roman and Aglipayan churches arising from their disputing with one another supremacy in the control of the public conscience and matters religious.

Before finishing this section I must make record of the valuable cooperation rendered by the constabulary, due to the high order of its discipline and organization and to the indefatigable work of its officers, among whom Captain Boren comes first, on account of the grateful memories he has left in this province through his gentlemanly conduct and activity in the compliance with his difficult office, and at present to the worthy and punctilious Captain Castles, seconded by the valorous and active officers, Messrs. Guild, Newman, Lopez, and Panag, who, while attentive in the compliance with their duties, are no less diligent in correcting abuses on the part of the troops, that have fortunately been very rare in this last year. The abnegation and patriotism of the present municipal presidents is also worthy of record, they having unhesitatingly sacrificed their personal interests in spite of the niggardly salaries allowed them (from 20 to 30 pesos in the majority of cases), devoting all their activities and energy to seconding the recommendations of the provincial board in the collection of taxes begun in the work on roads, raising the subscriptions therefor among the inhabitants of their respective jurisdictions, the presidents of Tapaz, Navas, Yusan, and Calivo, surpassing their colleagues in all these respects.

## ECONOMIC SITUATION DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1904-5.

To demonstrate the increase in the economic resources of the province during the fiscal year 1904-5, I take the liberty to transmit integrally the letter from the pen of the amiable, active, and learned supervisor of the province, Mr. Chapman, that he has been kind enough to submit:

"I have the honor to submit the following statement of the revenues for the fiscal year 1905 compared to those of 1904:

	1905.		1904.	
	Philippine currency.	Local currency.	Philippine currency.	Local currency.
Provincial revenues:		<i>Pfs.</i>		<i>Pfs.</i>
Actual collections .....	₱57,168.49	1,729.69	₱34,667.57	16,975.42
Congressional rice funds .....	11,424.68		15,778.71	12,020.43
Loan .....			15,000.00	
Gift to province—Congressional funds .....	10,800.00			
Municipal revenues .....	83,886.65	2,806.53	₱, 438.50	23,158.21
Provincial expenses:				
General .....	49,227.71		43,008.30	9,255.24
Roads and bridges—Congressional funds .....	32,744.22		16,828.83	12,529.79
Internal revenues transferred .....	6,842.89			
Land .....	36,937.30	2,729.1	16,822.99	7,857.26
Cedulas .....	58,332.87	959.	19,216.70	17,887.88
Industrial .....	7,941.76	103.66	14,125.06	6,624.70
Internal revenue .....	6,842.89			
Carts .....	132.00	13.20	29.61	24.00
Stamps .....	608.02	7.07	1,089.69	367.51
Forestry .....	522.89		1,726.21	
Probable revenues .....	40,000.00			
Taxes abolished by the internal revenue:				
Industrial .....			14,125.06	6,624.70
Stamps .....			1,089.69	367.51
Forestry .....			1,726.21	

The first part of this statement (provincial revenues) shows the actual revenues received to have been nearly ₱8,000 more than the year before. The figures of sales of rice loaned and donation from the Congressional relief fund come from Manila and can not be considered as ordinary revenue. At the close of the fiscal year I received advice of the money collected from internal revenue for the first quarter of this year—₱10,479.51, of which amount ₱4,191.80 belongs to the province, but as this sum had not been received it will not appear in my accounts until July.

This properly belongs to last year and would have made the revenues for the year over ₱12,000 in excess of the former year.

Municipal revenues are ₱31,000 more than last year, a good proof that Act No. 999 is operating well. If the ₱6,287.71 from the last collections of internal revenue were included these funds would be over ₱37,000 in excess of the preceding year.

Expenses from general funds are ₱2,000 less than last year; but we were ₱3,500 in arrears last year, while this year we have paid all expenses and ₱114,000 of old accounts, leaving some ₱900 of these old accounts still unpaid, aside from the loans from Manila also still unpaid.

We have spent ₱6,000 more this year, but were assisted by rice given us and ₱10,000 donated last winter.

Internal-revenue returns amount to ₱6,842.89, but ₱10,479.51 arrived too late to show in our accounts, all of them having been cleared prior to April 1, making a total of ₱17,322.40. This was our part of the revenue up to March 30. During that time we paid for internal revenue ₱2,289.01.

I have also furnished you with a comparative statement of the two years showing different kinds of provincial and municipal taxes, which reduced to Philippine currency are:

Gains:	
Land tax .....	₱16,000
Cedulas .....	18,000
Carts .....	100
Internal revenue .....	6,800
	<hr/> ₱40,900

## Losses:

Industrial tax.....	₱12,000.
Stamps.....	700
Forestry.....	1,200
	<u>₱13,900</u>
Difference.....	27,000

The three latter were abolished January 1, 1905, by the internal-revenue law, but while the total for these taxes was ₱23,000 in 1904 and the entire first quarter for 1905 gave the province more than ₱10,400 of internal revenues, it is reasonable to hope that the returns for the year will be more than ₱40,000, an actual gain of ₱17,000. I believe this is a considerable help to us and warrants us in believing that our days of scarcity are over. We have now money on hand to pay ₱5,000, the first payment on our debt to Manila, September 1, and I hope that nothing will prevent us from so doing, thus increasing our credit in the capital. It is my intention to bring this matter up before the provincial board about the beginning of August recommending that the payment be made.

As can be understood by the figures above transcribed, the financial condition of the province has considerably improved, and the increase of ₱16,000 in the land tax and of ₱18,000 in the cedula are eloquent proof of the improvement in the economic condition of land owners and farmers, as well as of the laboring classes who constitute the ones supporting this burden. If the same proportionate increase in the economic resources of the province continues in coming years it is not too hazardous to say that during the coming year our credit will be hard to improve upon and that we will be able to pay to the government the advance made to us in the form of a loan for the payment of general expenses during the year 1903.

This brilliant result is due in the first place to the skill and personal qualifications that adorn the supervisor-treasurer, Mr. Chapman, who has shown that he knows how to discharge the duties of his difficult office and to have such consideration for the public that he has earned the affectionate regard of the majority who have had business with his department, being seconded in his efforts by the active and energetic employees under him, as well as by the deputy municipal treasurers, efficiently assisted by the municipal presidents.

## PUBLIC WORKS.

The following data were furnished by Supervisor Treasurer Chapman, and demonstrate the development of public works on roads and bridges during the past fiscal year:

	Amount.	Cost.	Amount.	Cost.
Wagon roads:				
Constructed.....miles..	4½	₱2,165.26	2.67	₱947.32
Repaired.....do.....	58½	12,914.12	19.9	17,651.48
Bridges:				
Constructed.....number..	31	4,301.06	22	3,264.00
Repaired.....do.....	50	1,326.45	17	3,664.67
Roofs for bridges built.....do.....	49	693.97		

This table does not include the work done on the construction of the wagon road from Panitan to Pontevedra, which is nearly finished, and of the one uniting Calivo and Banga, where a new road has been opened, shortening the old one and extending the highway further into the center of the town of Calivo.

The province is at present provided with a wagon road, which, starting at Pilar on the extreme east, runs to the provincial capital, that was formerly impassable at some points—for instance, between Panay and Pontevedra—and is to-day in a satisfactory condition, being provided with bridges and culverts, some of the latter being now built of stone, placing the said road in a condition to be used by horses and carriages. From Capiz another road leads through Yuisan and Sapián to Jimeno, formerly a municipality and now a barrio of New Washington, all of the bridges of this road having been finished, and only a section near Jimeno needing grading, upon which work is being prosecuted, and that is passable at the present time for horses.



As the road between Jimeno, Baleta, and Banga has not been worked, as a general rule the river is used as far as Lagatic, from which point there is a good road to Calivo, Numancia, Macato, and Tangalan, the latter being at the end of a well-constructed road, so that we now have a road which places the provincial capital in communication with Jimeno, Lagatic, and Tangalan. In order to reach Buruanga it will be necessary to open a road between Tangalan and Ybajay over a small mountain, the distance being shorter by this route than over the old road between these two pueblos, that would require the construction of many bridges and culverts and which is twice as long as the road we have indicated. From Ybajay to Navas and Navas to Buruanga it would be necessary to make a new road, not a vestige of the old highway constructed prior to the revolution being visible, communication between these two places being now by way of the beach and over mountain trails 1,000 feet in height, such as the one over Mount Tulingon between Navas and Buruanga.

The wagon roads uniting the provincial capital with Dumarao, Tapas, and Jamin-dan have been reconstructed over the greater part of their extent, especially the sections between Capiz and Panitan, Dao and Dumarao, and Sigma and Mambusao, many bridges having been rebuilt in these sections.

The most encouraging feature with relation to the construction of wagon roads to the future of the province is, to the provincial board, the interest demonstrated by the pueblos that have worked their roads by means of voluntary subscriptions, the laborers giving their services gratuitously, while some of the inhabitants have furnished them food. All the pueblos have thus assisted, with the exception of Malinao and Libacao, that have done nothing, Navas, Panitan, and Mambusao having distinguished themselves the most in this regard.

In the construction of municipal buildings Tapas takes first place, it having contributed ₱1,000 in money for the purchase of iron and payment of labor, this sum having been obtained by the voluntary subscription of its inhabitants; moreover, the headmen furnished the necessary timber. Pontevedra has completed its municipal building and Malinao is about to do so.

The funds upon which the province counts for the construction of roads and bridges have been completely exhausted, and it would be a pity that for want of them the few sections of the general wagon road joining all of the municipalities with the provincial capital should not be completed, such as between Panitan and Dao, from Dao to Dumalag and Tapaz, from Mambusao to Jaminan, Jimeno to Baleta and Banga, and lastly, Tangalan to Navas and Buruanga; and I would petition the honorable Philippine Commission that it deign to assist the province by an appropriation from the Congressional relief fund in order that the work of reconstructing all of the general wagon roads in the province, so happily begun, may be put through to completion. Twenty thousand pesos would be sufficient for this purpose.

#### PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

This important branch has deserved the special attention of the provincial government, and in order to foster and develop education the patriotism of the municipal councillors has not been appealed to in vain, for, understanding its importance as a principal factor in the progress of a people, they have omitted to sacrifice nothing in order to comply with the urgent instructions issued by the provincial government relative to the attendance of children at the public schools, having succeeded by their efforts in obtaining such alluring results as to establish the hope of great benefits in the future.

The following table will show the great difference between the figures for the fiscal years 1904-5 and 1903-4:

	1906.	1904.
1. Pueblos in the province.....	22	34
2. Estimated school population.....	38,655	50,000
3. Total population.....	225,096	225,096
4. Schools (day, night, and intermediate).....	137	13
5. Normal schools for teachers.....	17	9
6. Schools with night classes.....	6	3
7. Pueblos without English classes.....	22	26
8. American teachers in the province.....	22	10
9. Filipino teachers in the province.....	137	15
10. Pueblos having American teachers or inspectors.....	15	8
11. Schools having Filipino teachers and American inspectors.....	130	15

## WORK DONE.

	1905.	1904.
1. Pupils enrolled in the province.....	22,297	975
2. Pupils enrolled in the intermediate school.....	251	27
3. Pupils enrolled in the industrial school.....	930	27
4. Pupils enrolled in the night schools.....	175	132
5. Pupils enrolled in the normal school.....	309	20
6. Total pupils enrolled in the province.....	23,962	1,154
7. Percentage of total population enrolled.....	10.6	.....
8. Percentage of school population enrolled.....	62.0	5.0
9. Pupils attending primary day classes.....	15,973	722
10. Pupils attending intermediate classes.....	133	24
11. Pupils attending industrial classes.....	690	24
12. Pupils attending night classes.....	123	81
13. Pupils attending normal classes.....	270	18
14. Total attendance in the school division.....	17,194	845
15. Percentage of total population attending schools.....	7.6	.....
16. Percentage of school population attending.....	44.4	.....
17. Percentage of attendance for each American teacher.....	1,091.0	85.0
18. Percentage of attendance for each Filipino teacher.....	116.0	21.0
19. Percentage of attendance for all teachers.....	108.0	.....
20. School days in the year.....	200	.....
21. Holidays in the year.....	18	.....

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

	₱15,000	₱10,000
1. Municipal school funds from land tax.....	32,760	.....
2. Insular appropriation for American teachers (primary schools).....	3,890	.....
3. Insular appropriation for Filipino teachers (primary schools).....	51,640	.....
4. Total cost for primary schools.....	12,000	.....
5. Insular appropriation for teachers of intermediate schools.....	64,160	.....
6. Total expenses of all schools (except for furniture and supplies).....	2.68	.....
7. Cost per pupil enrolled per annum.....	8.73	.....
8. Cost per pupil attending.....	.....	.....

The foregoing table is the most eloquent proof of the immense progress achieved by public education in the province during this last term, and is a palpable demonstration of the condition of tranquility prevailing therein as well as the great interest had by all of its inhabitants in the education of their children.

If we add to the astounding figures relative to the number of pupils attending school, which rose from 1,154 for the year 1903-4 to 22,227, that the province has a district like Calico that in the daily attendance of its pupils makes it second on the school list of the archipelago, then we can hope that in time this province may surpass all others excepting, perhaps, Manila, in the percentage of pupils attending school in relation to the total number of inhabitants.

Special mention must be made of the enthusiasm demonstrated by nearly all of the municipalities in the reconstruction of schoolhouses, such as Panay, Panitan, Dao, Cuartero, Calivo, and Dumalag, and in the construction of pretty school buildings like those at Sapián, Tapaz, Pontevedra, Dumarao, Navas, New Washington, and Taft, the cost of which was partly defrayed with the thousand piculs of rice from the Congressional relief fund given to this province for the purpose, and partly by voluntary subscriptions and the labor of the inhabitants of each municipality, not to include numberless small cane and nipa buildings erected in the different barrios of each municipality for school purposes.

## AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY, AND COMMERCE.

Although the last crops were somewhat short on account of the influence of the drouth prevailing during the first part of the planting season of the most important product, which is rice, thanks to the extent of the area planted, nearly double the amount in quantity was gathered as compared to the preceding year. The table appended shows the total number of cavans of rice harvested as 551,261, while for 1903-4 it was 300,000. To this number, which represents the figures collected in the different municipalities by the presidents from the crop of palay in the granary, we can add 200,000 cavans more as the part of the crop belonging to the field hands working on shares and the amount paid to reapers and thrashers, which does not

enter into the granaries, but is immediately withdrawn by these people; nor have the small crops of numerous small farmers living in the mountains, the product of cañigins, been included in the 551,261 cavans, so that it can be estimated that the total crop amounted to 800,000 cavans. An increase has also been noted in the production of sugar, as evinced by the recent reopening of old plantations situate in the municipalities of Pontevedra and Pilar, and it is to be hoped that this product will play the important part it formerly had among the products of this province in 1906 and 1907. The owners of sugar estates are enthusiastic in their desire to work them, and only await the reduction in the present tariff in the United States to begin operations on a large scale. In connection with the increase in all important agricultural products, as shown by the annexed table, compared to the figures given in my report for last year, a sharp contrast will be noted in the total disappearance of one product—alcohol—of which not one arroba has been manufactured this year, where formerly this industry produced from 100,000 to 200,000 arrobas. It would be desirable to have this product reach the importance it had in former days in the interests of the prosperity of this province and in order to obviate injury to thousands of families who made their livelihood from it, such as the mananguetes, coopers, tinsmiths, woodcutters, etc., who have been compelled to search new fields for their labor.

There has been a decrease in the shipments of hemp and copra this year in comparison with last, owing to the low prices paid for these articles in the Manila and Iloilo markets, due, perhaps, to the uncertainty prevailing in the markets of Europe and America, brought about by the political march of events of some of the powers like Germany, France, and England, and to the influence of the existing Russo-Japanese war.

On the other hand the bayon<sup>a</sup> industry has greatly increased owing to the demand of the Iloilo and Romblon markets.

The rice shipped from the port of Capiz is estimated at 20,000 piculs. The Capiz rice is highly prized, being superior in quality to Saigon or Pangasinan rice.

The current price of unbulled rice during the first quarter of 1905 fluctuated between ₱1.50 and ₱2 per cavan; from May to date it has been quoted as high as ₱3.25 per cavan owing to its scarcity.

A new article in the trade of this province which finds acceptance in the Manila market is the shell known by the native name of pi-oe, which is the one used in the place of window glass in the majority of Filipino houses. The meat of the shell is packed in brine for food and is an article much sought after by the planters of Iloilo and Negros to use as an article of diet for their field hands. The shells are circular in form, with irregular borders and from 3 to 4 inches in diameter, and, as stated, are used for windows. This article is found in great abundance in bays and indentations of Panay, Pontevedra, Pilar, and Batan. From the port of Capiz about 30,000,000 of such shells have been shipped, each thousand costing from ₱0.75 to ₱1 in this market, while in Manila it is generally sold at from ₱2.50 to ₱4. The favorable reception which this article has found in the Manila market has furnished a means of livelihood to many persons formerly engaged in the manufacture of alcohol, specially to the mananguetes, who have largely devoted themselves to the fishery of these mollusks, finding therein an occupation sufficiently remunerative to keep them and their families.

In conclusion, during the fiscal year 1904-5 both agriculture and commerce have improved in this province and their growth has kept pace with the economic and educational progress of the province, so that a bright future is looked for within the next few years providing that the peace and tranquillity now prevailing in the municipalities shall continue undisturbed.

Respectfully submitted.

S. JUGO VIDAL,  
*Governor, Province of Capiz.*

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

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<sup>a</sup>Sacks made of the fiber of the buri palm used for packing rice and sugar.

*Statement of the rice, corn, sweet potato and other food products harvested during the fiscal year from July 1, 1904 to June 30, 1905.*

Pueblos.	Rice.	Corn.	Sweet potatoes.	Sugar.	Copra.	Buri, palms or leaves.	Nipa.	Rattan.	Cane.
	<i>Cavans.</i>	<i>Cavans.</i>	<i>Cavans.</i>	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Piculs.</i>		<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>1,000's.</i>	<i>1,000's.</i>
Capiz.....	13,641	80	100	2,550	100	71,000	80,000	.....	2,000
Panay.....	60,000	.....	80	4,000	.....	12,000	785,000	4,000	3,000
Pontevedra.....	12,000	8,580	500	2,800	.....	21,000	798,000	10,000	2,000
Pilar.....	8,000	200	100	400	180	12,000	10,000	11,000	4,000
Panitan.....	10,000	1,800	600	40	20	6,000	.....	500	3,000
Dao.....	25,000	8,300	800	100	21	8,000	.....	1,800	2,000
Dumarao.....	9,300	4,000	400	200	.....	10,680	.....	14,000	5,000
Dumalag.....	46,000	3,800	800	100	.....	12,000	.....	28,000	1,000
Tapaz.....	13,000	5,560	840	400	.....	11,244	.....	28,000	1,000
Sigma.....	20,000	6,000	180	.....	.....	4,000	4,000	100	1,000
Mambuso.....	24,500	7,720	250	.....	.....	10,000	6,000	200	3,000
Jamindan.....	8,600	6,850	280	.....	8	8,000	20,000	7,500	1,000
Yuisan.....	8,000	5,328	100	.....	116	16,000	50,000	50	2,000
Sapian.....	9,000	800	111	.....	112	12,000	10,000	10,000	1,000
New Washington.....	22,000	2,550	670	.....	11,153	18,000	10,750	800,000	7,000
Malinao.....	16,000	1,000	512	.....	1,960	10,500	10,000	18,000	2,000
Libacao.....	8,800	6,000	312	.....	2,546	4,000	4,000	20,000	2,000
Calivo.....	86,000	20,000	180	.....	17,849	16,800	170,000	.....	2,000
Taft.....	30,000	5,000	513	.....	1,000	8,000	50,000	10,500	3,000
Ibajay.....	10,000	1,000	120	.....	995	12,000	5,000	8,400	2,000
Navas.....	12,420	800	172	.....	1,085	4,000	4,000	1,000	2,000
Buruanga.....	10,000	1,900	135	.....	8,562	2,000	4,800	1,000	1,000
Total.....	551,261	96,668	6,705	10,590	40,667	289,224	2,016,550	969,050	52,000

#### REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF CAVITE.

##### OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, PROVINCE OF CAVITE.

*Cavite, P. I., August 15, 1905.*

SIR: In compliance with the provisions of Act No. 1044, Civil Commission, and your indorsement of June 26, 1905, I have the honor to submit the following report:

##### GENERAL STATEMENT.

The province of Cavite in former times was one of the richest in the islands. Since establishment of civil government it has suffered much from ladronism and other causes, which will be treated under separate heads. The principal sources of livelihood are four in number:

1. Fishing, which furnishes profitable occupation to many who live in the coast towns and barrios. The Manila and Cavite markets afford sale at good prices for all fish caught. As a rule, the part of the population devoted to fishing are among the most prosperous of the province.

2. The naval station at Cavite and two private shipyards at San Roque and Cafiacao employ several thousand workmen at profitable wages. The pay roll at the navy-yard averages from 2,500 to 3,000 workmen.

They receive pay ranging from a half peso for boys and apprentices to ₱5.50 for the skilled workmen. The private shipyards employ several hundred more. As the wages are high and regularly paid, the employees make a good living.

3. Agriculture, embracing principally the cultivation of rice and sugar, occupies the greater part of the population. This is in a deplorable state, and the causes therefor are discussed under a separate head.

4. Hemp is a new but rapidly growing industry. It has the most promising of any of the present prospects, because of its profitableness and the opportunity for almost indefinite extension. Hemp is raised in the mountainous part of the province, along the Talisay ridge. This district was formerly a wealthy coffee section. As the coffee is now almost entirely dead, it is a fortunate thing that hemp can take its place. The plantations of hemp this year have been large and the output is increasing rapidly. The best quality of Cavite hemp commands the highest price of any produced in the islands. The fibers are long and very white, for which reason it is largely used in the manufacture of native cloth. Some magney has been planted, but as none has yet matured its cultivation in this province is still in an experimental stage. Stripping and cleaning hemp by hand is hard work, but the profit is great. A successful hemp machine would enormously increase the yield, since very few natives care to clean hemp steadily, even at high wages, because of the hard work it involves.

There were three things which contributed greatly to the wealth of Cavite in former times. More rice was raised than was needed for home consumption; the province was a heavy producer of sugar and coffee, which brought annually a considerable sum of cash to the province. Of these three things, coffee is almost dead from the ravages of blight; sugar is of little and lessening importance, owing to lack of a market; rice is not cultivated to the same extent as formerly, owing to a variety of causes, treated at length under a separate head.

#### AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL CONDITION.

The general agricultural and industrial condition of the province is nothing like as good as it ought to be. The depression has extended over several years and is as bad this year as at any previous time. There are various and numerous causes assigned for the agricultural depression—locusts, drought, cholera epidemic, reconcentration, lack of money, lack of carabaos—all are named as causes and doubtless all have contributed in greater or less degree to the prevailing depression. But there is one other cause, more universal and of greater importance than any of these or than all of them combined, and that is lack of effort.

In Spanish times agriculture was in a prosperous condition. It would be so now if there were as many laborers in the field and as much effort exerted as in former days.

I desire to call especial attention to the wide difference between the industrial system now and what it was under the Spanish Government—a difference as wide as that between the two forms of government themselves. Under the Spanish system caciquism was widespread. The control of the "principal" or wealthy class over the tao or laboring class, was universal. There was a quasi peonage system extending everywhere. Almost every tao, or laborer, had his amo, or master, to whom he owed allegiance and who reaped the fruit of his labors. Through encargados, or overseers, the rich people of the country controlled the labor of the tao, or peasant. Under this system, vile as it was, the tao had little choice; he was made to work. The encargado held him to his task and the master saw to it that the tao remained in his debt, and that the bond of allegiance was maintained.

The American principle of individual freedom and choice of occupation and effort was unknown in former days.

The tao, just released from the thralldom of the former system, has not yet adjusted himself to the new condition of things. He has already learned that under the American system he can no longer be forced by encargados to work for his former master; but it has not yet fully dawned upon him that he ought to turn in and work for himself. The pressure of the Spanish system has been in great part removed, but individual initiative and ambition have not yet developed. Finding himself free from control the tao prefers to spend his time in idleness at the barrio in cockfighting, gambling, or gossip rather than at work in the fields. The change in industrial conditions is a violent one, and the reaction is correspondingly great.

In travelling through the province I have noticed that wherever there was any evidence of unusual thrift and effort, an investigation would show that it was due to some "principal" who still had grip enough on the tao contingent to keep them at work. I do not at all wish to be understood as defending the Spanish system; from every point of view it is reprehensible under a free government, but it is an undoubted fact that the prosperity of Spanish times was based on their industrial system; it is equally true that the release from the pressure exerted by that system has given the tao an individual liberty which he has not yet begun to use wisely. The breaking down of the Spanish system without anything to take its place is in large part directly responsible for the existing agricultural depression. In many respects conditions are analogous to those existing in the Southern States at the close of the civil war when the negro slave was set free and became the political equal of his late master. It would be fortunate if the wealthy class here would emulate the southern whites, take off their coats and get to work, thus setting an example of industry and patriotism.

There is another thing worthy of remark in this connection. Not only is the change in the industrial system the main cause of the existing depression, but it is also the main cause of the existing discontent on the part of some of the "principal" landholders. The fact that they can not still keep the tao as a serf, the fact that the tao no longer recognizes the "principal" as master, is

a fruitful cause of grievance on the part of the "principal." He resents the change which has lessened his importance; and he has a grievance against the government which has brought about the change. Formerly the tao earned a living for himself and the "principal" as well. Now that the "principal" is threatened with having to bestir himself in order to earn his own living he has become discontented and longs for a system more in accordance with his wishes.

The prosperity of the country depends upon the prosperity of its agriculture, and the great industrial problem is how to make the tao take hold and work as a free man working for his own benefit. While the cause of agricultural prostration is obvious to anyone who will take the trouble to make thorough investigation, it is not easy to suggest a remedy. Probably time will improve matters in this regard and enable the laboring class to adjust itself to the new system. I have closely observed the labor conditions, and it is an undeniable fact that Filipino labor is far more effective when the laborer is under control of some one to whom he looks for direction. For instance: In the Cavite Navy-Yard there are nearly 3,000 laborers employed under supervision of warrant officers, civilians, and native foremen. They earn a good wage, and the naval officers speak very well of their work. Owing to the difference in the wages paid, the Navy can have nearly all kinds of work done more cheaply here than in the yards at home. The manager of the electric line in Manila has told me that native labor was quite satisfactory in putting down the electric line, and cheaper than American labor. Official reports establish the same facts in regard to the large numbers of natives employed in building the breakwater at Manila, the stone quarries at Mariveles, and the various operations of the depot quartermaster, United States Army, at Manila.

I believe it will be found to be quite true that the best results are obtained when native laborers are employed under efficient supervision. It is only when native labor is employed on its own account, without supervision, that it falls down. The tao in the outlying barrio has no one to appoint the hour for going to work nor the days of the week on which he shall work. The result is idleness and a lessening of the area under cultivation. Idleness and lack of food are potent factors in creating ladrone bands; it seems easier to rob others than to produce by one's own labor.

Beyond a doubt there is a constant and growing tendency on the part of native laborers to find some other way of earning a living rather than by farming. They apparently prefer almost any other kind of work. They seek employment in the cities and larger towns, or any sort of work which will bring them together in numbers, such as work on the public roads, loading or unloading coal, work at the navy-yard or for private shipyards, or on public work of any kind. Doubtless there are several causes leading to this dislike for agricultural work, the principal of which are probably lack of work animals and the exactions of the landowners. It may be that many have found they can earn a better living with less exertion by some other form of labor, or it may be a sort of reaction from the days when, for the tao at least, it was a steady job of work in the fields with no choice in the matter.

I do not undertake to say that there is any system of industrial caste springing up in the islands; but if there is, the tao with his carabao, tilling the soil, is at the bottom of the social and industrial scale. To sum up the whole matter, the Filipino laborer has been accustomed to generations of supervision. He has not yet reached that state where he has become a successful producer on his own account. That measure will help the country most which will soonest induce the agricultural tao to get busy on his own motion.

A large part of the most fertile lands of the province is irrigated and will produce two good crops of rice per year. With the proper effort, even with the existing shortage in work animals, there should be a surplus of rice to sell.

Early in the year I was riding with a native of the wealthy class through a part of the fine irrigated rice lands of the province. We noticed a number of carabaos grazing in the fields and very few at work, while there were many idle men in the houses along the road. I asked him why all the animals were not at work. He replied that it was very difficult to get laborers to plow for a new crop in February when they had just reaped a good one in December.

Prosperity is a product of hard work and not of law; but I believe it would be a good thing to put a tariff on rice, considerable to start with, and increasing yearly until a point is reached where the home production is at least equal to the home consumption.

The government has done and is doing its utmost to give the individual an opportunity to show what is in him. For this reason the fine haciendas purchased from the friar estates are now being rented at low rates to the laborers who live on them. There can be little doubt that these fine lands leased or sold to incorporated companies would have been the quickest and easiest solution of the problem of bringing about agricultural restoration in that part of the province. Instead the government has chosen to help the laboring man to become possessor of his own home. If he has not the thrift to seize this opportunity, the fault will be his and not that of the government.

#### ROADS.

This is a practical subject of great importance. A great deal of work has been done on roads during the past year; yet many of the roads, including some of the most important, are in wretched condition. The nature of the soil is such that it is very expensive to build a road that will remain in serviceable condition throughout the rainy season. In nearly all parts of the province the soil is a rich loam.

Gravel is scarce and can be obtained from the beds of the streams, usually with considerable difficulty.

The annual income of the road and bridge fund is entirely inadequate for the maintenance of the roads in good condition. Under the Spanish rule fifteen days' labor, or a cash equivalent, was required of every able-bodied citizen. I have understood that there was considerable abuse under this system, and that much of the labor was diverted from work on the public roads to work on the private lands of some of the influential *principales*. The abuse of this system naturally created discontent, and is no doubt the cause of the former unwillingness on the part of many natives to see such a system instituted again.

The necessity for a remedy, of some sort or other, is imperative. I have talked the subject over with many natives of intelligence and influence, and I think the necessity is universally recognized. I believe a road law imposing at least five days' compulsory labor upon each man required to purchase a *cedula*, or a fine of a peso per day for those who prefer to pay money, would go far toward settling this question.

Something ought to be done immediately in this matter. The need of it is great. There is no sort of prospect that the province will ever have a sufficient road fund to keep its roads in order. Delay will only give opportunity for greater damage to such roads as now exist. If the land tax should be suspended, as now proposed, the income of the road fund would be wiped out at once. A law for compulsory labor on roads is a necessary and absolute corollary to the suspension of the land tax.

The province has been very fortunate in its supervisor, Capt. E. O. Worrick, and it is with much regret I have learned of the intention to transfer him to another province.

#### LADRONISM IN THE PROVINCE.

At the time my last report was submitted, in September, 1904, the province had been free for some time from ladrone movements. About the close of the rainy season, in November or December, there were indications of a renewal of ladrone activity. Some of the constabulary had been withdrawn from the province and sent on active service to Samar. At about this same time the terms of enlistment of nearly every man in the four scout companies stationed in the province expired. Less than 50 per cent reenlisted. Of those who did reenlist, as many as could be spared were given furloughs. Therefore, the month of December saw the constabulary and scouts in bad condition for meeting the ladrone activity which ensued and which gathered force as it progressed.

This activity began with an attack November 12 on San Pedro Tanasan, in Laguna Province, where the bandits secured 3 guns. Their numbers were increased by the 30 desperate prisoners who escaped from Malahi Island on November 27. On December 8 Paranaque, Rizal Province, was attacked. 15 carbines and 4 revolvers being secured. On January 5, the town of Taal, Batangas, was attacked, looted, and the ladrones secured 20 rifles, 15 shotguns, and a lot of ammunition.

At this time the four provinces of Cavite, Batangas, Rizal, and Laguna were organized into a special provisional district, and Col. D. J. Baker, jr., assistant

chief of constabulary, was assigned to command with a view of opening an active campaign against the rapidly increasing activity and numbers of the ladrone bands. Emboldened by previous successes, the combined bands of Montalon, Felizardo, Lucio de Vega, Vito, and numerous other lesser leaders attacked the town of San Francisco de Malabon on the night of January 24. The town was garrisoned by 50 constabulary. Seven scouts left as guard over government property formed no part of the regular garrison, but did good service in assisting in driving away the bandits.

The discipline of the garrison was lax; no sentinel was posted over the barrack building; the men and officers were scattered about through the town. In the darkness of night the advance band of ladrones, dressed as constabulary, were able to approach the barrack; when called to by some of the constabulary standing near they replied that they were constabulary from Buenavista, made a sudden dash for the barrack building, killing or wounding the three or four men found there and seized 26 carbines and about 1,300 rounds of ammunition.

The municipal treasury was looted of about ₱2,600 and one Remington rifle in possession of the police was seized and carried away. Contract Surg. J. A. O'Neill and one constabulary soldier were killed and several constabulary were wounded. The home of ex-Governor Mariano Trias was entered. Every effort was made to capture him. He escaped by jumping into a large irrigating ditch and hiding underneath some overhanging bushes and brush. His wife, three children, and two servants were captured and carried away, together with a collection of coins and jewelry valued at about ₱10,000. Through his assistance to the American forces ex-Governor Trias had incurred the enmity of the ladrone leaders. Papers subsequently captured show that one of the main objects of the attack on San Francisco de Malabon was the capture of ex-Governor Trias. He is one of the most influential men in the province, and formerly leader of the insurgent forces of the province and as such the military commandant of Montalon and Felizardo, both of whom were officers under him, and both of whom have remained continuously in the field as enemies of the government. It is characteristic of ladrone cruelty that at the time of her arrest Mrs. Trias was struck in the back with the butt of a gun and one of her ribs broken. It was not until February 13 that she and her children were set at liberty, and in the meantime she was forced, barefooted, to accompany the ladrones in their night marches, while the broken rib gave her increasing discomfort.

After the attack on San Francisco de Malabon there was room to fear that the ladrone bands would gather additional force and prestige. The governor-general therefore made request for regular troops, and in accordance therewith Sibley's squadron of the Second Cavalry and Wright's battalion, Seventh Infantry, the whole under command of Maj. F. W. Sibley, Second Cavalry, were sent to the province to assist in handling the situation.

The arrival of regular troops in the province was most opportune. Those well acquainted with the Filipino character know the importance they attach to "prestigio." The Filipino likes to be on the winning side. The prestige acquired at San Pedro Tunasan, Paranaque, Taal, and San Francisco de Malabon had great weight in creating active sympathy for ladrone bands and leaders. Something was needed to counterbalance the effect of their combined successes, and the appearance of regular troops was just the thing needed. The moral effect was great, and this was backed up by hard and persistent work on the part of the regulars, as well as of scouts and constabulary.

No attempt is made to cover the details of the campaign inaugurated under the joint direction of Major Sibley and Colonel Baker. The net result is the capture or surrender of 133 rifles and shotguns and 52 revolvers. Whereas at the beginning of the campaign there were numerous large bands, with many leaders and a total of nearly 200 firearms, there now remain out only three leaders, all of whom are in hiding, with a total of not more than 10 guns and a few revolvers. Within the provisional district commanded by Colonel Baker a total of more than 500 firearms have been seized, captured, or surrendered. It is unfortunate that among the few ladrones who still remain out are numbered Felizardo and Montalon, the two leaders of greatest importance and activity. A large part of the province dominated by ladrone bands has now been completely cleaned up, not a ladrone nor a firearm remaining.

The work of breaking up or capturing ladrone bands is difficult and tedious. They do not desire to fight unless the odds are overwhelmingly in their favor. Their movements are almost uniformly made at night. The most effective



method pursued is that of covering the trails at night, thus preventing their movements without danger of being fired upon. By July 15 conditions had so improved that the few skulking, scattered ladrones no longer presented opportunity for military operations, but rather for secret service and police work. The regular troops were therefore withdrawn after nearly six months of hard and continuous field work. Their services were of greatest value to the civil government.

There is one feature of the work accomplished which is worthy of note. Military men, especially, understand and appreciate the importance of unity of command, and that it is seldom good results can be obtained by any other method. Yet the work in the province was done by three separate bodies—Regulars, scouts, and constabulary, the officers of one organization having no control over those of the others. Besides this, the province remained under civil government rule. No doubt the cordial understanding and harmony of relations between the governor-general and the division commander had much to do with the results. Not less important was the fine, broad spirit evinced by Major Sibley, commanding the regular troops, and Colonel Baker, assistant chief of constabulary, commanding the scouts and constabulary. Under their skillful direction genuine cooperation was inaugurated and maintained, leading to successful results. Those who know the many dangers contingent upon divided command will appreciate the entire harmony and cordial spirit existing throughout between the governor-general and Colonel Baker, as representing the civil government, and the division commander and Major Sibley, as representing the Regular Army.

The work done during the past six months is work that should have been done long ago. For years the ladrones of the province have been a constant menace to law and order. The establishment of civil government of this province was premature and ill-advised. Records show the capture or surrender since establishment of civil government of nearly 600 hostile firearms. The civil commission must have been mistaken as to the actual conditions of the province at the time civil government was established. For generations past the province has been notorious for its ladrone bands, and had come to be known as the "mother of ladrones" before the outbreak of the insurrection against the Spaniards. During that insurrection and afterwards during insurrection against the Americans, the ladrone leaders were mustered in as insurrecto officers.

During the time of insurrection against both the Spaniards and Americans the insurrecto forces were maintained by voluntary contributions of the people. When the insurrection was over a number of these leaders remained out and refused to surrender. Included among them were Felizardo and Montalon, the two who have been the most troublesome. The system of voluntary contributions, carried on during the insurrecto period, was continued after establishment of civil government. But there is another and more potent cause for the existence and continuance of ladronism. I refer to the established fact of the connection between ladrone bands and some of the "principales," or wealthy people of the province. This is no longer a question for academic discussion, but is a proven fact. No institution or custom can long exist in these islands which does not have the support of the wealthy or influential class. I do not mean to say that all, or even a large part, of the principales of the province were in connivance with ladrone bands; but it is beyond dispute that certain principales were the organizers of ladrone bands. They kept them in the field, not so much in enmity to the government as a protection for their own stock and other property against raids of other ladrone bands. Neither is it to be doubted that these principales shared in the profits derived from the loot and enforced contributions collected by ladrone bands. Sometimes these bands, instead of being organized and fostered by individual principales, are the joint product of a pueblo or district. Such, for instance, was the band of Julian Ramos, ranging the western coast of the province from Maragondon via Magallanes to Nasugbu. The band which guards the property of one town or district does not think it amiss to prey on a defenseless or unfriendly district. Self-protection, therefore, forced many to keep on good terms with ladrone bands by the payments of contributions and otherwise. As for the rest, the ladrones themselves, by the infliction of mutilation and dire vengeance upon any native suspected of giving aid or information to the government forces, contrived to keep their hiding places and sources of supply a secret. The shortest, quickest, and easiest way of dealing with ladrone bands is by means of their "principal" sponsors.

The suspension of the writ of habeas corpus was of great assistance in handling the situation. No reckless use was made of this suspension. Arrests were made only on information showing probable guilt. The suspension, however, furnished a means of exerting a wholesome pressure, and of itself was worth more than hundreds of troops in accomplishing the purposes sought. The writ still remains suspended, but for some time past no arrests have been made except such as could be immediately acted upon in a court of law.

Another effective assistance in the restoration of law and order was the reconcentration put in effect in many of the worst districts of the province. The effect of this reconcentration was to make it impossible for the ladrone bands to longer stay in some of the jungles and hiding places where they had formerly been maintained by their friends in the towns and barrios. It was an effective measure, and one rendered necessary by conditions. Every effort was made to lessen the hardships of reconcentration. People were permitted to till their fields, returning at night to the garrisoned stations.

The Civil Commission lent a sum of money to the province for use in repairing roads and bridges. In this way employment was provided for many who might otherwise have suffered.

It is believed that the people have been taught a needed and salutary lesson, and that ladronism has received a crushing blow from which it should never recover.

#### JUSTICES OF PEACE.

After two years' observation it is my belief that the present system by which a municipal justice of the peace holds preliminary investigation is a failure. In many towns it is impossible to obtain men with requisite education and legal knowledge. It is always difficult to obtain men of requisite ability and stamina so that local influences shall not interfere.

It is not easy to suggest a remedy, since the court of first instance is not always in session. Perhaps it would be better to have a single justice of peace for an entire province, with authority to municipal presidents to issue emergency warrants in cases of assault, murder, etc., said warrants to hold good for a limited time until the provincial justice of peace should be able to visit the municipality in which disturbance took place and take further action.

#### SCHOOLS.

The interest in schools is general among the people of the province. The enrolled attendance increased from 6,971 in March, 1904, to 13,249 in March, 1905. Subsequent to March, 1905, the schools suffered greatly from the concentration which it was necessary to put into effect in order to control the ladrone situation. The rental by the government of the friar haciendas to the occupiers without payment of taxes is another serious blow. Some towns are almost entirely devoid of revenue. San Francisco de Malabon, Santa Cruz de Malabon, Imus, Damarifias, Nalc, are wholly included within the boundaries of friar haciendas. The abrogation of the land tax will make it almost impossible to run the municipal governments without extraneous aid, and will close the municipal schools.

The province is fortunate in its division superintendent, Mr. S. A. Campbell, whose energy and ability have done much to keep the schools going, sometimes under very discouraging conditions. An intermediate and agricultural school is being built on a beautiful site near Indang, and an effort will be made there to give practical demonstration of the benefits arising from scientific agriculture.

Connected with the provincial high school in Cavite are carpentry and machine shops where practical instruction is given in the use of tools. Practical instruction in fish culture is also given, and there are classes in domestic science, etc. These are undoubtedly steps in the right direction. Practical and technical education needs to be greatly enlarged and developed. The kind of education the people need at present is one that will teach them to make a living. As agriculture is the main source of wealth, good agricultural schools are especially important. Attached—marked "A"—is a memorandum kindly furnished by the division superintendent, which gives in detail the progress of education in the province.

## COCKFIGHTING AND GAMBLING.

Beyond doubt cockfighting and gambling are the most deadly enemies of prosperity in the Philippines. There is nothing more dear to the heart of the average Filipino than a good cockfight. It is their one universal amusement. Customs and amusements of a people of long standing ought not to be lightly interfered with. But it is an indisputable fact that the keeping and training of fighting cocks is growing, and is steadily encroaching on time that ought to be devoted to other and more important matters. Oftentimes money lost in the cockpit is money that ought to have gone to provide food for the family or seed for the field. Anyone who sees much of the home life of the barrio people must be struck by the waste of time caused by groups of men sitting around in the shade, with gamecocks pecking at each other, and building aircastles of the bliss that will be theirs when the next Sunday's contest in the municipal cockpit shall bring to them the long-sought victory. The time thus wasted is very frequently time that ought to be spent in guiding the carabao in the rice field, or in using the hemp machine in the forest. During the recent concentration one or two municipalities of the province prohibited the training or fighting of gamecocks, and with very beneficial results. In former times the encargados of the wealthy prevented the too liberal waste of time on the part of the Inquilinos and aparceros under their supervision. Now that the authority of the encargado is weakened or lost, something is needed to prevent the easy-going tao from wasting his time.

## PUBLIC HANGINGS.

Seven notorious ladrones have recently received death sentence in the court of first instance in this province. One other was already under sentence, making a total of 8 to be hanged. After confirmation by the supreme court it is the rule that prisoners shall be sent back to their province to suffer public execution. I believe these public hangings are productive of more harm than good. It must be remembered that the vast majority of Filipinos are uneducated and easily influenced. Public executions give to a hardened criminal an undue importance. No hardened ladrone who has had a fair trial ought to have any opportunity to pose either as hero or as martyr. It would be a good thing if the law were changed so as to require executions to be held in Bilbilid Prison, and under supervision of designated officials only. Some years ago there was enacted in the State of New York a law forbidding any reference to official executions in the public press, except the bare announcement that such or such criminal had been executed. The intent was to avoid exciting morbid interest on the part of the ignorant or criminal classes. I believe such a law would work well here. The quiet disappearance of those sentenced would be effective, and there would be no risk of casting an unwholesome glamor over the last appearance of a notorious criminal.

## PROVINCIAL FINANCES.

It requires close economy to keep the provincial expenditures within the income of the province. One of the heaviest drains is the maintenance of prisoners and court fees. Now that the ladrone bands have been broken up and a large number of bandits sentenced, the expenditures under these heads will be greatly diminished. The province owes more than 15,000 pesos to Bilbilid Prison for the maintenance of what are known as "detention prisoners"—that is, prisoners who have been duly tried and convicted by the court of first instance, but who have appealed their cases to the supreme court. The supreme court has not been able to nearly keep up with its docket. As a result, a large number of prisoners have been kept awaiting final action on their sentences. In a province which has recently furnished as many prisoners as has Cavite it is a serious matter to maintain for a great length of time some 60 or 70 detention prisoners. It is respectfully submitted that it is not the fault of the province that these cases can not be acted upon more promptly, and it hardly seems fair that their maintenance should be at provincial expense.

I inclose a tabulated estimate of receipts and expenditures for the current year, furnished by the provincial treasurer, Mr. Arthur S. Emery. From this table it will be seen that if the land tax be suspended it will require some new source of revenue or else a reduction in some of the present expenditures. In that case it seems to me that a consolidation of provinces into provincial dis-

tricts would be a good way to lop off some of the present provincial expenses. There is no reason why two or more adjacent provinces should not be united into a provincial district, for which one set of provincial officers would be ample.

#### LAND TAX

It is understood that the land tax will be suspended for a period of three years. The agricultural depression of the past few years undoubtedly warrants every effort being made to lighten the burdens of those who till the soil.

There is at least one municipality in the province which does not need the suspension and would be greatly injured thereby. The town of Cavite (including the former pueblos of San Roque and Caridad) is abundantly able to pay the present taxes. The town has recently appropriated about 10,000 pesos for street improvements and has contracted for an artesian well to cost about 17,000 pesos. The municipality would find it hard to meet these payments should there be any reduction in the present tax rate. The municipal council has passed an act requesting that the attention of the Civil Commission be called to the matter, and as there is no question of the ability of the town to pay existing taxes without hardship I believe that the request of the municipal council should be granted.

The present seems a good occasion to call attention to the subject of property assessments. It is well known that the land tax has been opposed by a large part of the population. This opposition arose largely because it is a new tax. The Filipinos are an extremely conservative people. Innovations of any kind take hold very slowly, especially when the innovations are in the form of taxes. Still more important in fomenting and maintaining the opposition to the land tax, so far as this province is concerned, was the arbitrary and oftentimes outrageous valuation upon which the taxation was based. This valuation was fixed originally by a local board of tax assessors. There are few towns in the province not divided into two or more cliques or factions under leadership of principales of the municipality. Oftentimes the basis of assessment was not the value of the property, but whether the owner did or did not belong to the same faction as the majority of the board of assessors.

The action of the provincial board of tax revision of 1903 served to aggravate rather than allay the discontent over existing valuations. No member of that board hailed from the mountainous section of the province, where hemp was just getting a good foothold. Assessments in Indang, Silang, Amadeo, Mendez-Núñez, and Alfonso, all of which are hemp towns, were increased from 200 to 300 per cent. Property in the towns represented by the majority of members of the board was either reduced in valuation or received a relatively slight increase. Naturally this produced discontent among the landholders of the hemp district. The matter was presented to the Civil Commission, and under authority of Act No. 1106 the provincial board examined into the matter, visiting the towns referred to, and reduced the valuations of the tax revision board so as to equalize the valuation of property in the mountain section with corresponding property in other parts of the province. This resulted in a total reduction of about 1,700,000 pesos in the tax valuation of the province. This action of the provincial board has, to a very considerable degree, removed the discontent produced by the land tax.

However, there ought to be a very thorough revision of assessments throughout the province. This revision ought to be made by some one capable of placing a fair valuation on each piece of property inspected and who will be proof against any sort of local or other influence. It is folly to rely upon any local board of assessors. They will in the future, as in the past, be guided by their likes and dislikes. The real value of the property in many cases will cut small figure in the matter. As there are some 26,000 separate parcels to be valued, the work should be taken up promptly and pressed to a speedy conclusion.

#### MUNICIPAL POLICE.

At the attack on San Francisco de Malabon the ladrones secured 27 government rifles and carbines. They were so elated with success and at that time were united in such large bodies that it became necessary to take every possible precaution against further mishap. Accordingly the municipal police in the exposed towns were disarmed and the guns and revolvers were sent to constabulary headquarters at Cavite.

Inasmuch as practically all of the towns of the province were garrisoned during the progress of the campaign begun in January, and as very few of them were able to pay a police force, no armed police is at present maintained in any of the towns except Cavite (including San Roque and Caridad). I do not believe it will ever be the part of wisdom to reorganize the municipal police on anything like the former scale. Ladroneism has for the present disappeared from the province; in any event, it can be better handled by the regularly organized forces of the civil government. Arrangements are being made at the present time to furnish each town with a few revolvers and a small amount of ammunition, to be used purely as a municipal police force in such work as guarding and escorting municipal prisoners, etc.

Owing to the large number of sailors, marines, and American civilian employees at the naval station, it was found advisable to have an American chief and assistant chief of police for the municipality of Cavite. Accordingly, the governor-general selected and nominated for these positions Sergt. William E. Wichman and Roundsman William H. Gill, of the police force of the city of Manila. These selections were both excellent ones, and under their management very noticeable improvement has taken place in the municipal police force and in the peace and order of the town.

#### FRIAR LANDS.

Fully one-fourth of the entire friar holdings in the Philippines were in Cavite Province. Several entire municipalities are included within the haciendas. The lands included within these haciendas are among the finest and most valuable of all the agricultural lands in the islands. A large part of them is irrigated and will produce two good crops of rice per year. There are extensive and costly improvements in the way of dams, irrigating tunnels, canals, and ditches. These improvements were constructed under the Spanish system and cost comparatively little in the way of ready money. This irrigation system is a very valuable asset of the haciendas recently purchased by the government. Much of it is being badly damaged by reason of lack of repairs and of centralized management. In the days of the friars these improvements belonged to the estate and were cared for by the managers of the estate. Now that the estate, as a whole, has no manager, the improvements which should be kept in good condition are being ruined from lack of attention.

At my request the insular government sent a competent engineer to the province last April and May to examine the irrigation system. I inclose a synopsis of his report, setting forth the nature and extent of the irrigation system. He states that "the irrigation development of the province of Cavite forms a system unique in itself and which probably has not its peer in any part of the world." I have understood from those in a position to make a correct estimate that the irrigation works of the province, at the present rate of pay, would cost fully ₱8,000,000. There is a crying need for a competent irrigation engineer to take charge of these really wonderful improvements and prevent further deterioration.

The government is now renting at a very low rate to the present tenants the lands of the Imus and the San Francisco de Malabon haciendas. The best irrigated rice lands, capable of producing two good crops per year, are being leased at ₱10 per hectare per year. The tenant pays no taxes, and with careful cultivation should reap from the two crops about 150 cavans of palay per hectare. This rate of rental is far below that customary in Spanish times. Then the landowner furnished the seed and work animals and divided the crop with the tenant. The government has given to the agricultural peasant living on these friar lands a rare opportunity to improve his condition. If he fails to seize the opportunity it will be because the tao has been accustomed to work under a system of guidance or pressure, and has not yet developed individual initiative.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS.

The following is a synopsis of the recommendations contained in the foregoing:

A law for at least five days' compulsory work on the public roads, or a fine of ₱1 per day for failure to do so.

The establishment of agricultural and other practical schools with a view to teaching better methods of making a living.

A provincial justice of the peace to visit the municipalities at stated intervals, or as occasion may arise, with authority to municipal presidents to issue emergency warrants.

The prohibition or severe regulation of cockfighting and of the training of gamecocks.

The extension of the vagrancy law so as to reach the constantly increasing number of idlers in the agricultural barrios, or the passage of some law having the same object in view.

The prohibition of gambling or card playing during working hours.

A tariff on rice reasonably moderate to start with, but increasing yearly until the islands again raise their own food.

Criminals sentenced to capital punishment to be hanged in Bilibad Prison under official supervision only.

The appointment of an expert irrigation engineer who shall have charge of the improvements and repairs to the irrigation system of the province. This is of extreme importance, and will enhance the value of the haciendas purchased by the government from the friars many times the cost of supervision and repairs. Failure to make proper provision will run the risk of serious damage to the whole of this valuable improvement.

The exception of the municipality of Cavite from any law suspending the tax on lands or improvements.

Provision for a thorough and honest assessment of lands and improvements. The assessor should not belong to the province, in order that local influence may not get in its deadly work.

Provisions for having all lands, public or private, accurately surveyed. At present it is not possible to tell what percentage of the lands of the province is not represented on the treasurer's books.

Very respectfully,

D. C. SHANKS,  
Governor Cavite Province.

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY.

Manila, P. I.

#### Financial statement.

[Stated in Philippines currency.]

Character of item.	General.	Road and bridge.	Miscellaneous.	Deposit and trust.	Total.
<b>RECEIPTS.</b>					
General.....	P15,561.06				P15,561.06
Road and bridge.....		P32,496.37			32,496.37
Congressional relief fund, roads and schools.....		336.53	P7,899.99		8,236.52
Deposit and trust.....				P27,942.70	27,942.70
Internal revenue, June.....				1,104.50	1,104.50
Land tax, 1906, provincial share.....	14,433.76	7,216.88			21,650.64
Refund, internal revenue, 1906, provincial share.....	10,000.00				10,000.00
Cedulas, 1906, provincial share.....	20,925.50				20,925.50
Registration of property, provincial share.....	150.00				150.00
Miscellaneous items.....	230.00	50.00			280.00
Fines, delinquent taxes.....	3,333.34	1,666.66			5,000.00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>64,603.66</b>	<b>41,765.44</b>	<b>7,899.99</b>	<b>29,047.20</b>	<b>143,316.29</b>
<b>EXPENDITURES.</b>					
Salaries and wages.....	31,416.00				31,416.00
Repairs, roads and bridges.....		30,000.00			30,000.00
Repairs, public buildings.....	2,500.00		7,899.99		10,399.99
Contingent expenses.....	15,000.00				15,000.00
Refund, deposits and trusts.....				27,942.70	27,942.70
Remittance, insular treasury, internal revenue.....				1,104.50	1,104.50
Unpaid accounts, July 1, 1906.....	2,500.00	5,000.00			7,500.00
Balance on hand June 30, 1906.....	13,187.66	6,765.44			19,953.10
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>64,603.66</b>	<b>41,765.44</b>	<b>7,899.99</b>	<b>29,047.20</b>	<b>143,316.29</b>

*Report of the division superintendent of education, division of Cavite.*

In the annual report to the general superintendent of education the following is the opening sentence: "The last year has been one of calamities for Cavite Province." It is said that history repeats itself, and it seems to have been doing so in this province for the last seven months.

The school work opened June 19, 1904, with the brightest prospects and continued to improve until January, 1905, at which time occurred the raid on Malabon, followed by the reconcentration policy of the government. In addition to reconcentration, the government, which had completed the purchase of the friar lands, began to lease them to the people. Although the matter was presented to the government no help has been given; consequently in the two largest municipalities where last year some 4,800 pupils were enrolled and some 50 teachers employed there is at the present time no money to pay municipal teachers, and there is a debt of some ₱3,000. That this condition of affairs is due to cause stated may be seen at a glance when the figures are quoted: Land tax, 1904, ₱12,000; 1905, ₱560.

Reconcentration has had two effects. First and most obvious, it has closed barrio schools, since there were no pupils available, and, second, the people have not paid their taxes when they have been reconcentrated, for the reason stated by them that if they are not allowed to cultivate their lands and receive some revenue therefrom they can not pay taxes on that land. Instances of the effect of this may be seen when it is stated that ₱142.54 represent the amount of land tax collected in the municipality of Silang, where last November there were 1,298 pupils and 12 teachers. The amount collected in Indang is ₱324.45, where in November last 1,693 pupils were enrolled and 11 teachers employed. In other words, the amount collected in Indang is sufficient for about two months' salary.

This state of affairs necessitated economy, and economical measures were at once instituted; but the full force of the falling blow was not seen until vacation had begun, when teachers are entitled to their vacation salary. The financial condition of affairs was reported to the general superintendent, who, when the insular government refused to give any aid, ordered the schools closed. This order was subsequently amended, and schools have been opened on a reduced scale wherever the finances permit. The change in conditions in this province may be seen when present statistics are compared with those of November last. November is taken, since in the month of October half the province were assembled in a normal institute, and December is the month of rice harvest.

	November, 1904.	June 30, 1905.
Number of pupils enrolled.....	14,304	3,630
Average attendance.....	9,834	2,668
Municipal teachers.....	192	22
Insular teachers.....	80	26

To leave the present, however, and return to the school year ending March 31, 1905. As was said before, the year opened very auspiciously, the people were taking a great interest in the schools, the attendance was increasing daily, and each week almost saw a new school building finished and the pupils and teachers installed in rooms that were comfortable, commodious, and suitable.

The following statistics of attendance may be of interest:

	March, 1903.		March, 1904.		November, 1904.		March, 1905.	
	Enroll- ment.	Attend- ance.	Enroll- ment.	Attend- ance.	Enroll- ment.	Attend- ance.	Enroll- ment.	Attend- ance.
Day school.....	3,240	2,358	6,971	5,095	13,149	8,997	13,249	7,778
Night school.....	256	190	658	506	978	735	None.	None.
Teachers' class.....	58	54	110	103	179	162	161	146
Total.....	3,554	2,602	7,739	5,644	14,304	9,834	13,410	7,924

March enrollment and attendance is less than November, due to reconcentration and closing of night schools. The enrollment in each case is for the year and is thus much higher than it would be for any one month alone. This also makes the attendance look low, while, in fact, the percentage of attendance was always up in the eighties.

According to the requirements (one-third of school population to be in school at any one time), this province needs only 7,487 pupils in attendance. This number has been exceeded throughout the year. The number of primary teachers to correspond is placed at 125 for the province, while in November there were 129 municipal teachers in addition to insular teachers.

The people of this province are well supplied with schools. The following barrios are at present without schools, the reason being on account of reconcentration and lack of funds to pay teachers:

	Barrio.	Population.
Buenavista.....	Malabon.....	1,245
Alima.....	Bacoor.....	1,211
Mambog.....	do.....	1,852
Tinalan.....	Naik.....	1,259
Bancod.....	Indang.....	1,051

#### BUILDINGS.

Serviceable buildings of Spanish construction.....	5
Buildings continued, brought forward.....	5
Buildings constructed under American rule prior to June, 1904.....	24
Buildings constructed under American rule since June, 1904.....	38
Total buildings owned by municipalities.....	72

In January, 1904, there were but 19 schoolhouses owned by the municipalities; the remainder of the schools were housed in rented buildings, in convents, and municipal buildings. At the present time school is held in but one rented building, and before long that one will not be wanted.

In a large number of cases the buildings have been erected on municipal land. In some cases the land was bought by the municipality; in others the people subscribed and paid for the land. In the majority of cases the schools in the barrios have been placed on sites given by some person of the barrio who agreed to allow land to be used that way as long as the school remained there. Efforts have been made and are being continued to have sites deeded to municipalities; and since the land in a number of municipalities belongs to the friar estates, and consequently to the insular government, that body has been petitioned to reserve sites for all schools within the boundaries of the estates.

The site of the intermediate school at Indang has been partly purchased by the municipality and partly donated by a large landowner of that neighborhood. The site comprises some 8 acres.

Nearly every school in the division has done something toward beautifying the surroundings. A number have built fences around the school grounds and put gravel walks from the gates to the entrance. Many have planted trees, shrubs, and plants, and it is expected that permanent improvements will mark the grounds of every school before the end of the rainy season.

The following estimate of value of contributions has been made: Land, ₱1,200; labor, ₱500; materials, ₱800; money, ₱500; total, ₱3,000.

Little attempt has been made to furnish the barrio schools beyond bamboo benches and tables for the children, and bamboo or other table for the teacher. In nearly every town school at the present time there are desks for the children and chairs and tables for the teachers. One thousand four hundred and fifteen double desks have been made or bought the last year for the schools of this division at a cost of about ₱4,000. It can now be said that the pupils in the schools can sit on benches and write on desks, a statement that could not be made a year ago, when the usual thing was to find the pupil sitting on the floor.

The province was divided into supervising districts over a year ago. The facts are shown in the following table:



*Supervising districts.*

Name of pueblos comprising districts.	Square miles.	Population.	Barrios.	Schools.	American teachers.	Enrollment.	School population, age 6-16.	Children should be in school.
1. Cavite (Cavite, San Roque, and Caridad)	8	15,570	14	5	3	1,398	3,114	1,098
2. Noveleta (Rosario, Noveleta, and Cavite-Viejo)	20	15,143	23	9	1	1,618	3,028	1,009
3. Malabon (San Francisco de and Santa Cruz de)	60	18,474	18	7	3	1,376	3,665	1,281
4. Naic (Naic and Ternate)	30	11,665	16	6	1	1,181	2,339	779
5. Maragondon (Maragondon and Magallanes)	100	10,704	13	7	1	1,114	2,141	713
6. Indang (Indang, Alfonso, Bailen, and Mendez-Núñez)	100	23,916	33	8	1	2,252	4,800	1,600
7. Silang (Silang, Amadeo, and Carmona)	100	12,006	37	12	1	1,598	2,401	801
8. Imus (Imus, Bacoor, and Dazmarinas)	90	27,015	36	13	3	3,428	3,436	1,801
Corregidor	2	703	1	1	-----	106	141	47
Total	510	134,799	191	68	14	14,304	26,965	8,995

## FINANCES.

The finances for the calendar year 1904 were in good condition. The provincial treasurer had prepared to take up the land tax February, 1905, and matters seemed prosperous until the clouds of reconcentration and friar estates arose to darken the horizon.

The finances of each municipality, as far as the expending of the school fund is concerned, are in the hands of the division superintendent, and it is not too much to say that not one peso was mispent or used for any purpose without his consent. The hearty cooperation of the provincial treasurer renders the matter of keeping accounts straight very easy and exact.

The financial statement for the past fiscal year follows:

*Financial statement, July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905.*

Municipality.	Balance July 1, 1904.	Land tax.	Internal revenue.	From general fund.	Other sources.	Total.
Alfonso	₱237.84	₱1,186.84	₱71.35	-----	-----	₱1,496.01
Carmona	23.98	557.56	15.45	-----	-----	597.09
Cavite	3,962.78	8,893.19	92.73	-----	-----	12,948.70
Corregidor	125.99	219.13	4.20	-----	₱204.20	553.52
Imus	2,489.72	2,908.70	159.37	-----	-----	5,557.79
Indang	100.00	1,165.27	68.37	-----	-----	1,333.64
Malabon	474.91	2,325.19	108.60	-----	-----	2,908.70
Maragondon	118.96	1,296.78	64.90	-----	267.45	1,747.49
Naic	325.01	2,207.95	69.32	-----	-----	2,602.28
Noveleta	483.08	1,909.08	89.33	₱184.58	-----	2,665.07
Silang	16.32	734.93	55.86	-----	8.00	815.11
Total	7,757.99	23,404.72	799.48	184.58	479.65	32,526.40

Municipality.	Salaries.	Construction and repairs.	Furniture.	Rent.	Incidental.	Total.	Balance.	Undischarged obligations.
Alfonso	₱815.01	-----	-----	₱184.20	₱3.50	₱952.71	₱543.80	-----
Carmona	299.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	299.00	328.09	-----
Cavite	5,695.75	₱131.52	₱922.75	465.62	532.55	7,718.19	4,630.51	-----
Corregidor	453.33	-----	5.70	-----	1.12	460.15	93.37	-----
Imus	4,124.49	664.30	800.00	83.00	96.00	5,557.79	-----	₱1,329.87
Indang	1,233.64	-----	-----	-----	-----	1,233.64	-----	8.53
Malabon	2,356.87	2.21	-----	125.33	205.50	2,908.70	-----	01.196.70
Maragondon	1,237.83	305.05	-----	110.00	-----	1,652.88	64.61	-----
Naic	1,682.32	-----	70.00	3.00	9.00	1,764.32	837.96	-----
Noveleta	2,574.82	8.80	-----	70.00	17.45	2,669.07	-----	6208.95
Silang	808.11	-----	-----	2.00	5.00	815.11	-----	322.55
Total	21,251.17	1,325.67	1,598.45	968.15	880.12	26,028.56	6,497.84	8,056.80

\* Deficiency.

\* Paid off in July, 1905.

\* ₱605.90 of school fund stolen in raid.

## INTERMEDIATE SCHOOLS.

During the year 1904-5 only one intermediate school was recognized, that in connection with the provincial school. With the opening of this year, however, there will be three intermediate schools, strictly up to grade. One of these is in Cavite, one in Imus, and one in Indang. There are at present 275 pupils in the intermediate grades.

In Indang the first intermediate schoolhouse, built according to plans drawn by the bureau and paid for by the insular government, is nearing completion. The people gave the site, some 10 acres, the stone for the foundation, and an additional ₱1,000 was given by the province. The building will cost ₱11,000, and will be the first of a number of buildings to be erected on this site for an intermediate and agricultural school.

## PROVINCIAL SCHOOL.

The provincial school situated in the town of Cavite has done excellent work. The corps of teachers are earnest and enthusiastic and have achieved excellent results. The provincial board has proven ready to assist in every way possible.

There are now 240 pupils enrolled, as follows: In intermediate classes, 148 boys, 51 girls; in the high school classes, 32 boys, 9 girls.

This is a gain of 55 over the end of last year. No one now attends who has not a primary certificate. The entering pupils are of a higher grade than before. All pupils returned this year who were attending at the close of last year except 16, and 9 of these were from the lowest class.

In November, 1904, a boys' dormitory was established. There are now 27 boys, all that can be accommodated. The charge is 16 pesos a month, which includes washing. They have physical exercise daily and study five hours outside of school. Both parents and boys seem satisfied. This year a girls' dormitory was begun, which has 7 inmates.

The following courses of study are given: Teachers', commercial, literature, manual training, and domestic science. This month three pupils, two boys and a girl, left for the United States, having qualified in the competitive examination. Inasmuch as only 38 went from the islands, Cavite made a very good showing.

The appropriation made by the provincial board last year amounted to ₱1,200. Of this, ₱600 was for desks. This does not include the appropriation made for the coming year.

*Appropriation, June, 1904, to May, 1905.*

Desks -----	₱600	Beds, etc. -----	₱60
Wood for trade school -----	200	Sundries -----	110
Dormitory -----	170		
Repairs -----	60	Total -----	1200

## NIGHT SCHOOLS.

Night schools were very successful in this province. In the month of November there were 15 schools with an enrollment of 976 and an average attendance of 735. In addition to these schools, a large number of private classes were organized, the teacher being paid by the class. This is most encouraging, since if the older and more influential people are interested enough in learning English to pay for instruction they will undoubtedly influence the children to attend school and get this advantage while young, free of cost.

At the present there are many inquiries about these schools, and most certainly if English is to be the official language in 1906 the adults should be given an opportunity to make themselves proficient in that language.

## THE OUTLOOK.

Cavite Province has always supported the schools well and at no period better than when ladroneism was reported as at its worst. Now that reconcentration is over, it is believed that school finances will pick up. Further, it is still hoped that the insular government will see its way clear to support the schools in municipalities where the land all belongs to the government. With the financial

question settled, all our troubles will vanish, and it will be a question of but a few weeks until we shall again be where we were in January of this present year, and then we shall be ready to continue the steady progress forward.

I again take advantage of this opportunity to express the great appreciation I feel for the provincial board, collectively and individually, for the hearty co-operation and assistance that has been given at all times to myself personally and to the work.

Very respectfully submitted.

Governor D. C. SHANKS,  
*Cavite, Cavite, P. I.*

S. A. CAMPBELL,  
*Division Superintendent.*

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*Bureau of Engineering.*

[Extracts from H. F. Labelle's report on Cavite Irrigation dams. June, 1905.]

GENERAL GEOGRAPHICAL CONSIDERATIONS.

The lower part of the province of Cavite, extending on the east coast of Manila Bay from Bacoor to Maragondong and stretching some 15 miles inland, is a section of flat, rolling country, rising gradually from the bay to elevations of from 600 to 900 feet above the sea. This whole area is cut by numerous rivers flowing from the highlands and running mostly all from south to north in such a way that they are parallel with each other. Between these rivers and arroyos the land is arable and appears to be of good quality.

The soil in no part of the area considered attains a great thickness. In the vicinity of Imus the thickness seldom exceeds 2 feet. It is the same all along the coast. As we go up inland the thickness of the soil increases, the ground becomes more rolling, and there are places where thicknesses of soil as high as 35 feet are encountered. This, however, occurs only in knolls, and in the upper end of the district, notably in Indang, the country rock outcrops in many places. The country rock can be divided in two general classes. The familiar "tuff," met almost everywhere in central Luzon, and a kind of half-baked clay, which can not be traced to a volcanic origin.

The rivers of Cavite offer exceptional facilities for the study of the "tuff" formation, for the beds of rivers have mostly all been formed by denudation, and therefore the stratification of the country rock can easily be read. Whether the "tuff" has been deposited as ashes in air or in water, which is a much-debated question in the geology of Luzon, the "tuff" has acquired different degrees of hardness according to the conditions of heat, pressure, etc., to which it has been subjected. The same can be said of the soft clayey stone mentioned above.

At the embarcadero dam the bed rock is so hard that water falling over the crest a height of 40 feet has not materially eroded this rock. The rock is composed of fine pebbles, and the matrix uniting them has acquired a great hardness. At other places, namely, at the Marcelo dam and at the Bucal dam, near Imus, the rock is so soft as to have been excavated in pockets several feet deep. Some of the dams have been built without any apron, and apparently, after many years of service, do not require any; others, owing to the softness of the bed rock and in spite of their aprons, have been more or less damaged. All the dams visited by the writer are founded on the "tuff" previously described. They have been built with the rock available nearby. The dams have been built against the walls of the canyon, and when the surface of the rock was reached buttresses were continued on the bed rock until sufficient elevation of ground was met.

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS REGARDING DAMS.

The dams of Cavite offer a great variety of profiles. The section, at least in the larger dams, is always generous. With the exception of the Tres Cruces dam, where the batter is very steep, probably a little over one-fourth to one, and which is reinforced by heavy buttresses, the downstream slope of the dams is invariably one-half to one or over.

The downstream face is either stepped, straight, or with the ogee profile, or rather a straight face with a curve at the top and another forming an apron at the bottom. In the stepped profile the courses are laid horizontally and

with the same thickness of bed from bottom to top. This thickness of bed never exceeds 2 feet and is more commonly nearer 15 inches. Even in the dams with straight profile, the face stones are generally laid with horizontal joints, the required bevel being given to the face. In the curved profiles the face masonry is generally laid normally to the curve.

Lime mortar seems to have been used exclusively, but hydraulic lime mortar is seldom met. Only in exceptional cases is Roman cement mortar seen.

Notwithstanding the general use of common lime mortar in the dams of Cavite, leakage through the dams seldom exists, and the leaks met may have been caused by dislocations by earthquakes. These earthquakes, however, never caused any considerable damage to the dams in the district. Only one dam, the Marcelo dam, has developed any crack, and this may have been caused by a settlement of the masonry just over the cave excavated under the dam by the falling water, for the crack mentioned above is in that part of the dam just above the cave. There is, however, no leakage through the crack, and it may be a superficial one only.

The experience with Cavite dams shows that there is nothing to fear for their stability on account of earthquakes, and that it will not be necessary to adopt an additional factor of safety on that account.

There is a marked difference in the condition of dams in the different estates of the district. In the Imus estate, which has the greater number of dams, the works are in a great deal better shape than those of the neighboring estates. The Recoletos, the former owners of the Imus estate, seem to have taken better care of their property; the repairs seem to have been made diligently, and both the designing and construction of their works show more intelligence. The works in San Francisco and Santa Cruz show a sad state of neglect, and this may be due to the earlier abandonment of the lands in these estates due to the greater activity of the insurgents in these parts.

The main deterioration in the dams the writer has seen appears to be met in the aprons of dams with curved profiles; in fact, there are very few aprons which will not require considerable repairs.

#### TUNNELS AND CANALS.

Above each dam and in close proximity to it there issues a tunnel or canal which conveys the water to the main irrigation ditch, usually located by the side of the main roads and invariably located on the west side of the same. These main ditches are generally supplied by more than one river, as is exemplified in the Canaan-Sabuing-Camarin system near Dazmarinas.

Another way of conducting water across the country is as exemplified in the Bancod-Palaut system, where water from one river is taken over several other rivers by means of aqueducts to the point of distribution, the water of the rivers spanned being used farther down the country and running into other dams.

From the main ditches mentioned above start both secondary canals and laterals in different directions. There are also main ditches not in close proximity to roads, but they are of minor importance.

In the building of their dams and canals the irrigators of Cavite have given first importance to the elevation of these canals in order that they might reach more lands, and they have generally neglected the question of storage. The bottom of the tunnels and canals are in most cases not more than 4 feet below the top of the corresponding dam, and in the majority of cases much less. The water stored below the canal bottom can not be used, and the reservoir is liable to silt up to that level.

In attempting to save head in their tunnels the irrigators of Cavite have often given too little slope to these structures. In some places the want of velocity resulting from these slopes has caused sediment to deposit itself in the tunnels in greater and lesser quantity, the average thickness being less than 1 foot. Besides this silting and vegetable growths in canals, the waterways are in good order.

The tunnels examined resemble closely one another in section. They are from 4 to 7 feet wide and from 5 to 7 feet high. They are cut through the country rock and have no lining, but are generally provided with a cut-stone arch at the portals. The form of the tunnel arch is either circular, elliptical, and in one instance (at the Molino dam tunnels) the Gothic arch has been used. These arches are, for the most part, in good condition.

Several of the tunnels, specially the longer ones, have shafts. These shafts are sometimes lined with masonry, and they facilitate the cleaning of the tunnel.

More than half the canals and tunnels issuing from dams have no head gates or regulating works. Some have grooves for stop planks varying from 1½ to 4 inches. The Molino dam is the only one which has iron gates operated by a stem at the head of its waterways. Iron gates are also provided at some of the aqueducts.

#### METHOD SUGGESTED FOR THE RESTORATION OF IRRIGATION WORKS.

In the description of the different irrigation dams in Cavite, the writer has endeavored to point out the necessary repairs to be made on each individual work. The repairs can be classified as follows: First, repairs to masonry of dams; second, cleaning of tunnels and canal; third, establishment of regulation works, (a) head works, (b) wasteways.

All the items except the last can be attended to by a local superintendent directing a force of masons, carpenters, and laborers, under the general supervision of the provincial supervisor.

The last items can be attended to after the other repairs and improvements have been carried out and the regimen of each stream is better known. The details of the work to be done on each system would be issued from this office as the work progresses.

The order of precedence in the repairs would be governed by the demand from the different irrigation systems. This would be methodically determined by consulting with the provincial authorities.

Funds would be appropriated so as to keep the work going for seven or eight months in the year. A party of engineers would be kept in the field to locate existing works and prepare for the extension of these works by making a topographical survey of each district; this party would also give aid to the superintendent in case of need. The topographical survey would include the hydrography of each stream and the recording of available flow at different seasons. The work could be extended to the location of possible reservoir sites in the highlands for future use.

All irrigators would be assessed a certain amount per hectare per year for the water they use; this amount would be collected by the bureau of public lands with other dues on the land. It is believed that the charge for water would cover a considerable part of the expenses connected with the restoration of the works and besides furnish funds for the operation and supervision of the different systems.

The irrigation development of the province of Cavite forms a system unique in itself and which probably has not its peer in any part of the world. It is the outcome of more than one century of intelligent development carried out under exceptionally favorable conditions of labor and which do not exist at the present day. The works in existence form a valuable asset to the country, and if properly restored and supervised should become an important source of revenue to the province.

With water available during the dry season, two crops a year can be raised in Cavite, the second, or dry season, crop having from 30 to 60 per cent the value of the wet season crop. In dry years irrigation water may be necessary to save this later crop.

Before closing the writer wishes to be allowed to make a plea for the improvement of irrigation legislation in the islands.

The Spanish irrigation law is complete enough in itself, but having been framed many years ago contains many provisions that have now, in the light of our American experience, become antiquated.

The writer believes that before our Government undertakes the administration of irrigation works in these islands irrigation legislation should be amended, extended, and brought abreast with the most improved methods, and for this reason he has continually urged the retaining of an irrigation expert who will improve existing laws and devise a system of administration based on American and other countries' experience, and also well adapted to the habits of the natives.

## SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR, PROVINCE OF CAVITE.

CAVITE, P. I., *September 28, 1905.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following brief supplementary report relative to existing ladrone conditions:

Since July 1 the province has been entirely free from ladrone activity. Prior to that date the bands of Julian Ramos around Magallanes and Nasugbu, Cirilaco Masigla around Indang, Vicente Giron around Silang, Cosme Caro around Imus, and Pedro Alvarez around Alfonso had all been completely cleaned up. Montalon had only two or three guns from his Cavite contingent. Felizardo, the most dangerous of all ladrone leaders, had only one gun left.

So far as this province is concerned, the most important band at that time was one under Lucio de Vega and Valentine Montalon. Three of de Vega's lieutenants had surrendered, leaving de Vega himself with only 8 guns. During July and August he disappeared from view, and no trace could be obtained of him or his band. It was believed that they had hidden their guns and scattered to other parts. However, they were found later in the mountains around Calacca, Batangas.

Papers captured showed that they had been there since early in July and had remained in hiding, living for the most part on fruits, buds, and the tender parts of the palm. On the 15th of this month Felizardo, being surrounded and escape impossible, jumped from a precipice near Calacca, Batangas, and was killed. The death of Felizardo removes the most dangerous ladrone the province has ever had, and completely cleans up the eastern section. Since the death of Felizardo all except two of the guns of de Vega's band have been captured, and they have been captured in most cases by the people themselves. This marks a new departure, and one highly gratifying. Eight months ago the barrio of Jalang was the center of ladronism. It was headquarters for de Vega and his men. Recently de Vega sent one of his men there for assistance, and he was captured by the barrio people themselves. Valentine Montalon was also captured by the people of a barrio where he went to beg food. This attitude on the part of the people means much in a province like this, where ladronism, with its attendant caciques and inabins, has been prevalent for many generations.

I believe the people will never again be willing to go back to a system where their substance was used up in the maintenance of ladrone bands.

Very respectfully,

D. C. SHANKS,  
*Governor, Cavite Province.*

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY,  
*Manila, P. I.*

## REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF CEBU.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, PROVINCE OF CEBU,  
*Cebu, July 1, 1905.*

SIR: While I gladly comply with the provisions of the law in having the honor to submit the present report for the fiscal year 1904-5, I regret that the relation therein contained of the conditions of the province in their moral and material aspect are not as satisfactory as I would desire, especially with reference to the latter.

I would have desired to have dealt more extensively with the details of each one of the departments reported upon, but the many duties incumbent upon my office have permitted me to describe them only in a general way. However, I am confident that your indulgence and learned judgment will supply the deficiencies. I begin with the situation as regards its

## COMMERCIAL CONDITION.

During the year 1904 conditions in this regard were not so good. Exports and imports showed a notable decrease when compared with those of the year 1903.

Exportations of hemp and copra during the year 1903 amounted to ₱4,480,943, while for 1904 their value was only ₱3,479,901, making a difference of ₱1,001,042.

In 1903 the importation of merchandise amounted to ₱2,908,429, while in 1904 this amount was only ₱1,518,340, a difference of ₱1,385,081.

Comparing the value of exports for 1903 with the value of imports for the same year, there is a balance in favor of the former of ₱1,577,514.

For the year 1904 the balance in favor of exports was ₱1,961,561.

The amount of exportations, which is considerable, in so far as the benefit derived therefrom to the province is concerned, is insignificant, inasmuch as the majority of the hemp and copra, the only articles entering into the exportation, come from the adjacent provinces to this market, where the dealers in the articles mentioned have their principal places of business.

The most important article figuring in the importations is rice. Although the value imported in 1904 is less than in 1903, sales have been very active during the past few months, large shipments having been made to neighboring pueblos and provinces, owing to the scarcity of corn, which is the principal article of diet of the majority of the inhabitants of these parts, and to the existing famine.

The large demand from the pueblos and provinces was met from the stock of rice in this market during the past few months imported during the six months between January and June, relative to which no data have been obtained, which must have been of considerable magnitude, for without this presumed importation the amount imported during 1904, valued at only ₱1,180,001 and amounting to 89,270,398 pounds, would not have been sufficient to meet the demand.

The exportation of sugar amounted to the insignificant sum of 64,692 piculs, valued at ₱323,460, while in years prior to the revolution from 250,000 to 350,000 piculs were exported.

It is superfluous to state, in view of the figures above given, the sad condition of commerce at the present time. This state of affairs is not at all surprising, however, taking into account the decrease in agricultural productions, which are the principal factor of commerce in this locality.

#### ECONOMIC CONDITION.

During the latter part of the preceding fiscal year and at the beginning of this one the economic situation of this province improved, though gradually and slowly, offering the hope that it would progress without encountering obstacles or suffering relapses until it reached a condition similar to that prevailing in the years prior to the revolution.

The amount of the crops harvested and the promises of those in the ground, as well as the increase in the revenues from municipal and provincial taxes, when compared to a like period of time during the preceding year, were the best evidence of the improvement mentioned.

However, circumstances originating from the several causes hereunder described a few months later not only arrested all improvement but caused retrogression to so large an extent as to bring about the want that we now deplore, which is greater and more intense than any felt during former years.

The causes that have principally brought about this fatal change in conditions are:

The loss of two crops of corn by excessive rains during June and July of last year and the prolonged drought which followed, lasting from October to April, that withered all of the plantations.

The spread of the rinderpest in many pueblos during the past few months.

The existence of a good deal of local currency that is no longer legal tender, the majority of which is distributed in small sums in the hands of farmers and farm laborers, who were unable to exchange them prior to the expiration of the period fixed by law. Many tienda keepers on a small scale have been obliged to suspend business in order to avoid trouble that might be occasioned by their having to refuse to receive this currency of illegal circulation.

The great fire which occurred in this city March 11, 1905, in the business center of the town that reduced some to poverty and paralyzed business.

The following figures show the importance of that disaster:

	Houses and ware- houses.	Value in gold.
Calle Infanta.....	18	\$81,570
Calle Alcarazo.....	7	29,702
Calle Nao Victoria.....	3	14,968
Calle B. de Garay.....	26	45,841
Total .....	54	172,079

The above does not include the amount of the loss. In the center of the squares formed by said streets eight houses of old materials, valued at \$600 gold, were also burned.

The value of the merchandise contained in the said buildings—stores and bazaars—is estimated at approximately \$700,000 gold. The total approximate loss is, therefore, \$872,718 gold, or ₱1,745,436 Philippine currency.

In view of the deplorable effects of the famine spreading to all of the pueblos of the province, and of some deaths having occurred from the eating of tubers that are poisonous when not well cooked, the provincial board made a visit of inspection to the majority of the municipalities in order to become more correctly informed of the conditions in each one of the pueblos and to extend the necessary aid. As the result of this inspection it resolved to solicit, and obtained, a loan from the insular government of ₱40,000, to be distributed at the rate of ₱1,000 to each municipality, and ₱20,000 to be used in provincial works. The conditions imposed upon the municipalities for the return of this loan are the same as those imposed upon the provincial board—four years' time without interest, in equal installments. An extension of time for the payment of the cedula and land taxes was also obtained.

The purpose of the loan was to start provincial works, principally roads and bridges, as an indirect measure of mitigating the disastrous effects of famine, by giving work to the largest number of needy persons, and at the same time benefiting the interests of the municipality. The rate of daily wages fixed by all the municipalities does not exceed 20 centavos—about one-half of the ordinary wage under normal circumstances—payable in money or in rice at the option of the laborer, many preferring the latter, for the reason that rice can be secured more cheaply from the government than from the tiendas.

In spite of the low wage the amount of the loan is insufficient to succor the number of needy persons presenting themselves in some municipalities asking for work, so that many of them have been obliged to limit the number of workers and employ them by turns in order to afford relief to all.

The opening of the road from Cebu to Toledo, determined upon with the intention of affording relief under the existing conditions, has attracted a large number of needy persons unable to find work in their municipalities, due to the excess of laborers. At the present time from 1,000 to 1,500 men are employed daily on this work, at the rate of 25 centavos per day, though the regular wages are from 40 to 50 centavos per day.

It is presumed that the famine will last until the end of September, when the corn crop can be gathered, if the plantations do not suffer the consequences of bad weather or of insect plagues.

#### PUBLIC WORKS.

The following table shows the work done during the period covered by this report:

	Miles.	Cost.
Roads constructed.....	3.052	₱19,491.96
Roads repaired.....	36.79	4,723.84
Bridges and culverts constructed.....	5	365.84
Bridges and culverts repaired.....	3	407.00
Buildings constructed.....	9	12,077.86
Buildings repaired.....	3	7,376.22
Supervisions.....	2	518.86
Equipment.....		610.66
Total .....		45,572.44



The roads constructed or repaired are those from Cebu to Minglanilla; Carcar to Barili, and Cebu to Consolacion.

The bridges and culverts constructed and repaired are on these roads.

Native laborers received ₱19,081 for 35,155.45 days' work.

American laborers, including foremen, carpenters, and others, received ₱8,083.16 for 1,631.5 days' work.

#### AGRICULTURE.

Agricultural conditions during the year were the same as last year.

In my report for last year I had the honor to state the most essential causes that have precipitated agriculture to the prostration it is now in, as well as pointing out the solution that, in my judgment, should be adopted to set it upon a firm basis.

Therefore so long as this solution of the problem is not put into practice, and rinderpest continues to make ravages among the cattle, there is little hope of a reaction in its present condition.

It is possible that the crops may increase, but even so the improvement would be but fictitious, as an increase in production means increased expenses, inasmuch as, owing to the lack of work cattle and of agricultural tools, cultivation and harvesting have to be carried on by hand, and this is very costly.

The following table shows the importance of the different crops harvested during the fiscal year:

Articles harvested.	Fiscal year 1904-5.	Fiscal year 1903-4.
Sugar.....	27,017	15,000
Tobacco.....	40,438	26,820
Copra.....	8,240	10,400
Hemp.....	8,425	8,584
Maguey.....	512	
Corn.....	217,083	529,907

It is not deemed necessary to set forth the production of other articles, such as rice, ube, sweet potatoes, and others, on account of their small importance and of the fact that they are scarcely sufficient to supply the home demand.

There is a tendency each year to increase the plantations of hemp, maguey, and cocoanuts, which do not require the use of cattle for their cultivation. It is for this reason the farmers prefer these crops, though they are not as profitable as others.

The municipalities yielding the largest amount of sugar were the following: Danao, Minglanilla, Bogó, Medellín; tobacco, Moalboal, Toledo, Belamban, and Dumanhug; copra, Samboan, Ginatilan, Badian, and Sibonga; hemp, Alegría, Argao, Aloguinsan, and Delagüete; maguey, Daan, Bantayan, Danao, and Pina-mungahan; corn, Dumanhug, Moalboal, Carcar, and Medellín.

The rinderpest, which reappeared last year in the municipality of Bogó, subsequently spread to other pueblos, in spite of the measures that had been taken to localize it to the focal point. In order to accomplish this purpose, the following instructions were circulated among the municipalities:

#### "CIRCULAR No. 735.

*"To the municipal presidents of this province.*

"SIRS: In order to avoid the propagation of rinderpest, which appears to have infected the province of Cebu, inasmuch as it hardly disappears in one pueblo before it appears in another, the spread of the disease being influenced without doubt by the owners of carabaos who, without stopping to think what damage they may cause, continue to get the most they can from the labor of their carabaos, and to the dealers in cattle, who also fail to pay any attention to the damage they may do, I suggest to you the advisability of having your municipalities enact the following ordinances:

"1. Owners of carabaos or cattle afflicted with rinderpest shall be obliged immediately to report the fact to the municipality.

"2. As soon as a case of rinderpest appears in a pueblo the municipality shall isolate the infected carabao or carabaos, separating them at some place, where they shall be under the care of the nearest teniente de barrio.

"3. Notice of the fact of the prevalence of the disease shall immediately be communicated to the adjacent pueblos, the municipalities of which will immediately prevent the entrance into their district of carabaos and cattle from the infected pueblo. For example, no pueblo shall permit the entrance within its territory of carabaos from San Remigio, Daan Bantayan, Medellin, and Tabogon, or carabaos or cows from Bogó, where rinderpest is at present prevalent.

"4. Before allowing the entrance of any cattle the municipality shall make a minute investigation, and, if the origin of the animal is suspicious, it will order that the police accompany the persons in charge of the infected cattle to the barrio of an infected pueblo nearest the municipality which they desire to enter.

"5. Cattle coming from places free from infection, but passing through infected districts, shall be subjected to five days' quarantine at an adequate place, to be designated by the municipality.

"6. Any person who shall for a second time violate these provisions shall be punished by a fine of ₱25, or twenty-five days' imprisonment, upon conviction by a court of competent jurisdiction."

The following table sets forth the number of cattle lost from the epidemic in the several municipalities mentioned:

Municipalities.	Carabaos.	Cattle.	Horses.
Badian.....	3	2	.....
Alegria.....	7	.....	.....
Malaboyoc.....	8	3	2
Aloguinsan.....	340	15	60
Mandaue.....	181	39	5
Liloan.....	235	9	2
Barili.....	73	.....	.....
Dumanhug.....	20	10	.....
Talisay.....	8	.....	.....
Balamban.....	322	.....	.....
San Remigio.....	406	7	.....
Asturias.....	57	.....	2
Dalaguete.....	4	2	.....
Daan Bantayan.....	795	136	4
Bantayan.....	59	36	11
Danao.....	52	.....	.....
Catmon.....	7	.....	.....
Argao.....	25	.....	.....
Opon.....	35	10	8
Sibonga.....	3	.....	.....
Bordon.....	275	372	.....
Samboan.....	60	13	.....
Ginatlan.....	60	13	.....
Total.....	3,080	667	94

#### FINANCIAL CONDITION.

The financial condition of the province being intimately bound up with its economic state, consequently the former are subject to the changes which the latter might suffer. During the past fiscal year the financial situation of the province can be judged by its economic condition during the said period. At first the collection of taxes was regular, so that during that period of time larger collections were made this year than last for cedula and other imposts. This was due perhaps to the fact that many farmers had at the time money from the proceeds of the sales of their recent harvests.

It was not, however, until famine silently began to make its influence felt, as the stock of corn became exhausted and was not replaced, owing to the shortage of subsequent crops, that the true financial condition of the province became critical.

As a matter of fact, famine was not really the result of only one factor of the shortage or dearth of corn. For, though corn is the principal article of food in all of the pueblos, and was quoted everywhere at double the price it brings in normal times, on the other hand, rice imported from abroad and from Luzón was sold at a lower price than during the preceding year. Hence it might be deduced that the money crisis was the principal cause of famine.

In all the commercial establishments of this city, the bazaars and tiendas of the pueblos and barrios, complaints are made of few sales, many of the latter

having been obliged to close up and suspend business in order to avoid conflicts with purchasers, who, having no money other than the old currency, which is no longer legal tender, almost compel its acceptance, being impelled thereto by necessity.

The circulation of the old Mexican and Spanish currency that is still distributed in small sums in the hands of the people in the country, who have been unable to exchange it, owing to different reasons, has had a great influence in bringing about the present financial crisis. It is estimated that a considerable sum of money in Mexican and Spanish currency still exists in the pueblos of this province. It is therefore advisable to extend the time for the exchange of the same.

In view of the extension of time granted for the payment of the land and cedula taxes, the municipalities encounter great difficulty in meeting their obligations, such as the payment of employes and other municipal indebtedness that should have been made two or three months ago.

The following is a table showing the taxes and imposts collected during the past fiscal year under various heads:

	Amount.	
		Pys.
Industrial taxes.....	₱29,337.73	1,608.83
Cedula taxes.....	141,439.28	25,567.22
Stamp taxes.....	2,224.06	20.25
Cart taxes.....	1,221.41	8.39
Land taxes.....	39,541.86	7,740.02
Forestry taxes.....	1,629.30	
Internal revenue.....	49,061.45	
Municipal taxes.....	94,320.26	4,462.47
Registration of property and mines.....	218.25	
Other revenues.....	18,848.82	406.69
Loans from the insular government.....	60,000.00	
	437,862.42	39,808.87
Provincial revenue, Mexican reduced to Philippine currency:		
Payment from general funds.....	198,066.33	
Payment from road funds.....	23,956.38	
Payment from relief funds.....	3,831.03	
Loans to municipalities.....	18,500.00	
Balance from all funds.....	107,608.68	
	291,962.42	

The amounts shown in the foregoing tables, compared to last year, for cedula and land taxes give the following result:

Cedula taxes show an increase of ₱15,000 approximately, and it is hoped that a considerable sum will be collected when the extension of time granted terminates.

The land tax also shows an increase of more than a thousand pesos, although the time for collection was also extended, many having not yet paid their taxes.

Though the amounts representing said taxes in the above table include amounts owing from last year, the collections for this year are estimated greater than these included amounts, taking into account the importance of the sums that are pending collection pertaining to the said imposts.

#### INDUSTRIAL CONDITION.

There is little or nothing to report with regard to these conditions, the industries of the province being almost stationary.

The product of household industries, such as piña, hemp, and other similar textiles, as well as the weaving of bayones, mats, and hammocks, were about the same as last year. Prices have been nearly always low, owing to the financial crisis.

There are other industries of relative importance conducted in factories, but they are in the same condition as in former years, no progress having been noted. The making of salt has, however, yielded a large production, being favored by the prolonged drought.

Quite recently a cocoanut-oil factory was established in the neighboring pueblo of Opon, but it does not run constantly, owing to lack of raw material.

#### POLITICAL CONDITION.

The province is at present made up of 41 municipalities. The administration works with comparative regularity, and they have demonstrated progress in their political and administrative education and in the exercise of their rights and duties. Act No. 676, which at first was criticised as a measure apparently restricting the autonomy of the pueblos, has not only shown its necessity in order to remove the prejudicial effects arising from a deficiency in education, but also has demonstrated the efficiency of its provisions, when intelligently applied, for the development and progress of their education.

The deficiencies of their political education are responsible for party antagonism deplored in some of the pueblos—antagonism in which personal feelings are confounded with political and religious ideas. It therefore happens that parties which at the beginning were of a political or religious character are converted into personal parties of reciprocal intolerance on the part of each faction. The political and religious ideals of each party being thus prostituted, the struggle that should have been conducted upon noble and high-minded principles, in order that the light to illuminate the people along the path of prosperity might result from the impact of the two contending factions, is maintained under the influence of personal passions and selfishness, giving rise to hatred and vengeful feelings, which occasion social disturbances of a moral and material character that necessarily deeply affect the condition of a people constituted into a community, who mutually attempt to annihilate each other.

These questions of personal politics that are near to being one of the causes having an influence upon the increase of brigandage have, however, not reached an extreme in all of the pueblos of the province, as they have in a few, owing to the opportune measures, adequately enforced in conformity with the circumstances, so that the consequences were made manifest only in reciprocal denunciations and accusations which constituted the subject of the majority of the investigations held by the provincial board.

#### PUBLIC ORDER.

Brigandage in this province, though confounded by many with pulahanism, has not the characteristics of the latter, although it is true that at the beginning it might have been so characterized, for the reason that the brigands made a display of a religious ideal similar to that of the pulahans at Samar, by which they fanaticized the incautious and the ignorant, but, with the capture and surrender of some of the leaders and their proselytes, this movement was completely disorganized, and the number of followers now remaining is insignificant, they devoting themselves to a marauding existence as a means of livelihood.

The Tabal brothers, with some ten individuals armed with five or six revolvers, are all that really remains of brigandage in this province. They rarely travel together, except when they have concerted some plan of mischief, and they never remain two nights in the same place, but always travel about from place to place in the mountains, this being the greatest difficulty in the way of their capture. However, they have some assistants in the remote barrios of the pueblos situated in the hills, who live as peaceable citizens and who, either through fear or to satisfy their hatred of society, furnish their services and even their attendance to groups formed for the purpose of attacking some town. The majority of those who made up the band that attacked the pueblos of Pinamungahan, Asturias, and Consolación were inhabitants of the barrios of those same pueblos, as was subsequently discovered by the confession of those captured.

By this it can be understood why the action of the armed forces for the extermination of brigandage has been so inefficient and why the expeditions sent out against the bandits are scarcely ever successful in surprising or capturing any member who is manifestly a bandit, for the circumstances above indicated show that the majority of the members of brigand bands are scattered throughout the barrios and that a good system of espionage is required to find them out and obtain data indicating their complicity which would lead to their capture. For this reason timely instructions, adequate to the circumstances of the system adopted by the brigands, were issued to the municipal presidents, verbally to those whose municipalities required this special condition, and of a

general character in written communications, which were circulated among all the rest of the municipalities in the following form:

*"To the municipal presidents of the province of Cebu:*

"An event occurring in the municipality of Pinamungahan shows that brigandage has a tendency to resuscitate, in order by its mischievous action to aggravate the already overwhelming economic situation of our province, especially as affecting agriculture.

"Without peace and tranquillity it will be impossible for us to improve our present condition, and consequently our future welfare depends upon the extermination of brigandage.

"The pueblos can greatly influence the total extermination of these bandits if, with veritable zeal, they display activity and skill in the running down and capture of these malefactors, as well as of their aiders and abettors.

"I therefore trust that your municipality, without any stimulus other than its interest in the common good, will assist and help with the means at its command in seconding the action of the forces of the government operating in those pueblos which constitute the focal points of brigandage.

"To this end, aside from other assistance believed advisable for the success of these operations, you will order, 1, the establishment of a good secret service at the places where bandits that have strayed from disorganized bands are likely to take refuge; 2, that the police and volunteers make a continual search in those places where the operations of the constabulary are not carried on, in order to avoid that the bandits harrassed and pursued by the latter take refuge therein, and, 3, to warn the *tenientes de barrios* that strict responsibility will be exacted from them for negligence, indifference, or malice should they consent to aid and abet any bandit or to allow that he remain in their district, or that he pass through it without capturing him or reporting the fact immediately to the municipality or to the officer in charge of any forces operating in the vicinity of his *barrio*."

From the foregoing it can be inferred that brigandage in this province differs from that in others where this social evil exists in a more patent form.

In the latter it exists in the form of various groups more or less organized that are constantly under arms and that are dissolved or drawn together immediately, as the case may require, by the cohesion which discipline establishes. In this province it is just the contrary, inasmuch as, though it is true that at the beginning brigandage existed in the form of various groups, they were without organization or discipline, and now they are reduced to an insignificant group under the command of Quintin Tabal, and a few scattered and wandering individuals. Hence, the procedure to be followed in their extermination has to adapt itself to circumstances. In other provinces armed forces are perhaps the best instruments for this purpose. Here their intervention will be secondary, the essential thing being the organization of a secret police as the principal element to bring about their destruction.

The existence of several isolated houses in the hills, inhabited by persons engaged in the cultivation of their land or in the extraction of forestry products, offer great resources to brigandage, either as a place of refuge or of obtaining subsistence. Even were the former not to sympathize nor have anything to do with the bandits, being defenseless and weak on account of their isolation, they would have to bow to the exactions of a superior force or abandon their interests, taking their families with them to other places offering security, tranquillity, and safer protection for their lives, but where they are not always able to secure a means of livelihood.

It has been necessary, therefore, to annihilate these elements sustaining brigandage, and to this end the officers of the constabulary have ordered the reconcentration of such people at adequate places near the lands they work, thus avoiding the abandonment of the latter to the prejudice of their interests and furnishing them with all the facilities for the construction of new dwellings.

In consequence of these measures new barrios have been created, while others already established have been indicated as places for reconcentration, in accordance with the following table:

Municipalities and barrios.	Inhabitants.	Municipalities and barrios.	Inhabitants.
<b>Danao:</b> <sup>a</sup>		<b>Toledo—Continued.</b>	
Capellahan .....	519	Cangansi .....	396
Massaba .....	513	Canlumampao .....	627
Mantega .....	239	Magdugo .....	536
Ibo .....	320	Polog .....	750
Santa Rosa .....	181	<b>Total</b> .....	<b>9,452</b>
Siga .....	82		
Baliang .....	777	<b>Pinamungahan:</b> <sup>a</sup>	
Cabungahan .....	205	Rizal .....	669
Mantayag, North and South .....	596	Tanibag .....	535
Sandayong, North and South .....	125	Tagao .....	1,009
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>3,567</b>	Buhing-tubig .....	623
		Boton .....	566
<b>Balamban:</b> <sup>a</sup>		Pangl .....	263
Santa Cruz .....	1,200	<b>Total</b> .....	<b>8,666</b>
Balinagan .....	1,306		
Altuanay .....	1,773	Nevill <sup>b</sup> .....	450
Cantobel .....	1,022	Roosevelt <sup>b</sup> .....	250
Nangca .....	2,042	Lapulapu <sup>b</sup> .....	300
Singsing .....	818	Tupas <sup>b</sup> .....	450
Pondol .....	673	McKinley <sup>b</sup> .....	700
Abucayan .....	881	Bago Suga <sup>b</sup> .....	400
Buanoy .....	1,000	But-Say <sup>b</sup> .....	500
Arpill .....	523	General Luna <sup>b</sup> .....	700
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>11,288</b>	Andres Bonifacio <sup>b</sup> .....	300
		Padre Burgos <sup>b</sup> .....	300
<b>Toledo:</b> <sup>a</sup>		Padre Zamora <sup>b</sup> .....	300
Daan Lungosod .....	846	Mabini <sup>b</sup> .....	500
Dumlog .....	512	Parcel <sup>b</sup> .....	400
Talavera .....	650	Padre Gomez <sup>b</sup> .....	200
Calongcalong .....	305	Rizal <sup>b</sup> .....	300
Maniguit .....	220	Tag-Uling <sup>b</sup> .....	350
Matabang .....	646	Washington <sup>b</sup> .....	400
Ibo y Bitoon .....	1,407	Hamabar <sup>b</sup> .....	200
Bato .....	2,038	<b>Total</b> .....	<b>7,000</b>
Aniba .....	579		

<sup>a</sup> All these are old barrios.

<sup>b</sup> The majority of these barrios are of recent creation and are constituted in the immediate vicinity of Camp Walker, a detachment of constabulary established in the northern part of the island. These barrios correspond to the municipalities of Cebu, Mandaue, and Liloan. The majority of the inhabitants of these places were formerly in sympathy with the brigands and were living in the mountains of Panas, Mayog, etc.

In order to moderate whatever rigor there might be in the said measures, and that they might at the same time have the necessary efficiency to secure the desired ends, without the interests of the inhabitants affected suffering the least prejudice, the following instructions were circulated among the presidents of the municipalities in whose districts the above reconcentrations were made:

"The establishment of forces in the interior being advisable as a measure in the extermination of brigandage, which makes itself manifest from time to time and boldly works mischief upon defenceless barrios, and at the same time to afford adequate protection to the inhabitants of those barrios that are continually at the mercy of the exactions and outrages of the bandits, I trust in your acknowledged zeal to give your assistance for the realization of this project in the interests of the tranquillity and the welfare of our province.

"It has been agreed to establish a detachment for the present at Canlumang as a strategic point, an uninhabited place in the central mountain chain, which lies within the boundaries of your municipality and adjacent to the municipalities of Balamban, Mandaue, Asturias, and Liloan.

"In order to carry out this plan we require that the inhabitants near the said places show their good will by voluntarily cooperating with their labor in the construction of a house to be used as shelter for the forces of the detachment, inasmuch as the benefits to be derived from their presence will accrue directly to the said inhabitants, as they will have adequate protection afforded them and be able tranquilly to devote themselves to their work without fear.

"To this end I suggest the advisability of your calling a meeting of the *tenientes de barrio*, in order that you may personally explain to them the advantages of such a measure and at the same time warn them to adopt no coercive methods which would tend to distort the idea by making them suppose that it implies an obligation."

*"To the municipal president of Toledo."*

"SIR: The resolution of your council of March 27 last, contained in a copy of the minutes received by this office, is improper, owing to the fact that the power to order reconcentration resides only with the civil commission, when circumstances require the adoption of such a measure.

"Neither the situation of this province nor that of your pueblo with relation to public order is in such condition as to require the enactment of a law providing for a measure so serious and important to the public interests. I know, however, the advantages of the measure adopted by the council in the firm establishment of public order, and I therefore recommend that you proceed by counsel and suggestions to persuade the inhabitants living in isolated spots in the hills to transfer their residences to the places indicated in the said resolution, demonstrating to them the advantages that would accrue to them from this procedure on their part and pointing out the risk they run by continuing to live outside of the said places, inasmuch as they might be taken for persons aiding and abetting the bandits, and that they are continually in danger of suffering at their hands."

*"To the president of Toledo."*

"SIR: The grouping together of isolated dwellings in the hills of your district, at the places indicated for such purpose, being very advisable as an efficient measure for the extermination of brigandage and the firm establishment of good order in your municipality, I confirm my communication to you of April 1, 1905, in order that so soon as possible the grouping together of said houses shall take place at the sites indicated by the resolution of your council, which shall be formed into barrios. Each one of these barrios shall be furnished with a *teniente* appointed by the council. The duties of this official are the following:

"1. To keep order in his district and keep a watch over the conduct of the inhabitants of his barrio.

"2. To make a list of all of the residents in his district, which shall contain, besides other data of a personal character, the date that each one of them fixed his residence in the barrio. One copy of said list shall be delivered to the municipal president, for his files. Persons taking up their residence after the making of such lists shall be entered thereon, and the president shall be furnished with a copy of this additional list.

"3. To keep a record setting forth the names of persons remaining in the barrio over night, as well as the names of absentees, and the date of their absence and of their return to the barrio. In order to do this he will obtain daily information by such means as he may consider most advisable to be certain as to those who are absent, the duration of their absence and the purpose thereof.

"4. To report to the municipal president the names of persons disappearing from or leaving the barrio, as well as of those whose absences have run over the number of days granted them. These circumstances will be noted by the president in the list opposite the name of each party, and notice thereof will be communicated to the officer of the detachment of constabulary.

"The municipal president will furnish to the said officer commanding the detachment of constabulary stationed in the municipality, or at the nearest post, a copy of the lists, in order that the government troops out on expeditions may make sure of the identity of the persons they run across."

NOTE.—This letter was made extensive to some other municipalities.

With these provisions, and with the detachments of armed forces established in the center of the mountains, one in the southern part of the island, between San Fernando and Pinamungahan, and another in the northern part between Mandaue and Asturias, the situation of the bandits has become extremely difficult and the formation of groups by intimidation or force almost an impossibility. I am of the opinion, and I have so indicated it to the officer of the constabulary, of the advisability of establishing another detachment in the interior of the cordillera, in the hills between the municipal district of Cebu and the municipality of Balamban or Toledo.

As a result of the events recently occurring in the barrio of Consolación, which was attacked by some bandits, those municipalities which, on account of their topographical condition, are most exposed to attack and whose small number of police are not provided with firearms with which to make resistance under similar circumstances, petitioned this government for the enforcement of Act 1309 in their districts, not precisely for the purpose of exterminating brigandage, which does not exist in their district, but as a preventive measure to avoid surprises from malefactors wandering, dispersed, throughout the mountains. These petitions were granted, in view of their advisability, and the pueblos were recommended to adopt regulations in consonance with the said act wherever it was possible to enforce its provisions. The text of said regulations is as follows:

"In accordance with the provisions of Act 1309, of the Philippine Commission, the following regulations are enacted, the observance of which shall be compulsory in some of the municipalities where the provincial government authorizes the creation of volunteer forces.

#### " ORGANIZATION.

"1. The *tenientes de barrio* of each municipal district shall make a list of all males between 18 and 50 years of age. Copies of these lists shall be delivered to the councilors, who shall in turn make a list for the district, a copy of which they shall deliver to the municipal president.

"2. For the purposes of this organization the tactical unit of the entire contingent of forces of a municipal district shall be considered as one company, and of each barrio as a section. Each company shall be known by a letter of the alphabet, letter 'a' corresponding to No. 1 of the enumeration of the district, letter 'b' to No. 2, and so on. The sections shall be numbered 1, 2, 3, etc., one being formed for each district.

"3. The contingent of individuals serviceable as volunteers in each barrio—that is to say, one section—shall be subdivided into seven fractions, called 'squads.' To distinguish squads, they shall be designated as first, second, etc., up to seventh, each section invariably containing seven squads.

"4. The municipal president shall be chief of the entire contingent of forces thus organized, which shall bear the name of the corresponding municipality. Said president may designate the chief of the municipal police as 'assistant,' when he believes it advisable to do so, and may delegate the discharge of some of his duties as chief of the volunteers.

"5. The councilors shall be the chiefs of their respective companies and the *tenientes de barrio* of the sections pertaining to them.

"6. The councilors, as well as the *tenientes*, may temporarily appoint deputies under their own responsibility.

"7. Chiefs of squads shall be appointed by the councilors upon recommendation of the *tenientes*.

"8. Chiefs of sections shall, under the visé of their respective chiefs of companies, issue papers to each one of the enlisted men in their sections, which shall contain the number corresponding to them in the list, the name of the company, section, and squad to which they belong. These papers shall serve as a certificate to the party to whom issued to prove his enlistment in the service.

#### " SERVICE.

"9. Squads shall take turn daily in the service of vigilance and patrol in each barrio.

"10. One day each week, to be selected by the municipal president, expeditions shall be made into the hills for the capture of outlaws and other violators of the law and of suspicious characters. The expeditions shall be carried on simultaneously by a force of one or more sections divided into three or more groups, operating in different parts of the ground under a countersign agreed upon for the purpose of mutual recognition and in order to avoid surprises and collisions. The municipal president shall so provide that no squad shall render services on expeditions more than five days in the month, nor shall he use all the squads of a section at one time for such purpose, as by so doing the barrio to which they belong would be left abandoned.



"11. Each barrio or section should be provided with an alarm. The ringing of such alarm shall be a sign indicating the barrio where rung and the place where the relief forces must assemble.

"12. Upon the ringing of the alarm in any barrio, all the others must immediately reproduce it.

"13. When the alarm is rung all members enlisted as volunteers shall immediately assemble with their arms at the house of their respective chiefs of sections, or at a place previously agreed upon. Upon the formation of the squads, orders shall be given that one or more of them shall without loss of time repair to the place where needed, under the command of the chief of the section or of a substitute designated by him. The rest of the squads shall remain under arms in the barrio for its defense, and shall continue in this service until disbanded by the municipal president.

#### " PENALTIES.

"14. The following shall be subject to the penalty of a fine not to exceed ₱100, or imprisonment not to exceed three months, or both, at the discretion of the court, for the following infractions of the law:

"a. Failure to be present for enlistment upon being advised through any means coming within their knowledge.

"b. Failure to be present on the day and hour fixed or agreed upon for service corresponding to them, or failure to answer an alarm. Persons not answering roll call shall be considered as absent.

"c. Those who sleep while on guard, who separate themselves or are absent from the ranks without proper leave from their respective officers.

"d. Any house owner or renter in a pueblo or barrio of any municipality who shall neglect, refuse, or fail immediately to report to the municipal president or to the councilor of the barrio, as the case may be, the name, residence, and description of any person who, not being a resident of the pueblo or barrio, shall enter the premises of the said house owner or renter and shall there receive assistance or lodging, as well as every councilor of a barrio who shall neglect, refuse, or fail to transmit the report of the house owner or renter to the municipal president within twenty-four hours.

"e. Any person on guard or outpost duty taken by surprise by the bandits or malefactors, or who neglects to report immediately to his officer any event occurring within the district in his custody, and any chief of a section who should neglect to order the ringing of the alarm upon the occurrence of any event requiring assistance from the forces of other sections. Likewise, any chief of section who neglects to order the immediate reproduction of an alarm.

"15. These penalties shall be imposed by the municipal president, under the same procedure as provided by the municipal code."

The events that have occurred as the result of brigandage in this province during the past fiscal year are those hereinafter mentioned:

On July 18, 1904, at 5 o'clock in the morning, the municipality of Pinamungahan was attacked by a band of bandits led by Quintin Tabal and Pedro Lipao. They entered the pueblo from different sides, in three sections, and immediately implaced two small cannon on one of the walls of the church under construction, as well as five rifles that they had with them. Owing to the neglect of the municipal president in the organization of secret police, as ordered, the pueblo referred to suffered this deplorable surprise. The force of municipal police, without firearms, and the inhabitants in like condition, with the exception of the president, who had a revolver, were unable to make any resistance to so sudden and unexpected an attack, and were obliged to disperse, some for the purpose of hiding, while others to seek safety in flight, fearing personal injury. The municipal treasurer was able to hide in his house until an opportunity presented itself for escaping to the pueblo of Aloguinsan, with one servant, and though pursued by some bandits who had seen him, was able to save himself on account of his being armed with a revolver while his pursuers had only blade arms. His servant, however, was overtaken and knocked down and left for dead in the road, being severely wounded. The bandits set fire to the municipal building and the president's house and to some others belonging to the inhabitants of the town, after sacking them. A few days after this event investigation disclosed that the majority of the members of this group were inhabitants of the barrios in the interior of the municipal district, who had united with the bandits on account of being dissatisfied with the municipal government. This

explains the fact that many members of the band were masked. The provincial board, in view of the distress caused by this misfortune to many of the inhabitants of that town, who were left without anything to eat or to wear, appropriated a relief fund of ₱500, which was approved by the superior authorities.

On August 21 of the same year, between 11 and 12 o'clock at night, a small group of bandits, led by Juan Aliño, a resident of the pueblo, entered the town of Talisay. A detective of the president noticed the presence of these people in the store situate on the road a little distance from the municipal building. He immediately reported the fact to the president, who, without losing a moment, went to meet the bandits with the municipal police. They found them, and, calling upon them to surrender, received in reply a shot from a revolver. A fight immediately began, the bandits seeking flight in a short time. As a result of the encounter two were wounded and one was killed, while the police suffered but one casualty, one of their number being wounded. As soon as I heard the news I went to the municipality mentioned with the provincial board and some constabulary, in order to take such measures as the case demanded. As a result of the investigation held the inhabitants of the house where the bandits were seen were arrested as accomplices. On the following day the president of the municipality informed me that in the barrio of Lauaan, in his district, a man had been found crawling on the ground, who was suffering from a severe wound, and who it was found out was one of the party.

On August 30 of the same year the municipal president of Danao reported to this government that bandits had been in the hills of Sacasac and had sent an emissary to the teniente de barrio of Cahumayhumayan, demanding ₱30, and that the said teniente had immediately come into the pueblo to report the fact. The president at once ordered an expedition against the bandits, who were not caught, though it was afterwards learned that on the night of the following day they took supper at the house of one Tomasa.

On September 4, about 5 o'clock a. m., a band of some 200 bandits entered the municipality of Asturias, armed with 8 rifles and 2 cannon. The inhabitants and the police force, surprised by this unexpected attack, nevertheless made an obstinate resistance until the small amount of ammunition of the 5 rifles possessed by the force was exhausted, when they fled, leaving the pueblo at the mercy of the malefactors. These latter sacked the municipality, taking with them part of the funds left in the municipal treasury, as well as everything of value found in the dwelling houses of the inhabitants, which were afterwards burned, including the municipal building. Thirty-five houses were burned down. As a result of the event, two bandits were killed, while on the side of the municipality three policemen were killed and six wounded. This surprise was due to the excessive confidence of the municipal president in the tranquillity of the pueblo and his belief that bandits no longer existed, having failed for this reason to use secret police. Relief was also furnished to this municipality to the value of ₱100, donated by the provincial board. It was subsequently learned through the several captives made after this event took place that many of the members of the party were residents of the municipality and of the collateral one of Balamban.

On October 19 three individuals were kidnaped in the barrio of Mantigan, in the mountains of the municipality of Danao, who succeeded in escaping on the 23d, at the time when the bandits dispersed, being hard pressed by a force of constabulary.

On November 28, at daybreak, three police and two volunteers of the district of Consolación, municipality of Mandaue, went to the barrio of Lanipga to execute an order of the justice of the peace of that pueblo and effect the arrest of an individual, but before arriving at their destination they were surprised and set upon by three men armed with bolos. The police endeavored to defend themselves, but their revolvers failed to go off and they were therefore obliged to seek safety in flight, leaving one of their number, Victoriano Capangpangan, dead.

May 7 a group of some 100 bandits, including women and children, entered the district of Consolación, municipality of Mandaue, between 4 and 5 o'clock in the morning. This party was led by Quintin Tabal, and had five revolvers.

Some policemen on guard at the building, formerly the town hall, not having any firearms with which to make a resistance, ran away to report the facts to the municipal president.

The inhabitants were unable to make any resistance, having no means of defense, so that those who were not captured escaped, fearing injury. The bandits wounded five of the inhabitants and murdered one woman for the purpose of robbing her of certain articles she carried. They set fire to the old town building, schoolhouse, and five dwellings, and sacked every house they ran across, especially the stores containing stocks of rice. They remained in the barrio but one hour, so that the force of constabulary that repaired there shortly after the event took place missed them and was obliged to continue its march to the mountains in search of them. On the following day the constabulary caught up with a part of this group in the woods and recovered nearly all of the property, besides capturing several of their number and killing those who offered any resistance. Upon investigations had one *teniente de barrio* was implicated, as well as several inhabitants of the district of Consolación. There is circumstantial evidence to show that these people, especially the *teniente*, had been in secret communication with Quintín Tabal and his people for some days, and that they encouraged them to attack the town, their motive being revenge against certain persons residing therein.

In the different municipalities of this province, during the past fiscal year, many captures were made of bandits, those detailed hereunder being of some importance, including the number killed for resisting arrest.

On the 14th of July, 1904, the volunteer forces of the municipality of San Fernando caught up with a small group of bandits in the sitio of Banhilligon, and succeeded in killing one of their number and dispersing the balance.

On August 15, 1904, the bandit Donato Pacada was captured in the municipality of Balamban and turned over to the justice of the peace court.

On August 17 of the same year the bandit Rufino Sumampong was caught by the *teniente de barrio* of Pundol, in the municipality of Balamban, and turned over to the justice of the peace court.

On September 14 the police of Talisay had an encounter with a small party of bandits and were able to capture two of their number, who were seriously wounded, and from whom they seized one machete and one bolo.

On October 20 the *teniente de barrio* of Hacuapan, in the district of the said municipality, captured two bandits of the party of Facundo Cabaloan, one of them being seriously wounded by a shot from a revolver in attempting to escape.

On October 22 the police and volunteers of the municipality of Barili, while running down a small party of bandits in the district of the municipality of Ronda, were able to capture one of their number, who was dressed in red and carried a bolo, the balance of the party escaping in a banca in the direction of the sitio of Catdman.

On May 31, 1905, the police of the municipality of Toledo captured, at the sitios of Sauang and Cantigay, six bandits, who, according to the commissions they bore, were a general of the army and the treasurer, the balance being mere soldiers.

On June 3 the inhabitants of the municipality of Liloan captured nine bandits that during the night before had attacked a house and stolen over 100 pesos, all of which was recovered.

The constabulary also effected some captures of bandits, but this office, not having received any official notice from them or of the fights with the bandits, is unable to give any details with regard to them.

During the past fiscal year 120 men were imprisoned for *bondolismo*. Seventeen were released, this number including some imprisoned during the preceding year; 64 were sent to Bilibid, Manila; 2 were killed while attempting to escape; 19 died in jail; 1 escaped, and 1 was recaptured.

To recapitulate: The bandits in this province, who at the beginning infested the entire district between the pueblos of Barili and San Remigio, on the east coast, and from Sibonga to Tabogan, on the west coast, are now reduced to a group of some six men under Quintín Tabal and a few persons dispersed throughout the barrios or wandering about in the mountains.

## MUNICIPAL POLICE.

The condition of the forces of the municipal police in the different pueblos of this province is set forth in the following table:

Name of municipality.	Rank.				Total amount of salaries.
	Lieutenant.	Sergeant.	Corporal.	Private.	
Argao.....		1	2	10	P1,596.00
Alegria.....		1	1	6	444.00
Aloguinsan.....		1	3	12	1,096.00
Asturias.....			1	10	564.00
Borbon.....		1	1	6	324.00
Bolhoon.....		1	1	10	360.00
Bogo.....		1	1	10	1,776.00
Bantayan.....		1	1	12	1,764.00
Badian.....			1	6	720.00
Barili.....		1		15	2,040.00
Balamban.....		1		14	1,320.00
Cebu.....	1	4	9	79	26,298.00
Carmen.....			1	8	456.00
Catmon.....		1	2	10	852.00
Danao.....		1	1	18	810.00
Carcar.....		1		20	3,124.00
Daan Bantayan.....			1	11	1,032.00
Dalaguete.....	1	1	2	18	1,932.00
Dumanhug.....		2	2	20	2,904.00
Ginatlitan.....		1	1	12	540.00
Liloan.....		1		12	970.00
Mandaue.....			2	16	1,920.00
Moalboal.....		1	1	10	648.00
Minglanilla.....			1	8	696.00
Malaboyoc.....		1	1	10	600.00
Medellin.....			1	12	960.00
Naga.....		1	2	6	972.00
Opon.....		1	2	10	1,284.00
Osalob.....		1	1	15	876.00
Pilar.....			1	10	300.00
Pinamungahan.....		1	1	8	814.00
San Benigno.....		1	1	8	548.00
San Francisco.....		1	2	10	496.00
San Fernando.....		1	2	10	1,500.00
Sibonga.....		1	1	10	1,542.00
Samboan.....			1	14	916.00
Tabogon.....	1	1	2	8	744.00
Tudela.....			1	7	396.00
Talisay.....		1		9	752.00
Toledo.....		1		10	840.00
Tuburan.....		1	2	10	1,464.00
Total.....	3	35	56	520	69,096.00

It is seen from the above table that the entire corps of municipal police of this province is composed of 614 men and officers. During the preceding fiscal year the contingent numbered 632 men. During the period of four years since the pacification of this province not one single case of desertion, disloyalty, or infidelity on the part of the municipal police has been recorded, nor have any firearms been lost, in spite of the fact that some municipalities have been surprised and attacked by the bandits. As regards organization and discipline, though not perfect, the municipal police have performed their duties with sufficient regularity and in accordance with the necessities of the municipalities, with the exception of the city of Cebu, where, on account of special conditions, differing from those prevailing in the balance of the pueblos, the organization of the police is deficient, as the service of the municipality is inadequate, owing to the fact that the organization of the city government, if sufficient for a rural town, is entirely inadequate for this capital, considering its character and importance.

If the municipal forces were well organized and provided with better arms, I think that they would be sufficient to maintain the public order in all of the province and that there would be no necessity of establishing detachments of constabulary in any of the pueblos, but that they might be conveniently distributed in the interior, where their services would be more efficient, while bandits still exist.

## MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

Partial elections, as provided by law, for the relief of one-half of the councilors, were held in all of the municipalities of the province. In this class of elections only the fourth or sixth part of the electors that ordinarily present themselves at general elections take part. From the following municipalities some protests were presented with relation to said elections:

In the municipality of Toledo, against the election of Messrs. Teófilo and Leopoldo Libre, on account of their being under age. The provincial board annulled said elections, in view of the evidence adduced by the protesters.

In the municipality of Cebu, against the election of Mr. Pedro Rivera Mir, for councillor, on the grounds that it is a second reelection. The provincial board annulled said election, believing the evidence adduced sufficient.

In the municipality of Balamban and in that of Pilar protests were presented against the election of some councilors, with reference to which no resolution has been passed as yet, the matter being pending the opinion of the provincial fiscal.

During the past fiscal year charges have been brought against the following municipal officials for irregularity:

Against the municipal president of Bantayan, Gregorio Escario, for several irregularities. The charges were signed by some councilors and inhabitants of the town. The trial of this case was held from the 5th to the 8th of September, 1904, and continued on the 17th, when it was finished. The provincial board unanimously recommended to the superior authorities to take no notice of the alleged facts brought out in the investigation on account of lack of evidence to support them.

The said president of Bantayan sent a petition to this government soliciting that Councillor Simeón Tan Sulco, Municipal Secretary Aguedo Batobalonos, and ex-Councillor Anastacio Jagdon be dismissed from office, on the grounds that during his trial by the provincial board several charges were brought up against them. As the arguments adduced were well founded, the suspension of Councillor Tan Sulco and of Secretary Batobalonos was determined upon on August 17, 1904, the provincial board being informed of the fact of the suspension of the former, whose trial has not yet taken place for the reason that he has been unable to appear on account of illness. With regard to ex-Councillor Anastacio Jagdon no administrative action was taken in his case, owing to the fact that he no longer holds office.

Against the municipal president of Pilar, denounced by some residents, and against the municipal treasurer of the same town, accused by the said municipal president. Several irregularities were imputed to each of them. The provincial board met at Pilar on September 1, 1904, for the purpose of making an investigation, the result of which was that none of the charges against the municipal president, Cornello Borinaga, were substantiated, though they were against the municipal treasurer, Hilario Miguel, who was suspended and dismissed from office, aside from the fact that the justice of the peace ordered his imprisonment for resistance of the authorities and illegal use of firearms.

Against the municipal president of Borbon, accused by a councillor of having permitted illegal cockfighting and other irregularities. These charges were not substantiated as the result of the investigation.

Against the municipal presidents of San Remigio and Daan Bantayan for negligence in the compliance with their duties and for consenting to gambling in their municipalities. The charges were not proven at the investigation.

Against the municipal president of San Fernando, Martiniano Sasuman, accused by Councillor Procopio Tapia of having consented to illegal cockfighting and gambling. As the result of the investigation held by the provincial board, the said president and the councillor were suspended from office. The matter having been referred to the superior authorities, the reinstatement of President Sasuman and the dismissal of Councillor Tapia were ordered. The majority of the provincial board recommended the dismissal of the said president, while the minority recommended his reinstatement. As regards Councillor Tapia, the vote was unanimous in favor of his dismissal. This matter was referred to Manila in February, 1905.

The municipal president of Naga, Pedro de Gracia, having been proven an accomplice of a bandit in the trial of the latter, resigned before the judge of first instance had an opportunity to demand his dismissal.

Against the municipal president of Opon, Nicolas Godines, for several irregularities in the discharge of his duties, denounced by several councillors of the

municipality. When the investigation was made some of the facts were substantiated relative to illegal conduct, Councilor Diego Godines, Municipal Treasurer Aurelio M. Pareja and ex-Councilor Fermín Sison being accomplices with him. As a consequence of this, on March 29, 1905, the first two were suspended from office and the third resigned, and as regards the latter, no action was taken, as he held no office. The provincial board having been informed of the matter, it proceeded to the municipality of Opon, where it met on July 11, 1905, to hear the case, which was finished the same day. No resolution has as yet been taken in the matter, which is still under examination.

Councilor Felix Alvarez was suspended for abandoning his office, having been absent from the municipality of Danao for over three weeks. On the 16th of February the council declared his office vacant and appointed a successor.

Against the municipal treasurer of Aloguinsan, Cipriano Zoza, who was charged with illegal exactions and other abuses, and who is under examination, no decision having been arrived at in his case up to the present time.

The municipal treasurers of Carmen, Catmon, Opon, and Bolhoon, named respectively Graciano del Mar, Angel Peñalosa, Aurelio M. Pareja, and Catalino Lasala, ceased to hold office. The first and last were dismissed, the second suspended, and the third resigned by request.

Investigations by the provincial board are pending in the cases of the justices of the peace of Toledo and Alegria, named Angel Libre and Zacarias Rivero; both have been suspended for abuses and irregularities committed in the discharge of their duties.

The municipal councilors who have ceased to hold office during the past fiscal year through resignation and other causes, are Mr. Hilarión Chispa, of Asturias, because of illness; Mr. Felix Alvarez, of Danao, for absence; Mr. Mariano Georfo, of Aloguinsan, deceased; Basilio Mangubat, of Opon, deceased; Mr. Ruperto Gimerino, of Dumanhug, on account of holding the office of municipal treasurer, and Mr. Sergio Osmeña, of Cebu, on account of appointment as provincial fiscal.

Thirteen justices of the peace tendered their resignations, which were accepted, others having been appointed to succeed them, upon the recommendation of the provincial board.

All of the municipal governments operate satisfactorily, with the exception of that of the municipality of Cebu, which, owing to the circumstances and character of its population, is inadequate and needs reform.

#### PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.

In all of the departments of the provincial government affairs are running smoothly under the charge of the provincial officers.

The provincial board during the past fiscal year held eight investigations of municipal officials, the most important being the cases of the president of Bantayan and the president and treasurer of Toledo, on account of their character and the time employed.

There were 92 sessions held and 361 matters passed upon.

In the provincial governor's office, during the said period, 1,967 matters, including resolutions, reports, and circulars, were dealt with. One hundred and twenty-seven resolutions of municipalities were received.

On November 17, 1904, the convention of municipal presidents was held. This was to have been presided over by the honorable the governor-general, but on account of the weather he was unable to be present at that time. At the said convention the points contained in the minutes of the same, as described hereunder, were dealt with:

"The municipal presidents whose names appear on the margin hereof having met in the provincial building at Cebu on November 17, 1904, for the purpose of complying with the provision of section 4, Act No. 116, Mr. Clodoaldo Rocamora, municipal president of Barill, was elected chairman of the convention. The meeting was called to order and several matters submitted for consideration. After due deliberation the convention passed the following resolutions:

"1. That in view of the coming arrival of the honorable civil governor to this province he be petitioned to recommend to the Philippine Commission the suspension of the penalties on land and personal taxes until the year 1905, this petition being made on account of the misfortunes through which the province is passing, such as famine, locusts, cattle epidemics, etc.

"2. That the Philippine Commission be also petitioned to amend Act No. 83, providing for an additional five days' imprisonment over the five now fixed as

punishment for delinquency in the payment of personal tax, and authorizing the municipal presidents to use the labor of said delinquents for the purpose of maintaining municipal roads and even provincial highways, if this should be necessary.

"3. That the honorable Civil Commission be petitioned to amend Act No. 83 so that provincial works undertaken should be designated by the provincial board and equitably distributed among all the municipalities, the provincial board to make an estimate on the first of the month beginning the fiscal year, based upon the revenues in all the municipalities the year before, for this purpose.

"That no work not included in the estimate shall be done, but if during the year it becomes necessary to do some work which shall not admit of delay, either in repairs or important construction, additional estimates shall be drawn up; and in order that the said estimates of the provincial board for public works may have legal force and effect, it shall be required that there be unanimity between the members of the board, any disagreement to be submitted to the honorable civil governor for decision, as this provision is recommended in view of past experience.

"4. To appeal to the honorable civil governor to the end that he may kindly order that the municipalities be provided with the firearms they have solicited, making it known to him at the same time that since the implantation of the civil régime in this province a desertion has never been heard of among the municipal police, which is in contrast with the conduct of some individuals of certain armed bodies. In case this petition is not conceded, the civil governor is petitioned to return to the municipalities the bonds which they have issued, the municipalities, on the other hand, returning to the constabulary the useless arms furnished by it.

"5. That municipal secretaries be subject to a third-grade civil-service examination, and in case none of the eligibles desires to accept the office in any municipality that the council be enabled to fill the vacancy by means of competitive examination."

"As it was a few minutes of 12 o'clock, the chairman of the convention ordered an adjournment of the convention until 3 o'clock that afternoon.

\* \* \* \* \*

"In the provincial building of Cebu at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the 17th day of November, 1904, the chairman of the convention called the meeting to order, and after several matters had been submitted for consideration, the convention passed the following resolutions:

"6. That the provincial board be petitioned to approve an estimate to be made by each municipality for prizes to be given to the most advanced scholars, as shown by the general examinations to be held in each of the municipalities at the end of the school year by an examiner to be designated by the division superintendent of schools of this province.

"7. That the general superintendent of education be petitioned to assign American teachers to all of the municipalities of this province or, if this is impossible, native insular teachers.

"8. That in view of the great hardship occasioned to the residents of the other coast of the island who have business with the court of first instance at Cebu the honorable Civil Commission be petitioned once more to provide for the holding of sessions of the court of first instance at Barili.

"9. That the honorable provincial board be recommended to make or order made a minute and careful revision of the assessment of lands in the municipalities of Talisay, Dalaguete, Boljoon, Dumanjug, San Fernando, Badian, Moalboal, Toledo, Barili, and Ginatilan.

"10. That a suggestion be made to the honorable Civil Commission relative to the advisability of enacting a law with regard to the payment of per diems to the councilors attending provincial elections, and that the said body be recommended that it approve the payment of the expenses incurred by the said councilors in past provincial elections, as it is no fault of theirs that there was a mistranslation of the law with regard to this particular.

"11. To petition the honorable Civil Commission that it may take the same action with regard to the general superintendent of education for the establishment of a school of secondary instruction at Barili, a central point on the other coast.

"12. That the honorable Civil Commission be petitioned to transfer the funds appropriated for the construction of the road from Sogod to Putat to the construction of a road from Cebu to Toledo, as the latter will be of more use than the former and will be of more benefit to the pueblos.

"13. That the provincial board of Cebu be recommended to install telephones in all of the municipalities of the province at the expense of the provincial treasury, in so far as the cost of the apparatus, wires, and the installation are concerned, the municipal treasuries to bear the expense of maintenance of the lines.

"14. To recommend to the honorable Civil Commission the enactment of a law authorizing the municipalities to appoint a vaccinator, who shall at the same time be a "mediquillo" (a person possessing a limited knowledge of medicine), in order that he may act in a professional capacity in the justice of the peace court in giving expert testimony in cases of assault and battery, etc.

"15. To appoint Mr. Clodoaldo Rocamora as a committee of one to represent all of the municipal presidents of the province in extending their greetings to the honorable civil governor upon the arrival of the governor in this capital."

"There being no other business before the convention, the chairman adjourned the meeting. All those present signed their names hereunder, to all of which I, the acting secretary, do certify."

On motion of the provincial supervisor, a majority of the provincial board resolved upon the consolidation of several municipalities, the matter being transmitted to the superior authorities with the report of the minority. Hereunder is transcribed the motion referred to, together with a statement of the grounds upon which it is based and a list of the municipalities to be consolidated, as well as the resolutions passed with regard to the matter and the report of the minority:

"The provincial board, at a session held on June 15, 1905, passed, among other resolutions, the following:

"Whereas many municipalities of the Province of Cebu, as they are now organized, lack sufficient resources for properly defraying the expenses of a municipal government;

"Whereas for the same reason they lack a well organized police corps, in view of which defect robberies and thefts exist in proportions heretofore never known;

"Whereas in view of this insufficiency of resources small salaries are being paid to the municipal treasurers, and it is for this reason not possible to employ competent persons to fill said offices satisfactorily, the result being cases of embezzlement;

"Whereas it is for the same reason impossible to pay sufficient salaries to the municipal officers or to construct works of any kind, and especially school-houses;

"Whereas it is not possible to run a municipal government decently with revenues of less than ₱6,000 for the general needs of a municipality;

"Whereas the revenues estimated as annual income of the general funds of the municipalities hereinafter mentioned amount to less than ₱6,000:

Pinamungahan	₱3,508.24	Badlan	₱4,213.13
Carmen	2,881.06	Da-an Bantayan	4,324.97
Tabogon	2,755.00	Catmon	4,212.34
San Francisco	2,545.56	Balamban	3,776.99
Tudela	2,164.00	Ginatlan	3,335.45
Alegria	2,769.33	Medellin	4,447.40
San Remigio	2,915.15	Oslob	3,420.69
Asturias	2,658.81	Minglanilla	3,140.26
Boljo-on	2,169.89	Samboan	2,748.61
Borbon	1,445.00	Malaboyoc	2,840.00
Aloguinsan	3,247.18	Moalboal	5,544.20
Pilar	1,648.28	Lilo-an	5,160.61
Toledo	4,111.04	Naga	5,525.00
San Fernando	4,094.92	Danao	5,548.65

"And whereas this deplorable state of affairs can be remedied by the reorganization of the municipalities of this province and the fusion of those with smaller resources to others whose income is larger:

"Be it therefore resolved, That this provincial board recommends and petitions that the Philippine Commission reorganize the municipalities of this province as follows, said organization to become effective on the 1st of January, 1906:

"1. Cebu, to remain as at present.

"2. Carcar, to remain as at present.

"3. Sibonga, to remain as at present.



- " 4. Argao, to remain as at present.
  - " 5. Dalaguete, to remain as at present.
  - " 6. Dumanjug, to remain as at present.
  - " 7. Tuburan, to remain as at present.
  - " 8. Bantayan, to remain as at present.
  - " 9. Opon, to remain as at present.
  - " 10. Lilo-an, consolidate Mandaue and Lilo-an.
  - " 11. Danao, consolidate Danao and Carmen.
  - " 12. Catmon, consolidate Catmon and Borbon.
  - " 13. Bogo, consolidate Tabogon, Bayo, and San Remigio.
  - " 14. Medellin, consolidate Da-an Bantayan and Medellin.
  - " 15. Tudela, consolidate San Francisco, Tudela, and Pilar.
  - " 16. Talisay, consolidate Minglanilla and Talisay.
  - " 17. Naga, consolidate San Fernando and Naga.
  - " 18. Oslob, consolidate Boljo-on and Oslob.
  - " 19. Ginatilan, consolidate Samboan and Ginatilan.
  - " 20. Malaboyoc, consolidate Malaboyoc and Alegria.
  - " 21. Moalboal, consolidate Badian and Moalboal.
  - " 22. Barili, consolidate Aloguinsan and Barili.
  - " 23. Toledo, consolidate Pinamungahan and Toledo.
  - " 24. Asturias, consolidate Balamban and Asturias.
- "The provincial governor proposed the following amendment to the motion of the provincial supervisor:
- " 1. Cebu, to remain as at present.
  - " 2. Carcar, to remain as at present.
  - " 3. Sibonga, to remain as at present.
  - " 4. Argao, to remain as at present.
  - " 5. Dalaguete, to remain as at present.
  - " 6. Dumanjug, to remain as at present.
  - " 7. Tuburan, to remain as at present.
  - " 8. Bantayan, to remain as at present.
  - " 9. Opon, to remain as at present.
  - " 10. Mandaue, to remain as at present.
  - " 11. Lilo-an, to remain as at present.
  - " 12. Naga, to remain as at present.
  - " 13. San Fernando, to remain as at present.
  - " 14. Badian, to remain as at present.
  - " 15. Moalboal, to remain as at present.
  - " 16. Barili, to remain as at present.
  - " 17. Toledo, to remain as at present.
  - " 18. Catmon, to remain as at present.
  - " 19. Danao, consolidate Danao and Carmen.
  - " 20. Medellin, consolidate Da-an, Bantayan, and Medellin.
  - " 21. Tudela, consolidate San Francisco, Tudela, and Pilar.
  - " 22. Talisay, consolidate Minglanilla and Talisay.
  - " 23. Oslob, consolidate Boljo-on and Oslob.
  - " 24. Ginatilan, consolidate Samboan and Ginatilan.
  - " 25. Malaboyoc, consolidate Malaboyoc and Alegria.
  - " 26. Asturias, consolidate Balamban and Asturias.
  - " 27. Pinamungahan, consolidate Aloguinsan and Pinamungahan.
  - " 28. Tabogon, consolidate Tabogon and Borbon.
  - " 29. Bogo, consolidate San Remigio and Bogo.
- "He stated that for reasons related with the public order this is not a proper time for changing the present status of Mandaue, Lilo-an, Naga, San Fernando, Badian, and Moalboal; that the fusion of Aloguinsan with Barili and Pinamungahan with Toledo would be inadvisable for the same reasons, but that it would be practicable at the present time to consolidate Aloguinsan with Pinamungahan; that the fusion of Borbon with Catmon and of Tabogon with Bogo and San Remigio would leave a great area of land without an organized government, which could be avoided by consolidating Borbon and Tabogon.
- "To this suggestion of the governor the other members of the board stated that if the pueblos whose consolidation the governor considers impracticable and inadvisable at present were consolidated, the probable danger of a disorder would not outweigh the benefits derived from the establishment of a more efficient and better municipal government, which could pay larger salaries and attend to the construction of larger and better public works, and, furthermore, disorders could be quelled more promptly by a better government.

"The ballot being had, the majority voted in favor of the motion of the provincial supervisor, and the governor agreed to all, with the exception of the amendments proposed by him."

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"OFFICE OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR OF CEBU,

"July 6, 1905.

"DISTINGUISHED SIR: The provincial board has the honor to forward to you a resolution of the majority, proposing the consolidation of several municipalities under the plan detailed therein.

"The arguments adduced by the majority of the provincial board are based exclusively on the economic side of the question, while the undersigned bases his opinion not only on the economic phase, but also and principally upon political reasons.

"The honorable Commissioner Lazurlaga, who was the person charged by the government to arrange consolidations in this province, heard the pro and con of the question, after examining and closely analyzing all of the arguments adduced, and did not then believe it advisable nor prudent to effect any consolidations other than those already carried out. Therefore this question has been settled and consequently every argument adduced for or against the matter, the conditions of the province at present being the same as when the consolidations were effected, will be superfluous.

"The municipalities at present organized, with the exception of Pilar, Borbon, and San Remigio, have sufficient revenues to meet their obligations and necessities, though it is true that the said revenues do not represent important amounts, but they are able to show more or less of a surplus over and above their expenses, that demonstrates that their condition is one of ease.

"Therefore, I do not believe it of urgent necessity for the present to carry those consolidations into effect, inasmuch as the reform, if it brought any improvement, would be of a character so insignificant as not to be worthy of causing serious annoyance to the pueblos, as such a measure undoubtedly would, the consequences of which are always fatal to the pueblos and to the government from a political point of view.

"Now, as a matter of fact, there is probably not a single pueblo that would be willing to consent to the abolition of its municipality in order to become dependent on another, when there are weighty reasons which convince the inhabitants that this measure is not absolutely necessary. Under the present circumstances, when peace and tranquillity are not firmly established in all of our provinces and suffering still exists as a result of the calamities through which the inhabitants have passed, it would be very impolitic to carry into practice a measure that might add to their hardships.

"Besides these considerations, the material harm to the inhabitants of the municipalities annexed is very patent, especially among the needy classes.

"According to the projected consolidations, the distances from the seat of the new municipalities to those that are to be abolished vary from 4 to 8 miles over bad roads in the majority of cases, which make traveling difficult, even for persons in good circumstances, who are able to avail themselves of means of transportation. For example, the municipality of El Pilar, which it is proposed to consolidate with that of Tudela (Camote Islands), is over 8 miles by sea from the latter, which is situated on another island.

"With a favorable wind this distance can be traversed in from three to five hours, but with contrary winds it takes more than twice as long in a banca, the only means of transportation between the two places. Much the same conditions prevail in other municipalities which it is proposed to consolidate, so that we will have municipalities distant from each other from 1 to 18 miles, as in the case of Catmon and Bogo, if Borbon and Tabogan are abolished to be consolidated with each of the former.

"Under these conditions the situation of the inhabitants of the annexed municipalities will be one of great hardship, inasmuch as they will be obliged to travel over long distances in order to pay their taxes or transact business with the municipal authorities or with the justice of the peace courts, and compelled to pay traveling expenses exceeding in many cases the amount involved in the purpose of their trip. This being so, it is very possible that many of them will avoid paying their taxes or having anything to do with questions or matters to be dealt with by the municipality or by the justice of the peace court, even to the prejudice of their own interests and to the interests of justice and of the municipal government.

"Notwithstanding all the above and all of the arguments, which I omit for the sake of brevity, in the unexpected case that this matter is determined upon in accordance with the opinion of the majority, it would be well to take into account the amendments that I propose, although I believe that this matter should be left as it is and that no consolidations other than proposed by the Honorable Luzuriaga be carried into effect.

"However, the superior authorities will take such action in this matter as they may deem most advisable."

#### PROVINCIAL JAIL.

This penal establishment is at present under the control of the provincial government, to which it was turned over on October 1, 1904. A corps of provincial police was organized to take charge of it, which is composed of 27 men in the command of a sergeant and under the immediate orders of the warden. Each man of this corps is paid from ₱12 to ₱14 a month, corporals ₱18, and the sergeant ₱24.

The building is in a perfect state of repair, some changes and improvements having been made for the security, comfort, and sanitation of the prisoners. The duties having relation with the preservation, care, and vigilance of the prisoners are regularly complied with, and the food furnished them is abundant and of good quality.

The following table shows the statistics of prisoners during the past fiscal year, entrances and releases, deaths and escapes, as well as a classification of crimes:

Crimes.	En- trances.	Re- leases.	Sent to Bili- bid.	Deaths.		Es- caped.	Num- ber in prison.
				Natu- ral.	Fugit- tives.		
Brigandage	176	107	66	20		1	32
Homicide	26	26	24	1			12
Murder	35	19	15				16
Vagrancy	89	66	2	7	1		14
Battery	3	8					1
Battery, serious	21	19	1	1			10
Battery, less serious	4	5					1
Attempted homicide	5	2		1			2
Robbery	8	8	2				6
Robbery in bands	18	6	5				12
Robbery, murder, and brigandage	3				1		2
Adultery	9	5					4
Illegal use of firearms	1	1					
Arson	4	2					2
Rape	4	1	1				3
Estafa	9	6		1			4
Reckless negligence	2	2					
Disobedience of court	1	1					
Desertion	2	4					
Contempt	2	2					
Theft	18	12	2	2			13
Abduction	4	3	1				4
Abandoning post or duties	2	2					
Poisoning	3						3
Malversation of public funds							
Corruption of minors	1	1	1				
Illegal detention			2				
Sedition		6					
Awaiting trial	2	30					4
Prisoners from other provinces	24		24				
Total	476	343	147	33	2	1	205

#### MAIL SERVICE.

This service, which at present is in better condition than during former years, does not, however, satisfy the needs of the public and requires improvement which will do away with the defects in the prompt transmission of the mail, so that postal matter from the interior of the province may be received more expeditiously than at present. There are some municipalities in this province that do not receive mail from the provincial capital until a month after it has been posted. It is therefore desirable that the reforms planned be put into practice as soon as the present mail contracts cease.

## EDUCATION.

The progress in this branch is very manifest and satisfactory throughout the municipalities of this province. During the period covered by this report schoolhouses have been erected in nearly all of the barrios of the municipalities to the number of approximately 247, including municipal schoolhouses, those belonging to the Centro Católico, and other private schools.

The number of children also shows satisfactory increase and would be much greater if the municipalities had more revenues to increase the number of teachers. There are some municipalities that have solicited and continue persistently to petition for insular teachers in order to satisfy the desires of their inhabitants for education.

Respectfully submitted.

JUAN CLÍMACO,  
*Governor of the Province of Cebu.*

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

## REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF ILOCOS NORTE.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, PROVINCE OF ILOCOS NORTE,  
*Laoag, July 13, 1905.*

SIR: I have the honor, in compliance with the provisions of Act No. 1044 and of the instructions regarding the same, to submit the following report for the fiscal year 1904-5.

## POLITICAL CONDITION OF THE PROVINCE OF ILOCOS NORTE.

Peace and tranquillity being the most fundamental and solid basis of the welfare of a people, just as their education constitutes a necessary element for their progress and civilization, the policy initiated in this province since the establishment of civil government has been to secure, place on a solid basis, and maintain peace and tranquillity and to extend education, particularly among the young.

This policy has always been followed by all the native officials, provincial and municipal, and we may affirm, without fear of making a mistake, that during the past fiscal year no other thing has so greatly taken up the attention of the inhabitants.

The maintenance of peace in the province is an accomplished fact, and during the aforesaid fiscal year not only has nothing been known of any public disorder or attempt to provoke disorder by the natives of this province, but it is maintained that even under provocation they have not been disposed to commit any act which might be interpreted against them as a public disorder, as proven by the event that took place at Laoag, the provincial capital, on the night of February 21, 1906.

It was a matter of the celebration of the "day" of the patron saint of the pueblo, which, though falling on the 10th day of February, the municipality of Laoag had resolved to celebrate on the 20th and 21st, in order that the fiesta might coincide with the anniversary of Washington's Birthday on the 22d, the people, who like to observe the religious feasts of patron saints, also being used to celebrating national holidays.

It so happened that on the evenings of the 20th and 21st the Club Recreativo-Instructivo, made up of the young people of Laoag, gave, at a public open-air theater, as part of the municipal celebration, a drama already known in this country entitled "El Katipunan." This drama, which had been translated from Spanish into Ilocano, was revised for censure prior to its representation by Mr. William R. McGeachin, the commanding officer of the Philippines Constabulary in this province, who approved it, and in writing authorized the display of the Filipino flag as a part of the drama. On the evening of the 21st, at the personal and strong request of the said officer, the representation of said drama, which had not been finished the night before, was continued. The people, who filled the theater from top to bottom, were in a joyful and gay frame of mind, as was quite natural, when suddenly, at about half past 12 o'clock, the stage was invaded from within by Commanding Officer McGeachin and Mr.

Oscar C. Humphrey, another officer, who were both armed with revolvers, and the theater surrounded from the outside by the constabulary forces, armed with rifles, and the actors and spectators—men, women, and children—placed under arrest, forced to leave the theater, some being injured and many losing jewelry of more or less value, and conducted to the barracks, where they remained until the women and children were released that same night upon the vigorous intercession of the undersigned, the balance of the spectators being released on the following day by telegraphic order of the governor-general at Manila, which was obeyed with delay by said Commanding Officer McGeachin, and the actors being released on the afternoon of the same day by order of the judge of first instance, the legal remedy known as "habeas corpus" having been applied for by said prisoners. The aforesaid Commanding Officer McGeachin had on that same night, of his own accord, released the Spanish mestizos and the servants and clerks of Spaniards, including one of the actors. It must be remarked that, according to said Commanding Officer McGeachin, he had these arrests made because the Filipino flag was brought in with great applause, but this is not true, as at the time the arrest was made the act where the flag is displayed had not yet been presented.

Is it perchance the desire to interpret these acts on the part of the constabulary officers, McGeachin and Humphrey, as having been performed for the purpose of testing the peace and tranquillity maintained in this province? If so, the peaceful and tranquil attitude then observed could not have been better nor more satisfactory, for in spite of the many injuries and damage caused to the people, many of whom were from other municipalities and from the neighboring province of Ilocos Sur, and that the sacred rights of individual liberty were violated and trampled upon, there was not the least disorder, and all these persons were taken like gentle lambs to the barracks, in the small courtyard of which the majority remained during the night and the next day at the mercy of the inclemencies of the weather, many of them suffering from hunger.

The honorable Commissioners James F. Smith and Trinidad H. Pardo de Tavera, by special order of the honorable the governor-general, came to this province on the third day after the occurrence and naturally learned of the really peaceful and tranquil condition of the province and of the injustice of the acts committed by the constabulary officers, and doubtless said commissioners reported to the government accordingly.

The provincial board resolved at its session on the following day that the insular government should be informed of these events by telegraph and that a protest should be entered against the action of the constabulary officers.

For more detailed information I sent to the honorable the governor-general, on February 27, a report of this same affair, with recommendations.

Other protests were also addressed to the insular government by the municipalities of this province.

While this matter was being investigated by the honorable the governor-general of these islands, the undersigned, in order to prevent a future recurrence of such arbitrary and harmful acts, which, it can be easily seen, as public opinion believes, had been prepared and plotted, and in view of their doubtless existing certain elements in this province of Ilocos Norte that do not like to see a state of real peace and tranquillity prevailing, and to the end that the necessary measures and precautions might be adopted, issued an order to the municipal presidents couched in the following terms:

"OFFICE OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR OF ILOCOS NORTE,

*"Laaoag, March 17, 1905.*

"Municipal President of ———.

"SIR: Since the establishment of civil government in this province and the reorganization of the municipalities thereof, in the year 1901, the efforts made by all the native officials, provincial as well as municipal, to obtain the profoundest peace and tranquillity in this province have been and are worthy of admiration. Thanks to the good tact and skill and their valor in overcoming all difficulties, not only have peace and tranquillity been happily secured, so that now they are accomplished facts, but that peace and tranquillity are maintained, and it can be said that the natives would not dare to provoke public disorder of any kind even if their just rights of individual liberty were to be violently attacked and trampled under foot and their very lives placed in danger. Proofs of this statement could be cited, but no greater nor more conclusive and complete evidence could be given than the truly unjust and cruel arrests made by the constabulary officers, W. R. McGeachin and Oscar C. Humphrey,

on the night of February 21, 1905, at the public theater of this provincial capital, that is known to that municipality and to all the world. This cruel and odious act also proves that there are elements in our province that propose or have decided to snatch from us, so to speak, our most prized political treasure, working to this end through agitation when not through coercion or force either by themselves or in conjunction with others, so that our present peace and fame may disappear in order to make it seem to the government of these islands and to the Government of the United States of America that the inhabitants of north Ilocos are hypocrites and traitors to themselves and to their country, hostile to the constituted government, and, worse still, that they do not want progress. In our province there exists a variety of foreign elements or races, and after the theater affair there was no lack of versions to the effect that it was carried out not only with the knowledge but with the participation of those elements, or some of them. Without my having sufficient proof to date of this participation, which it is possible some persons may be aware of, there can be no doubt that all of us who are possessed with the ardent desire for peace, and work for its maintenance, in this province, especially those of us vested with administrative powers and who must answer for the establishment of peace on a firm basis, must not fail to be on the alert vigorously, though peaceably, to oppose any attempt against it and to protest energetically against any such attempt as well as against any attitude or relations of such element as in our judgment tend or give rise to the suspicion that they desire, either by themselves or in conjunction with others, to provoke public disturbances in order to destroy the peace and tranquillity now prevailing in our province that we have so eagerly and resolutely desired and which it is our desire to maintain. To protest against abuses, acts of violence, or attempts on their part is worthy of praise and recommendation, it matters not if the origin of same comes from the highest. Therefore, I send you this letter calling your attention to the above and inviting you to put forth your best efforts to the end that, as chief executive of that municipality, charged with the sacred duties of promoting its prosperity and improving the morals, peace, good order, comfort, and convenience of the municipality and the inhabitants thereof, and as a friend of peace and tranquillity in our province and of the maintenance thereof—for in no other way can we follow the line of progress traced by the constituted government—you, and likewise the other municipal officers, in accordance with the above recommendations do your best in this matter and communicate to me the opinion that your good and impartial judgment will lead you to form with regard to the attitude of the foreign element which would lead to the belief that our peace and tranquillity may be compromised, especially as regards the affair of the theater, in order that I may add your views to mine and be able to protest to the proper authorities in time, inasmuch as evils should be avoided and we should not wait until they have been perpetrated. I await your acknowledgement of this letter.

" Respectfully,

JULIO AGCAOILI, *Provincial Governor.*

As it was to be expected, the insular government did not look with indifference upon such an important occurrence, which affects the government itself and the principal interests of this province, and on May 18, 1905, I received a communication from the honorable the executive secretary informing me that the honorable the governor-general had, in view of my communication and of the protests of the municipalities of this province, ordered the dismissal of Lieut. William R. McGeachin from the service.

It must be mentioned, however, that in the newspapers which were received in this province at the same time as the communication of the honorable the executive secretary, and especially in *La Democracia* of May 11, 1905, the order of the honorable the governor-general dismissing Lieutenant McGeachin was copied, and that according to said order this lieutenant stated to the honorable the governor-general that he determined to arrest everyone present at the theater after a consultation with Provincial Treasurer John N. Currie and the division superintendent of schools of this province, Mr. Van Schalck, both members of the provincial board.

It appears from the statements made by Lieutenant McGeachin, without room for doubt, that Messrs. Currie and Van Schalck were his accomplices, and this is more fatal in view of said gentlemen being Americans and holding high official positions of trust in this province, the former being provincial treasurer and the latter division superintendent of schools, and both members

of the provincial board. They should, for these reasons, have been better protectors of the citizens, because only thus, and in no other manner, can and should they uphold their own prestige and that of the government.

It is therefore natural that the undersigned, who, as governor and chief executive of the province, can not look with indifference upon an act affecting the common welfare, did not omit submitting his considerations to the honorable the governor-general of these islands for such action as he might see fit to take.

So certain was the province of its peaceful situation that more on this account than for purely economic considerations an important reduction was made last year in the number of the municipal police in all the municipalities. The number of positions was formerly 213, and the total amount of the salaries paid ₱22,391.02 per annum, but after the reduction had been made there only remained 151 positions, with a total of salaries of ₱16,698 per annum, a small number, indeed, in relation to the number of inhabitants of this province. If one examines the statistical data rendered by the courts of first instance and of justices of the peace in this province, it is still easier to understand that the argument that peace and tranquillity prevail in the same could not be more indisputable, because the total number of persons convicted of violations of the law is 232 out of 176,786 souls that, according to the census, is the total number of inhabitants. A consideration of the nature of these violations of the law can in no manner furnish cause for alarm concerning the good order of this province.

According to these figures the court of first instance convicted 14 persons of the crime of assassination, 6 of homicide, 25 of assault and battery, 1 of threats, 32 of robbery, 63 of larceny, 3 of estafa, 4 of injuries, 1 of malversation, 2 of forgery, 2 of illtreatment, 4 of adultery, 3 of abduction, 1 of rape, 1 of illegal detention, 3 of perjury, 1 of violation of a female, 3 of infraction of constabulary regulations, 1 of abuse of power on the part of a municipal official, 2 of illegal association, 2 of frustrated assassination, 2 of frustrated homicide, and 1 of attempted homicide.

The courts of justices of the peace convicted 4 persons of the crime of slander, 5 of illtreatment, 1 of fighting, 2 of violations of the forestry law, 2 of unlawful entry into a private dwelling, 20 of theft, 1 of estafa, 1 of assault upon the agents of the authority, 3 of infraction of the sanitary regulations, 6 of assault and battery, 4 of injuries, 1 of threats, 3 of violation of the law relative to the use of the old-style carts, and 1 of rape.

#### EDUCATION.

As to education, more and more enthusiasm and application is noted in all the municipalities on part of the young people, who attend the schools in relatively large numbers, and many pupils from other municipalities are at Laoag, the capital of the province, in order to attend the high school. The English language is gradually becoming general among the pupils, but this notwithstanding it can not be considered that the time has already arrived when this language can be used as the official tongue, which should not be until several years later, in order that the inhabitants may learn it with greater perfection and more generally. It is worth mentioning that when the secretary of public instruction, Commissioner Smith, was at Laoag, in the month of February, as hereinbefore stated, and announced that the insular government would help the province with 10,000 pesos Philippine currency toward the establishment of a provincial school of arts and trades this offer was very enthusiastically acclaimed by all the native officials and numerous private citizens present, who manifested their ardent desire that the school so long wished for be established, and promised on their part on said occasion to take up a subscription in order to raise funds and swell the sum generously offered by the insular government through Commissioner Smith. Provincial and municipal committees were created, and it is hoped that the work will soon be commenced.

Sixty-four additional schoolhouses have been constructed in several municipalities of this province during the present fiscal year, among which the one in course of construction in the municipality of Dingras-Solsona excels and is worthy of mention. It is spacious and is built of strong materials. The laying of the corner stone of this building was celebrated with great solemnity and religious ceremonies on Rizal Day, December 31, 1904. In contrast to the great and proper enthusiasm of the people over the construction of educational buildings is the fact that the division superintendent of schools in this province

ordered the closing down of three barrio schools in the municipality of Bacarra-Vintar.

In connection with this conduct it must be mentioned that in this province there has been no lack of disputes between the division superintendent of schools and several municipalities concerning the preparation of the yearly budget for school purposes, and although the attorney-general was consulted regarding them, the opinions given by him have apparently not been so satisfactory as to leave no room for doubt. It is therefore hoped that in order to avoid delay and conflicts an act be passed providing that, whereas it is the duty of the municipal councils to prepare the annual estimates of expenses for school purposes, in which estimates the councils must specify the number of positions of teachers and fix the compensation assigned to each, the council be granted full liberty of action for making such specification, which shall be effective, provided that it shall not exceed the money set aside for this purpose.

#### SANITARY CONDITION,

The sanitary conditions in this province during the time covered by this report have been good. The health of the inhabitants is relatively excellent and there has been a great increase in the population, the number of births being much greater than that of the deaths. It must be mentioned that the highest rate of mortality in the entire province was 480 deaths in the month of August, which is an average of 15 deaths per diem, a rate which can not at all be considered alarming. The diseases which prevailed during the year were fevers, convulsions of children, dysentery, diarrhea and chronic enteritis among the children; also smallpox. Mortality increased during the rainy season, when the people of the poorer classes were engaged in working the fields.

At the beginning of May of the present year a party of insular vaccinators under a supervising surgeon arrived in this province from Cagayan, in order to continue the work of vaccinating all the inhabitants of this province, and we hope that this will make the people sufficiently immune in the future.

As to animals, rinderpest caused great ravages among them, especially among the labor cattle; it developed considerably during the rainy months—July, August, and September, 1905—in consequence of the great humidity and of change of diet, when they eat tender vegetation and fodder of poor quality. In the months of October and December of the year 1904, and in January of the present year, there was a decrease in the number of animals attacked, but at the beginning of February, doubtless on account of the intense heat and of the scarcity of water in the fields, there was a recrudescence. For this reason veterinary surgeons came from Manila about the middle of March in order to inoculate the labor cattle, and thus render it immune against rinderpest.

Surra has also caused ravages among the horses, and the development of this disease is attributed to the same causes as that of rinderpest among labor cattle.

Finally, there has also been mortality among domestic animals, such as swine and poultry.

#### ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL SITUATION.

The economic condition of the province is certainly alarming. The principal resource of the province is agriculture, but the fields, which are tilled or cultivated by the hand of man alone, with the aid of animals, either on account of the scarcity of this indispensable element, and more of the rinderpest, which again appeared and made its disastrous effects felt this year, or on account of the droughts, did not produce the rice, tobacco, maize, cotton, cane, and other articles which agriculturists expected to harvest as a result of their labors. Even the maguay, a crop now of the best positive results, and to which the people are taking more of a liking, can not constitute the wealth of the province.

Speaking of the financial condition of the province, we must admit that it passed through a really critical period, during which the provincial officials did not receive their salaries for several months, though at the end of the present fiscal year the treasury began to pay its obligations. It must not be said, however, that this crisis was due to a scarcity of provincial revenues, because there is a sufficiency, but because of a lack of foresight on part of the officials in charge of the distribution and investment of the funds.

The data showing the movement of the funds during the year covered by this report are compiled in the table annexed as an exhibit.



## CONDITION OF AGRICULTURE.

Ilocos Norte is one of the many provinces of this archipelago which are, on account of their topographical situation and of their peculiar climatic conditions, adapted to a great variety of crops, and whose inhabitants have a natural inclination for work in the fields.

In the first place, rice is cultivated here, for which reason the province is called a rice or grain producing one; then come tobacco, malze, maguey, cotton, sugar cane, and mongos, which, together with the rice, constitute the principal resources of the province, because the other products, such as cocoanuts, sweet potatoes, cacao, coffee, garlic, onions, and a number of other articles can not be considered such, for the reason that they hardly suffice for domestic consumption.

The economic situation of this province has never been more alarming, on account of the calamities which have befallen agriculture, the effects of which it is impossible to overcome; the scarcity of rain and the consequence thereof, the drought in the fields at the most inopportune time, and the lack of work cattle have been sufficient to weaken the agricultural production still more this year and perhaps to completely annihilate it for the future, if those evils are not remedied.

It being of course necessary to look for some means of relieving the people, at least in order to enable them to support with a certain ease the principal burden weighing upon them this year, namely, the payment of the tax on real estate, which has produced little or nothing on account of those calamities, and especially in order to avoid the painful necessity of completely abandoning or selling said property at a great loss, which would mean ruin, it would, in my judgment, be fair to pass an act granting the inhabitants an extension of time for the payment of that tax without penalty for the entire year 1905. However, until the rinderpest, which has reappeared this year among animals and has been increasing in the last few months, disappears and until the people acquire work cattle, the Civil Commission might pass an act amending existing legislation regarding the land tax and substitute a tax payable on the value of the products or revenues of land.

It is true that in times not calamitous for agriculture the existing system of taxation by assessment is a powerful means for awakening the people out of their indolence and indifference to work in the fields, but in these years, at the present period, when the agriculturalist is deprived of the indispensable elements for work, without any fault of his, this system fails because of its character and it is necessary to adopt another more adjusted to prevailing conditions, and, in my judgment, the system suggested by me would be the only practical one.

In the last days of the month of June, 1905, a short time prior to the end of the year covered by this report, the locust plague reappeared in several municipalities, and if it is not exterminated completely it will make the next crop very doubtful in value. This is worthy of being taken into consideration, to the end that the laws suggested above be passed or such other remedies adopted by the Commission as are considered best for relieving the people from the weight of their burdens.

## INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS.

The industries of the province are very few, and manufacturing consists of shoemaking, carpentering, blacksmithing, the preparation and dressing of maguey and cotton, the manufacture of lime, salt, bricks, molasses or panocha of sugar cane, and cocoanut oil, and other small industries, the products of all being scarcely sufficient for home use and consumption.

The methods used for this manual labor are already sufficiently known, and the most important among them were described in the annual reports of this government for the preceding years.

There is a machine for dressing maguey, the same as that referred to in my report for last year, but in these days it hardly works. A theater for the representation of light comedies was built this year, which is perhaps the first erected in the provinces of northern Luzon distant from the capital of the archipelago.

## COMMERCIAL CONDITIONS.

With regard to the commercial conditions of the province I will say that in view of the falling off in production of the agricultural and industrial products of the province commerce has suffered considerable decline—a decline that was attributed at first to the prohibition of the use of narrow-tired carts, wrongly so, however, for when that prohibition was removed the demand for rice did not increase. Besides this the producers of rice, owing to the plague among cattle, have feared to let go their stocks in view of the poor prospects for next year's crop. This caused not a little worry to the authorities. With relation to other provincial products that enter into its commerce, they are of small importance relatively, such as maguey, tobacco, and cotton, being by no means as important as rice.

The important commercial establishments running in this province are kept by foreigners, who monopolize commerce in its principal products.

Carabaos, horses, cattle, hogs, and poultry also enter into the trade of this province, but owing to animal plagues business in them has been dull.

## ADMINISTRATION.

It being important, in order to treat of the administration and progress of the government of a province during a given time, to know its general and special conditions, with the circumstances affecting the same in a favorable or adverse manner, I have deemed it well to treat in the first place, as has been observed, of these conditions and circumstances during the time covered by this report, and now state, in brief, that in this province we have not only been successful in obtaining the affirmation of peace and tranquillity, but that the natives maintain the same with valor in view of their faith and conviction that these are the fundamental bases of a nation; that all, inspired by the same idea of working for the common welfare with a firm will and in accordance with their faculties, march onward over the road traced by them, becoming constantly better acquainted with their duties and complying with the law, the only obstacles being those which are insurmountable or superior to their strength.

During the period covered by this report the provincial board has held 89 sessions and passed a number of resolutions for the purpose of complying with the laws and attending to the needs and interests of the province. The resolutions of the provincial board have been, as always, respected and obeyed without difficulty.

The presidents have met twice at Laoag, the capital of the province, and held two conventions, adopting a number of resolutions and recommendations.

In the municipalities the greatest order prevails, there being no probability of the occurrence of any disturbances of the public tranquillity. The people are all engaged in their work, and efforts are being made to improve the present calamitous condition of this province as much as possible.

It is seen, however, that the fusion of municipalities does not yet bring with it the desired benefits, which may, perhaps, be a fact in others; but the annexed municipalities naturally can not be satisfied and always aspire to the independence of their pueblo, which they desire to become an independent municipality, as it was before the consolidation.

In fact, if in the former municipalities of San Nicolas, Solsona, Vintar, Nagpartian, and Banna, annexed, respectively, to the municipalities of Laoag, Dingras, Bacarra, Bangui, and Batac, anything has been done in favor of said pueblos since their consolidation it can not be equal or greater than what would have been done by themselves had they not been annexed, and at all events they would have done more. The reason is probably that the seats of the municipal governments do not lack needs which are, perhaps, of greater importance than those of the annexed municipalities.

It has also been observed that in the several districts or barrios of a municipality there are persons subject to the payment of the cedula or registration tax who have had their habitual and permanent residence there for six months or longer, and who, because it does not suit them to pay that tax in said municipality, acquire and pay their certificates of registration in another or in the provincial treasury. The toleration of this gives rise to confusion in the lists of the taxpayers and is to the prejudice of the treasuries of the municipalities where such persons have their residence and are enrolled as taxpayers. Section

33 of Act No. 133 merely provides that one-half of the cedula or registration tax collected in each town shall be paid into the municipal treasury of said town, and I understand that to this should be added that it is understood that this town must be the habitual and permanent residence of the taxpayer, but no other municipality, and that all the persons subject to the payment of the cedula or registration tax are obliged to provide themselves with this document in the municipality where they have their habitual and permanent residence.

The provincial buildings are in a relatively good condition and important work has been done on the wagon roads, large sums of money having been expended for this purpose not only out of the funds of the provincial government, but also out of the relief rice furnished by the insular government. However, this does not mean that the wagon roads are in good condition during all the seasons of the year, because we see now, at the beginning of the rainy season, that during the rainy season traffic will be difficult, if not impossible. Nearly all the work done having consisted in covering the wagon roads with thick layers of earth, the latter are converted into mud during the rainy season, though in the dry season, being well tramped down, they are very smooth and level. This is not due to a lack of skill or of practical knowledge in this service, because persistent remarks have been made to the directors of the work of the provincial supervisor's department, but to stubbornness, which will give rise and has given rise to great harm. But how about the enormous expenses made and to be made, if there is money, for the necessary and indispensable repairs? It has always been maintained that in work of this kind, which is the construction of roads and not of railways, it is practice which counts and not a great amount of science and surveying with instruments, for which wages are being spent without picking up a single stone or filling a hole in the road. All this is merely waste of money and causes harm afterwards.

It being the desire of the government to have well-made, solid, and lasting roads, and especially that this work be done with as little expense as possible, there is nothing to be done but to take this work away from the office of the provincial supervisor and leave it to the municipalities, likewise the money to be expended in proportion to the length of the roads of their respective districts, and to this end an act should be passed amending or adding to those already issued. It must not be said that the municipalities are opposed to this, because all of the municipal presidents assembled at one of their conventions have recommended this; neither must it be believed that the government does not desire to intrust this branch of the administration to the municipalities, as it considers them capable and confides to them the administration of their own governments.

In the provincial jail, where the greatest order has always prevailed, there were 127 prisoners on the first day of the present fiscal year, 195 prisoners were received during the same, 118 commenced to serve sentences imposed by the court of first instance and the courts of the justices of the peace, 242 prisoners were released, which number includes 4 who died, and 51 were sent to Bilibid Prison, Manila. On the last day of this fiscal year—June 30, 1905—there were only 80 prisoners.

The municipal police, which constitutes an important element in the administration of the municipalities for the reason that it is the principal task of this organization to guarantee and maintain good order, prevent the commission of crimes, and pursue and apprehend the violators of the law, needs to be suitably armed and to be kept always in an advantageous condition in order to assure their compliance with their sacred mission.

The Civil Commission took a suitable measure in passing Act No. 610, which authorizes the municipal police to use firearms if the municipal councilors furnish the necessary bond, subject to the provisions of Executive order No. 9, series of 1903.

In view of these considerations the municipal councils of this province furnished the proper bonds in order to enable their municipal police to use firearms, but said bonds did not merit the required approval of the central government and were disapproved, by recommendation of the chief of the Philippines constabulary, who doubtless does not consider it necessary to provide them with such arms in view of the peace and tranquillity prevailing in this province.

The undersigned, however, and with him all the municipalities of this province, understand that the municipal police should be furnished with firearms, if not all, at least some in each municipality, and therefore it is recom-

mended that the measure adopted be countermanded and that the authorization prescribed by the act and executive order above mentioned be granted, after the proper bond has been executed, to the end that the municipal police of this province (if not all, at least some of them) be allowed to have in their possession and use some firearms for the better performance of their duties.

As to communications, there are at present five telegraph stations, one central station at Laoag, the capital of the province, and others in the municipalities of Batac, Badoe, and Bangul, and at Cape Bojeador, and preparations for another are being made in the municipality of Dingras. The mails for the interior and exterior of the province are dispatched on Monday and Thursday each week, on which days mails are also regularly received from without the province.

#### ORGANIZATION OF NONCHRISTIAN TRIBES.

In compliance with Act No. 855 of the Commission, the undersigned provincial governor proceeded to the organization of the non-Christian tribes, or infidels, of the several settlements situated within this province and organized the following colonies, named Apaquen, Nagbaccayan, Langnao, and Tocac; on November 21, 1903, the four colonies of Bugayong, Garnaden, Uguls, and Tibangran; on March 15, 1904, the four colonies of Patoc, Paor, Cabittauran, and Padsan; on March 21, 1904, the colony of Paggag-ong; on December 29, 1904, the colony of Aoan, and on March 26, 1905, the colony of Naguillan. The number of colonies of non-Christian tribes, or infidels, resident in the several settlements of this province organized up to the present time is therefore 16. These tribes are of course of the same race of Igorot, though they differ much in their customs, which is due to the fact that some of the colonies are closer and others more distant from the pueblos of the Christians, and their contact and intercourse with the latter is more or less frequent and frank.

Speaking, for instance, of the Igorot of the organized colonies of Bugayong, Garnaden, Tibangran, Uguls, Patoc, Paor, Cabittauran, Padsan, Dumalneg, and Paggag-ong, they are closer to the Christians with regard to their public customs and intercourse than the others. At least they dress like the Christians, are holders, proprietors, and tillers of land, and sow and harvest like the Christians, but in their intimate lives they still preserve their Igorot customs, which will doubtless gradually disappear within a short time, because becoming more and more convinced of the advantages of their new organization, which is very favorable for their future, these Igorots are ready to lay aside their primitive customs. This is not the case with the tribes of the other organized colonies of Tocac, Apaquen, Nagbaccayan, Langnao, Aoan, and Naguillan, because they are living at present the same as they have always lived in the almost inaccessible mountains, far away from the towns of the Christians. For this reason, and on account of their not coming much in contact with the Christians, no change is to be noticed in their mode of living and their customs, although they express their desire to change them by virtue of their new organization. This, however, will not take place for a long time to come, unless a special government, exclusively for this class of Igorot, is implanted at a suitable place.

I annex a statement of the balance or examination of the money on hand in the provincial treasury on the 30th of June, 1905, for the purpose of showing the condition of the finances of the province at the end of the fiscal year, as mentioned at the proper place in this report.

Respectfully submitted.

JULIO AGCAOILI,  
*Governor Province of Ilocos Norte.*

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

*Financial condition of the province of Ilocos Norte at the end of the fiscal year 1904-5.*

On July 1, 1904, it had—

General fund.....	₱5,752.89
Provincial roads.....	45.89
Congressional relief fund.....	22,017.54
Municipal funds.....	9,727.22
	₱289.12

From July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905, there were collected :

	Provin- cial.	Municipal.
Industrial.....	₱3,190.82	₱3,190.82
Cedula.....	19,402.50	19,402.50
Stamps, series 1904.....	165.88	165.88
Land tax.....	9,123.41	18,246.75
Roads.....	4,561.65	
Carts.....		280.15
Roads.....	280.15	
Forestry refund.....	716.68	716.68
Congressional relief fund.....	2,183.92	
Congressional relief school fund.....	29,124.77	
Registration of property.....	130.76	
Stationery sold to municipalities.....	3,704.22	
Work on provincial jail.....	1,158.15	
Provincial furniture sold.....	280.70	
Municipal taxes.....		29,823.13
Internal revenue.....	2,123.51	₱417.17
Treasurer's bonds.....		3,185.26
Municipal.....	193.20	
Judicial costs.....	197.44	
Corrections by auditor.....	1.15	.35

\* Mexican currency.

From July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905, there were expended :

	Provin- cial.	Municipal.
General fund.....	₱43,542.98	
Provincial roads.....	159.41	
Congressional relief fund.....	20,123.58	
Congressional relief school fund.....	19,148.84	
Transferred to municipalities.....		₱77,942.21
		₱735.11

\* Mexican currency.

At the time of closing the books on June 30, 1905, the balances were :

	Provin- cial.	Municipal.
General fund.....	₱2,059.57	
Provincial roads.....	4,724.87	
Congressional relief fund.....	4,074.87	
Congressional relief school fund.....	10,049.77	
Municipal fund.....		₱3,515.06

The income from internal revenue to the province and to the municipalities can be estimated at ₱30,000 a year.

\* Mexican currency.

## REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF ILOCOS SUR.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, PROVINCE OF ILOCOS SUR,  
*Vigan, July 25, 1905.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

## POLITICO-ADMINISTRATIVE CONDITIONS OF THIS PROVINCE.

Not a single event of the character which causes a deep disturbance among the people has been recorded during the entire fiscal year in the province of Ilocos Sur. Fires, common crimes, and conflicts between municipal officials and the followers of different religious creeds have been the only happenings producing momentary excitement in some of the pueblos. In social and political matters we can state that we have enjoyed complete tranquillity.

Thanks to this condition of affairs, the provincial government has not been compelled to take upon itself extraordinary labors to absorb its time, to the prejudice of the ordinary course of public business.

The economic condition of the province, although not the easiest, has not been a difficult one, inasmuch as the province has been able to meet all of its ordinary obligations and have something left over, though it is true that it has not sufficient money to undertake important improvements. It is owing to this fact that it needed a loan of ₱20,000 for the construction of the high school building, inaugurated February 22, 1905.

At the end of last December the 14 municipalities of this province, with the exception of two or three, settled their accounts, leaving more or less of a shortage, which was covered during the present year. On June 30, 1905, the end of the fiscal year, nearly all of them were able to meet their obligations and leave more or less of a surplus, with the exception of three, where a shortage was noted.

However, making a comparison of the present financial condition of the province, as well as of the municipalities, with that of former years, it can unhesitatingly be stated that in many respects it has improved greatly this year, and there are reasons to believe that the improvement will continue during the coming year. The new internal-revenue law has contributed somewhat to this, but, as the expenses increase each year in order to keep up with the improvements in the public service, the progress made has been slow.

On April 1, 1905, the annexation of the old province of Abra—now subprovince—to Ilocos Sur was carried out in accordance with the provisions of Act No. 1306.

On the said date I called a general meeting at Bangued, the capital of the subprovince, in order to announce the consolidation officially to the municipal authorities, Christian and non-Christian, and to have an opportunity of meeting them, as well as other prominent persons of the said subprovince.

The provincial treasurer attended the meeting with me, in order to become acquainted with the municipal treasurers and to give them some instructions. During the session ex-Governor Juan Villamor spoke in representation of the municipal presidents, presenting their protest against an order given by the constabulary officer having control of the municipal police of the subprovince, by virtue of which the municipal presidents could issue no orders to the municipal police for their respective municipalities without the prior approval of the said officer, which not only signifies contempt for and disobedience of the local authority, but also delay in the way of the public service. I explained to them the reach and importance of Act No. 781, the powers and duties of the senior inspector of constabulary when he has control over the municipal police of the province, among the latter of which is "to see that all lawful orders of the provincial governor and municipal president and others in authority are executed, as provided by the municipal code and amendments thereof," etc., so that said law has not repealed any of the powers conferred by the municipal code upon municipal presidents and councils relative to the municipal police. They also complained that the constabulary officer, or captain of municipal police of Bangued appointed by him, as superintendent of the municipal police of the province, had successively conducted to Bangued all of the members forming the police of the municipalities, under the pretext of drilling them, the result being that the municipalities were left without police for a period of several

days. Of course I promised to do everything in my power to correct the motive of these complaints.

From my own observation, I believe that the consolidation of the two provinces has been received by the inhabitants of Abra not only with resignation and conformity, but with true appreciation, as it appears that the casiquismo exercised by all classes heretofore in the said subprovince had made its pernicious influence felt.

As regards the non-Christian tribes, I received many complaints from several settlements, consisting principally in that the provincial government had made all of them pay the land tax and the cedula tax, regardless of their organization as townships, under the provisions of Act No. 387.

The reason for the collection of these taxes was a set of regulations or plan of local government for non-Christian tribes provided by Señor Juan Villamor, then governor of the province of Abra, approved by the honorable the secretary of the interior on February 24, 1903.

Said regulations, which, I will say in passing, are really an amendment of Act No. 387, classified the settlements not constituted as municipalities as settlements of the second and third class, and established a slightly different civil government for each of the two classes, besides making them subject to the payment of the land and cedula taxes. These regulations, however, were only enforced in part, doubtless because the provincial officials of Abra subsequently recognized the fact of their origin being irregular, inasmuch as they had not been approved by the Philippine Commission, and in view, further, of the fact that their provisions amended the provisions of Act No. 387 in so far as they subjected settlements not organized as municipalities in accordance with the provisions of Act No. 387 to the payment of the land and cedula taxes. This is the true cause of the administrative disorder in the case of the non-Christian tribes. For example, there are three settlements classified as of the second class, which are Lul-luno, Barit-Antuagan, and Sal-lapadan, which have their presidents, vice-presidents, councillors, secretary-treasurers, and other employees, which collect certain municipal imposts, pay land and cedula taxes to the provincial treasury, and which, in a word, have been led to believe that they are townships organized under Act No. 387, though of less category, and for this reason they are now putting in a claim for the money that they have paid for land and cedula taxes, in order to maintain their municipal government, and their complaints can not be heard, owing to the fact that the provincial treasurer of Abra has not entered these taxes as special funds or as collections from a Tingulan municipality, but as revenues from the Christian municipalities within whose districts said settlements are situated.

As to the economic condition of the five Christian municipalities of the subprovince of Abra, two of them have a deficit, in spite of the fact that their expenses are small. Bangued, though a municipality of the second class and capital of the subprovince, has revenues amounting to only ₱9,000 per year. The other municipalities are very poor.

#### COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Commercial conditions in this province have not changed as compared to last year. Business suffers from that stagnation which is always the result of a lack of money in circulation. Wholesale merchants have this year been able to deal in sugar and maguay. The sugar crop was fair, and sold for a good price at first, but since commercial relations were broken with Japan, owing to the presence of the Russian squadron in the Chinese and Philippine waters, the price of this article dropped considerably, continuing low until the end of the harvest. The production of maguay has been as good in quantity and quality this year as last, but it brought a much lower price, so that speculators resident in the province were not able to realize upon their holdings, having waited for the market to rise. The presence of agents of some of the commercial houses of Manila has had somewhat of an encouraging effect upon the dealers in these two principal products.

Under such circumstances retail merchants have had but little business; dealers in textiles and other products of this province, who annually visit the pueblos of Cagayan, Isabela, and Pangasinan, complaining of few sales, owing, no doubt, to the general money crisis prevailing throughout the archipelago.

With regard to industries it can be affirmed that conditions are worse than last year.

There formerly existed three distilleries in the municipality of Candon, but during the past few months two of them closed down on account of their inability to support the internal-revenue taxes and probably for other reasons, such as the competition from the distillery at Santa and lack of capital, while the third is still operating on a small scale, and it is believed that it also will soon go out of business. The only distillery on a firm basis appears to be the one at Santa.

There used to be a company at Vigan called "La Union Ilocana," that conducted a cigar and cigarette factory. About four months ago it was closed down on account of the internal revenue, and recently the company went into liquidation. Small industries have suffered proportionately from the effects of the general crisis, especially the textile industry, which was the most important of the household industries in this province.

#### AGRICULTURE.

The rice crop was fairly good last year, as was the corn crop, for which reason the inhabitants of this province have not worried up to the present time over their supply of food. According to information in my possession, in the subprovince of Abra the crop of rice has been very deficient. However, I have not heard that the inhabitants are suffering from the want of food. As stated in my former reports, the rice produced by the province of Ilocos Sur, no matter how good the crop may be, is insufficient for the maintenance of its inhabitants, and the provinces of Pangasinan and Zambales are obliged to supply the deficiency in rice every year.

General conditions as to agriculture in this province and in Abra are approximately the same as those described in my reports for former years. Agricultural tools and methods of cultivation are of the most primitive and elementary kind, and the same thing may be said with regard to the manufacture of sugar and indigo and the utilization of maguay. I believe that this state of affairs will not change until we shall establish a school of agriculture in this province, where the theory and practice of scientific methods of cultivation can be studied and the use and handling of modern agricultural tools learned. The advantages and the necessity of these things for the increase and improvement of production will become patent to our farmers.

Land is held in very small parcels in this province. The number of landholders is proportionately greater than that of any other province, although the great majority possess very small lots, the assessment lists showing that there are 200,000 parcels, notwithstanding the fact that this is one of the smallest provinces in territorial extent. It is estimated that 90 per cent of the holdings are less than 1 hectare, 8 per cent from 1 to 10 hectares, and 2 per cent of 10 hectares and over, and that there are not perhaps over a dozen parcels larger than a hundred hectares; hence the immense amount of arduous labor involved in the collection of the land tax. Glanders and surra in horses, rinderpest and foot-and-mouth disease in carabaos and cattle continue their ravages, though with less intensity than during former years.

From data furnished this office by the provincial board of health, horses and cattle died in the numbers given below, from the diseases stated, between July 1, 1904, and May 31, 1905: Glanders, 100 horses; surra, 78 horses; rinderpest, 220 carabaos; foot-and-mouth disease, 40 carabaos; rinderpest, 99 cattle.

This year rice was planted a month ago, but during this month numerous worms of the caterpillar species have appeared, threatening the plantations with destruction. I have been told that there are places that are practically covered by these worms, but thanks to the constant labor of the people, they have done no damage so far, and it is confidently expected that the storm which has been raging for some days past will completely exterminate them.

#### PROVINCIAL WORKS.

The high school building, upon which work was commenced in February of last year, has been finished and was inaugurated February 22, 1905. Its total cost is over ₱30,000, of which ₱20,000 was a loan furnished this province from the Congressional relief fund.

After the rainy season last year work was continued on the road from Santiago to San Esteban, some repairs were made on that from Santa Maria to Narvacan, and the bridges which fell down during the rainy season of last year, and other



bridges in bad condition, were repaired, work having been finally suspended for lack of available funds. It is due to this reason that only slight repairs have been made, and it has been impossible to place either the road or the bridges in a perfect state of repair.

In order to do this it would be necessary to construct all of the bridges of masonry, as those built of timber, which constitute the majority in the province, only last four or five years, and to reconstruct the entire road in a firm and permanent manner; but for this the province would have to have recourse to a considerable loan.

#### PUBLIC EDUCATION.

The progress made in this branch in this province continues to increase, as is to be expected from the present system of education which is being generalized and perfected each year. As to the degree of progress of the students, we have evident proof in the number sent by the government from this school division to the United States of America for a three-year course. The province of Ilocos Sur alone, counting five who passed the examination and were approved, to continue their studies in the United States this year, will have 15 students in the sovereign country, among them two girls, who went last year, and one student from the subprovince of Abra.

According to figures furnished this office by the division superintendent of schools, there are in this division—

Primary schools.....	184	Special insular teachers for	
Intermediate schools.....	4	Christian and Tinguian pueblos in Abra:	
High school.....	1	Male.....	29
Total.....	189	Female.....	3
		Total.....	32
Students enrolled.....	13,574		
Attendants.....	9,404	Municipal teachers:	
		Male.....	154
American professors:		Female.....	80
Male.....	21	Total.....	234
Female.....	5		
Total.....	26	Municipal teachers in Tinguian pueblos:	
Insular Filipino teachers:		Male.....	47
Male.....	8	Female.....	11
Female.....	5	Total.....	58
Total.....	13		

The total number of teachers in this division is 363.

The monthly pay roll of the municipal teachers amounts, approximately, to ₱3,036.

The girls' dormitory was opened at the beginning of the present school year and has now seven boarders. It is hoped that in a month or two it will have a good many more girls.

Private education has also had a remarkable progress in this province this year. Besides the two institutes of primary and secondary instruction, both with a law department, there was recently opened a seminary in this city as a college of primary and secondary instruction by the Jesuit Fathers, and the old college for girls has also been reopened under the direction of the nuns of San Pablo de Chartreux. As was to be expected, these educational institutions have taken away some scholars from the public schools.

#### PUBLIC HEALTH.

The sanitary conditions of this province during the fiscal year have suffered no change worthy of mention. There have been a few cases of smallpox in some of the pueblos, but it did not spread—thanks to the energetic measures adopted in combating it.

The number of deaths, births, and marriages in this province from July 1, 1904, to May 31, 1905, including Abra, during the past two months, are as follows: Deaths, 4,055; births, 8,476; marriages, 1,952.

From statistics made by the provincial board of health there are 229 lepers and 162 insane persons in the two provinces. Violent cases among the latter are very rare, it being the practice to confine them in municipal jails either on account of crimes committed or to avoid the perpetration of evil, when their relatives are poor and they have not sufficient money to guard them in their own houses. The lepers are a serious danger to the public health; many of them are begging on the streets, and there is no means of preventing them, inasmuch as the province, as well as the municipalities, have not the funds to establish asylums properly fitted and equipped for their isolation and maintenance. I know that contagion from them is frequent, and that many of the lepers have died from poverty rather than from the disease. A remedy is therefore very urgent. The president of the provincial board of health has on more than one occasion petitioned the commissioner of public health to send these unfortunates promptly to the San Lazaro Hospital or the Island of Cullion, where the government is constructing a colony for all the lepers of the archipelago, but up to the present time he has received no favorable answer. Perhaps the new colony of Cullion is not completely finished, and I would beg the government that as soon as it is in condition to receive its future inhabitants it endeavor to take the lepers of this province there. All of the inhabitants of Ilocos Sur are very anxious to be freed from this imminent danger.

*Work of the court of first instance during the fiscal year.*

Criminal causes commenced during said period.....	156
Sentenced during the same period.....	104
Pending July 1, 1905.....	52
Civil matters started during the year.....	140
Sentenced .....	87
Pending July 1, 1905.....	53

The clerk of the court's office has collected ₱2,884.96 during the fiscal year.

As may be seen, crime in this province of Ilocos Sur has not increased nor diminished greatly in comparison with the figures given in this part of my report for the last fiscal year.

**RECOMMENDATIONS RELATIVE TO REFORMS.**

1. In accordance with existing legislation, the municipal treasurers have double or triple the amount of work assigned to them by the municipal code, as they not only collect the purely municipal revenues, but also all provincial taxes and a part of the internal-revenue taxes, as deputies of the provincial treasurers, for which reason the office of municipal treasurer carries with it a much greater responsibility now than formerly; it is classified under the civil service, and should be held by persons specially fitted for it and of acknowledged honesty. The salary at present received by the municipal treasurers being much lower than what would seem to correspond to their category and to the amount of work they perform, I consider an increase well justified, and that the provincial treasury should pay a proportionate part for the work done in its behalf. I therefore recommend: First, an amendment of section 22 of the municipal code so as to make the salaries of the municipal treasurers equivalent in every instance to that of the municipal presidents, and, second, that one-half of the salaries of municipal treasurers and employees under them shall be paid by the provincial treasury and the other half by the municipality. With this reform the appointment of more intelligent and honest persons to the office of municipal treasurer will be assured.

2. While at Bangued last month, during my visit to that place at the meeting held, a suggestion was made to me relative to the justices of the peace, which was approved by the municipal presidents of all of the pueblos of the sub-province, which is as follows: In view of the fact that, outside of Bangued, in the four municipalities of Abra, Pilar, Dolores, La Pas, and Bucay, persons of sufficient intelligence to hold the office of justice of the peace are not to be found, it is believed more advisable and more in consonance with the better administration of justice that the justice of the peace of Bangued shall exercise jurisdiction over the five municipalities of the subprovince of Abra, and consequently

that the justice of the peace courts in the said municipalities be abolished. The municipal presidents of these four pueblos approved the recommendation, providing that the justice of the peace of Abra shall hold sessions in their respective municipalities at definite times, and for one or two weeks, or whenever necessary. I forward this suggestion for consideration by the Philippine Commission.

3. Enlarging upon the foregoing recommendation and taking into account the same reason, namely, that outside of the capital of the province it is very difficult to find persons of sufficient intelligence and having other necessary qualifications to exercise the office of justice of the peace in their pueblos, and owing to the responsibilities inherent to the office, and considering its meager emoluments, and, moreover, taking into consideration the duties and work of a justice of the peace are now more complicated and his jurisdiction more extensive than during the time of the Spanish Government, I believe that there is a necessity for having the office of the justice of the peace held by a lawyer, with sufficient compensation to be paid by the insular treasury, the same as the salaries of superior judges. In this case, and for reasons of economy, two, three, or four pueblos, according to their importance and number of inhabitants, might be grouped together, forming a district, over which a justice of the peace would have jurisdiction. Each justice of the peace should have an assistant, who might be called an employee or clerk, also paid out of insular funds. All fees, costs, and fines in justice of the peace courts should then accrue to the insular treasury.

It is true that this reform would occasion an increase in insular appropriations, but I believe that this increase, aside from being insignificant, would be well justified by the great improvement in the administration of justice. The organization of our courts might be most perfect, but this perfection would in great part be annulled or obliterated if the inferior courts should remain as they are, their deficiencies, due to the incompetence or incapacity of the persons in office, being in a great majority of cases the subject of severe censure by public opinion.

Respectfully submitted.

M. CRISÓLOGO,  
*Governor Province of Ilocos Sur.*

P. S.—I have not sent any photographs, inasmuch as they would be but a reproduction of those sent last year.

HON. LUKE E. WRIGHT,  
*Governor-General, Manila.*

#### REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF ILOILO.

[Translation.]

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, PROVINCE OF ILOILO,  
*Iloilo, July 18, 1905.*

SIR: I have the honor, in compliance with the provisions of Act No. 1044, to submit the following report descriptive of the general condition of the province of Iloilo, whose government is in my charge:

Considerably has it improved and greatly have we progressed, due to the united and constant labor of all us public officials of this province, each of whom has endeavored to discharge the duties of his office with care, the least distinguished of which, perhaps, is the undersigned, who has the honor to report to you. Speaking generally, all is well here at present, the only thing wanting being the speedy establishment of a railway line, to encourage the construction of which the government might very well extend to companies formed for the purpose the privilege of the free use of unappropriated government lands for a fixed number of years—not less than thirty.

As a proof of greater general welfare I would point out the increased value of exports passing through the custom-house compared to the amount of imports, as I have observed in the records of that office, and the collection of revenues in this province, which greatly exceed those of previous years, as will be seen in the report of the provincial treasurer.

As to agriculture, the basis of the wealth of this province, it has advanced but little. Insurmountable obstacles prevent the increase of the agricultural

production—the lack of cattle to till the fields, the mortality among which can not be remedied, because veterinary science is unknown in this province; the small number of highways of communication, that limits production and increases its expenses. To combat these evils the cause must be removed by diffusing a knowledge of veterinary science, making its teaching obligatory in the public schools; cattle feed should be exempt from all taxes, slaughtering of large cattle should be prohibited, and the owners or managers of estates should be allowed the use of firearms without restriction or limitation of time, subject only to the control of the chief of the constabulary and the governor of the province, who should, jointly with the owners of the arms, be civilly and criminally responsible for all the mistakes and lack of fidelity on the part of the former in the custody and use of the said arms.

As to industry, I am of the opinion that it merits the same protection as agriculture, especially that devoted to the manufacture of raw material into articles of man's daily consumption, statistics proving that the impoverishment of a country consists in the excessive importation of such articles from abroad. It so happens that this province, which has so many textile fibers, imports clothing from abroad; having so many fertile lands, rice, the most important staple and a natural product of the soil, is imported from the coast of Asia. On the other hand, this province has no product to exchange, other than sugar; that finds a great deal of competition on the Asiatic continent, and is bought there only when its price is low.

What is true of rice is also true of other staple articles of food, of personal adornment, and of household goods; so that, with the exception of women's camisas and wooden furniture for the better class of homes, all other necessities of life, and especially articles of luxury, for which the Filipino shows a pronounced liking, are imported from abroad.

A photograph of a loom for the manufacture of all sorts of textiles will attract the attention of the government and call for its protection, its product being the one of the greatest consumption in this country; and if it were used in the manufacture of all the sorts of cloth used in the country, foreign importation would be largely avoided, and this would of itself be sufficient to level the balance of trade against this market. Unfortunately, however, on account of lack of application on part of the operatives, the quality is not improved and the production is not economical, and in view of the lack of interest on the part of the capitalists, these defects in the operatives instead of being amended are aggravated, because the price paid for the product of their labor is being reduced more and more. I am of the opinion that in order to protect this important branch of industry—the most necessary and one demanding the most attention in these days—all sorts of taxes affecting the manufactures of the loom of this type should be abolished, as well as those affecting the exploitation or cultivation in the Philippine Islands of the raw materials used by them. This same benefit we would also request in favor of the free importation of all sorts of machinery from the United States of America, our sovereign country, used for industrial purposes of any sort, or in agriculture, as in this manner only can the speedy increase and development of this country and its inhabitants be obtained.

The photograph represents a machine or apparatus moved by man power, called "teral" in the local dialect, a word derived from the Spanish "telar," meaning loom. It was introduced by the Spaniards during their domination, and with it very fine textiles have been manufactured, such as *justi*, *piña*, and fancy embroideries, called "pinilian" in the vernacular, and in Spanish, "labrados"—i. e., embroidered cloth. It is very simple in its operation. At one end of the contrivance, where the operative sits, the textile is woven and wound on the cylindrical piece of wood in front of her; the pedals serve the purpose of crossing the threads or filaments, that are then separated for the purpose of admitting the filament woven crosswise, which is wound on a spool and held by a piece of wood pointed at either end, the thread running through said piece of wood called a shuttle, and coming out of a hole at one extremity; it is passed from right to left, and vice versa, the filament being tightened or released by a species of comb called "sulud" in the native dialect, which serves the purpose of forming the finished piece.

The transverse sticks are provided with strings which catch the longitudinal threads of the textile, each of these sticks regulating the proportional amount of the threads used in making the design, which is woven in separately on the surface of the textile, the said sticks being handled by an assistant.

If the textile is plain—that is, not embroidered—an active weaver can turn out 1.50 meters in a working day of eight hours. If embroidered, the output depends upon what kind of a design it is, but it is certain that 50 centimeters is the limit for a day of eight working hours. The pay of the operative is, as a rule, 15 centavos a day, which is excessively prejudicial, both to the operative, for whose maintenance it is insufficient, and to the owner of the loom, because then it either deprives her of part of the material or of the time for rest, in view of the fact that what she gains is not sufficient to give her back the strength expended, and, in fact, it so happens that sooner or later the transaction ends in a loss.

For certain improvement in the near future it is suggested that physical, chemical, and mathematical sciences in their application to agriculture, industry, and architecture be taught at the public schools; nothing of philosophical and moral sciences, because this country has received enough lessons in them under the past régime, and nothing either of the fine arts, as they are sufficiently developed here.

The commerce of this province is more flourishing than its agriculture. This is understood when it is taken into account that the native has few needs and little love for comfort as regards food, dress, and lodging. What he makes he spends in the fancy articles that embrace generally all descriptions that the trade offers—a trade built upon the confidence of the ability to find a market here for such imported articles and on the native's inability to exercise self-restraint, owing to the feebleness of his will power and meager intelligence. Commerce is further sustained by the profits of importation and by what it makes by exportation, the native of the country selling his products at a low price in order to obtain the money wherewith to purchase the imported article.

It must, however, be taken for granted that every reduction of the export tariff will redound to the benefit of the production of the country, for the reason that the merchants here have not a large amount of capital at their command—the majority being mere agents of commercial houses established outside of the Philippines—and can not establish a monopoly, the only means by which they could secure all of the benefits of such reductions, but could only secure a percentage of profit on their purchases, the local producer being able to raise or lower the price of his product in accordance with the demand for it.

As to public tranquillity and the successful administration of the government, I can affirm that they are complete, and with the aid of Heaven our efforts will lead us with firm step closer and closer to full prosperity, considering, without optimism, all the facts which I observe in this province.

Brigandage no longer troubles us seriously; instead of attacking the towns by force of arms, killing people and stealing carabaos or money, the brigands are now satisfied to subsist by stealing carabaos that are not properly guarded, but as these thieves are persistently pursued, such stolen carabaos are very often recovered. It is simply a question of keeping at it and of perseverance, of justice, order, and economy in the towns, and of the prosecution of persons lacking documents to prove their identity. If this is done, I can assure the supreme authority that all the employees of this province will consider the question of brigandage settled.

Although it is true that this province still lacks a good jail, good roads, good public buildings, a port, and railroads, it must be understood that without money and within four short years of time it has been impossible, humanly speaking, to bring these aspirations to a realization. It is well, however, that they have been constantly desired, and may they never be forgotten, so that they can be realized one by one, if not all at once. I would propose, in the former case, that the railroad line be immediately surveyed and put in operation. By doing this the property values will at once increase in this province; production will also increase on account of transportation facilities to an outlet at the port; brigandage will disappear on account of the ease and rapidity with which it can be attacked; crime will diminish on account of a more expeditious and better administration of justice, witnesses and the accused being brought speedily into court, and thus the judicial branch of the government will be a real guaranty of the welfare and tranquillity of society.

Nothing occurs to me at present to bring to your knowledge, which is due to the absence of evils to be deplored and remedied. Even as to the mortality among the population we can report an excess of 2,047 births this year, which indicates a relative state of prosperity in this province. For me to recite the good that is being done here with regard to those things that are known in

official centers, and whose reality is evidenced by the lack of evils to complain of, would be unbecoming in me, as, materially speaking, I have had the least to do with it, notwithstanding that I am the most responsible morally and legally.

Respectfully submitted.

RAYMUNDO MELLIZA ANGULO,  
*Governor Province of Iloilo.*

The GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

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REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF ISABELA.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, PROVINCE OF ISABELA,  
*Iligan, April 5, 1905.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the period ended April 5, 1905:

Many important changes for the better have occurred during the past year in this province. On June 30, when I submitted my last annual report, Sibley, the American deserter, together with a large band of outlaws, was still in the mountains of this province with several rifles. Sibley, together with all the other leaders, have either surrendered or have been captured by the constabulary and police of this province. Manuel Tomines, the leader, and a noted outlaw, has paid the penalty of death. Many of the other leaders have been sentenced to terms in Bilbilid, and the great majority of the people have been released upon their agreement to be good citizens, and to-day there is not a single armed outlaw out against the authorities of the United States. There are a few arms in the possession of some of the wild tribes, which I feel satisfied will soon be recovered by the constabulary.

MUNICIPALITIES.

*Iligan.*—Since writing my last report a large and substantial tribunal has been erected in the municipality of Iligan, a tract of land bought in order to enlarge our public park, and a band stand erected on the same, a new market built, and the streets and roads improved, and to-day this is a clean, orderly, and up-to-date town.

*Cabangan Nuevo.*—Cabangan Viejo and Santo Tomas have been annexed to the municipality of Cabangan Nuevo. They are all within a radius of a few miles of each other. Cabangan Nuevo has a good tribunal and has this year completed a good school building, improved its parks and streets, and is a natural business center. It has a bright outlook.

*Santa Maria.*—Santa Maria has erected a fine public school building and is now engaged in erecting a tribunal. The streets have been improved, and there is a general improvement over the conditions of last year.

*Tumauni.*—Tumauni has no public buildings of any value except the old schoolhouse, which has outlived its usefulness, and as the town has no funds and is not likely to have any, it will have to receive some assistance from the provincial government in order to at least build a creditable school building.

*Naguilian.*—This town has improved its old tribunal, its schoolhouse, its parks and streets, is in good financial condition, and has a bright future.

*Gamu.*—Gamu has not been able to finish its tribunal and will need some assistance from the provincial government in order to complete the same. It has a very fair schoolhouse, and has improved its streets and parks since my last report.

*Cauayan.*—Cauayan has no tribunal or schoolhouse, but is now erecting a substantial school building, and I think there will be sufficient funds to build a tribunal during the coming year.

*Tagle (formerly Andaganan).*—This town is without public buildings of any kind, but it has some revenues on hand, and, as it is a new town, the people have expressed a willingness to contribute both money and labor to build the necessary public buildings. It is situated in a fertile country, and the best tobacco in the Philippine Islands is produced in this municipality, and I feel satisfied that it has a bright future.

*Echague.*—Echague has sufficient revenue on hand to build all the necessary public buildings, and work has commenced on a tribunal, but it has been very slow. The officials appear unprogressive, and, as this is one of the towns where the opium habit is the worst, I think that it has a bad moral effect on the energy of the people. The town is situated in a good site for business, has a large population, and only lacks a little more energy in the people to make it the best town in the province of Isabela.

#### PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

There has been a marked improvement in the educational work in this province during the past year, especially in the town of Echague, where not only most all of the children attended school, but almost all of the young men of the town attended the night schools; and there is hardly a town or barrio in the province of Isabela in which English is not spoken by a fair percentage of the people. The provincial high school at Ilagan was organized last year by Mr. Walter F. Wood, afterwards supervising teacher at Ilagan and a member of the provincial board. Mr. Wood's work, both in building up the high school and supervising teacher and as a member of the provincial board, was of the highest order, and he has since been transferred to the legal department in Manila. The good work that he inaugurated was kept up by his successor, Mr. Goody, and I take great pleasure in stating that the American school-teachers in this province have done a great deal, not only to spread education among the people, but by the exemplary lives that they have led, to command the respect and confidence of the people and to materially assist the government in every way. There are at present only six American teachers in this province. There should be at least ten; and if it is not possible to send any more American teachers to the province, more native teachers should be sent. Owing to the fact that this is the first year of our provincial high school we haven't very many of our young people sufficiently advanced to pass the teachers' examination, but within one or two years more there will be no question about this province being able to furnish its own teachers. Every possible assistance has been rendered this province by the general superintendent of schools, Doctor Barrows, who has just announced his intention of building a \$10,000 school building for the use of the provincial high school on a beautiful site that has been selected on government land near the town of Ilagan.

#### CONSTABULARY.

Since writing my last report ladronism has ceased to exist entirely in this province. The number of constabulary has been reduced within the last year from over 300 down to about 70 men and 3 officers. At the writing of this report I feel satisfied that it will not be necessary to keep more than this number in the province. This result has been brought about by the hard work of the constabulary under Captain Owens, their senior inspector, and his assistants. I desire to especially mention Lieutenant Treadway, who had command of the operations against Sibley, and whose hard work assisted materially in bringing about the capture and surrender of Sibley's band.

#### POLICE.

There has been an improvement in the condition and discipline of the municipal police of this province. They have been reduced in numbers, and the pay has been increased, a uniform adopted throughout the province, and arms purchased through the chief of constabulary and paid for by the different municipalities; and to-day the province of Isabela has a fairly well organized police force. It will, of course, require constant supervision in order to maintain and, if possible, increase its efficiency. With the police force as organized, I feel satisfied that law and order can be permanently maintained in this province by a small, well-officered force of constabulary. In fact, if the police were supervised by competent officers from time to time I think it would be possible to dispense with the constabulary entirely in this province.

#### HEALTH.

During the past few months there have been small outbreaks of smallpox, but nothing of a serious nature. The insular board of health, through Doctor Terry, has just completed the vaccination of the residents of this province,

which will very likely prevent an epidemic of smallpox in the future. There is during certain seasons of the year in the lowlands along the river banks a good deal of fever, but very few deaths. The health of the province on the whole is very good. The president of the board of health, Doctor Torribio, is a very energetic young man, and, so far as I can see, has performed his duties satisfactorily. He has always been ready and willing to respond to any requests that I have made of him, and seems to take an interest in this work.

#### FINANCES.

The financial condition of the province of Isabela is good. All the money borrowed has been repaid. The province is entirely out of debt and has a small cash balance on hand, and will be able to pay its running expenses without any aid from the insular government. But it has not sufficient revenue, nor can it accumulate enough in the next year or two, to build a suitable provincial building, which is very badly needed.

#### ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The roads and bridges in this province are in excellent condition considering the small amount of money that we have expended on them. During the past year the province spent all the road and bridge fund in repairing old bridges and building new ones, and all the labor on the roads has been rendered free by the people of this province. During the months of January and February of this year 19,000 days of free labor were put in on the roads of this province. Although we have no compulsory road law, at my request they worked on the roads in their own communities, and have kept them in fair condition. Less than 1 per cent of the able-bodied men of this province refused to work on the roads, and everyone is in favor of a compulsory road law.

#### MAIL SERVICE.

The mail service for the past year, considering our isolation, has been excellent. Until quite recently, when the water got so low in the river that boats could not reach this town from Aparri, we received mail on the coast guard steamer *Scutinel* once a week, but on the last trip of the *Scutinel* she was sunk, and has since been taken off the river. The department of posts immediately made a contract for carrying the mails overland on horseback, so we have continued to receive mail at least once a week. It has been, and will necessarily be, a difficult proposition to carry the mails in this part of the island at a reasonable compensation until such time as we have railroad connections with Manila; but, considering the many difficulties it has had to encounter, I think the work of the department of posts is to be commended.

#### TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.

The important towns are all connected by telegraph, and we hope very soon to be able to put telephones into those municipalities that are now reached by telegraph. The municipalities are willing to furnish the poles and the labor if the telegraph division will furnish the wire and the material, which they have assured me they will do. The work in this department has been excellent. The operators have been accommodating, and have in many cases remained up and worked at night when they could be of the slightest service to myself and to the other government officials here. Captain Davies, the constabulary officer in charge of this division, and his assistants deserve the greatest credit for the efficient manner in which they have performed their duties.

#### AGRICULTURE.

Tobacco is the only crop that is raised for export, and this province raises more and a better tobacco than any other province in the island. Great fears are entertained by the people in regard to the internal-revenue law, but as its provisions are being explained and understood the objections are disappearing. There are no manufactories of any kind in this province, all the tobacco being shipped to Manila. There are many very large haciendas here. The Compañía General de Tabacos de Filipinas owns three very large haciendas in addition to buying tobacco in the open market. La Insular, La Germinal, and sev-



eral other tobacco firms all do a large amount of business, and their relations with the government and the people have been very pleasant, especially those of the Tabacalera Company. The tobacco crop this year is probably less than an average crop, owing to the drought. It has not been gathered up to this time.

Corn is raised for local consumption, very little rice being raised in this province. The corn crop this year was badly damaged by the locusts, but, with the exception of one locality, there is no suffering among the people. The agricultural prospects of this province are bright. There are millions of acres of cultivatable lands lying idle. The large Augustinian hacienda, comprising over 23,000 hectares, is located on the Nagat River, in this province, and is a wonderfully fertile tract of land.

#### WILD TRIBES.

Considerable advancement has been made in our relations with the wild tribes of this province. I have visited practically all of the rancherías, and have devoted considerable time to the Igorrote rancherías of Mayoao and Bunsian, situated on the Nueva Vizcayan line, and the Ilangotes, on the headwaters of the Cagayan River. We have been unable to establish any schools or anything but the crudest form of government among these people yet, but we have succeeded in winning their good will and confidence, and I am satisfied that during the coming year, under my able successor, who is familiar with the character of these people, that a substantial advancement will be made.

An appropriation of ₱600 was made, out of which presents were bought for the various tribes, and canes as emblems of their authority were given to the presidentes and chiefs. This had a good moral effect, as heretofore they had been ignored entirely by the government. All it requires is to treat them fairly and keep in constant touch with them, so that they will see that they are not neglected, and they will continue to be loyal to the government, and as long as they are, outlaws can not live in the mountains in the province of Isabela.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS.

*Public buildings.*—I earnestly recommend that a loan of \$20,000, sufficient to build a suitable provincial building, be made to the province of Isabela; the same to be returned in installments of \$5,000 each year.

*Roads.*—I recommend compulsory labor of three days each year on the public roads and streets or a payment of 50 cents, Philippine currency, per day in lieu thereof. This labor to be supervised by the presidente of each municipality under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the provincial board.

*Forestry law.*—I earnestly recommend that the provisions of the forestry law be suspended, except for commercial purposes, for a period of three years. This law works a great hardship on the people, as it is not only a question of paying stumpage for the timber, but also of the time and difficulty it takes to secure a license from Manila, even where the parties are able and willing to pay for the same.

*Election of governor.*—Owing to the state of law and order that now exists in the province of Isabela and the confidence that I have in the good intention of the people toward our government, I earnestly recommend that the people of Isabela Province at the next general election be allowed to elect their provincial governor. The objections that heretofore existed against the election of a governor, owing to the disturbed condition of the province, have been entirely removed and the people are law-abiding and, in my opinion, are determined to maintain law and order, and are entitled to the same privilege that the people of her sister province, Cagayan, enjoy.

#### GENERAL REMARKS.

The provincial treasurer, Mr. Remey, and the acting provincial treasurer, Mr. Killen, are both excellent officials. The senior inspector of constabulary, Captain Owens; the provincial fiscal, Mr. Nepomuceno, who is also district fiscal, have all contributed to the success of our government in this province; but it is only fair to say that to the provincial secretary, Mr. Elesio Claravale, more than anyone else, is due the success of our administration here. He is a young man of ability, courageous and honest, and a strong advocate of our principles here. We have a very competent set of clerks and deputy treasurers, and, as stated in my last report, the residence of the judge of the court of first instance

in the valley, which has insured prompt and speedy trials, has had a good moral effect among the people. The people of this district would like very much to see our present judge, the Hon. Albert E. McCabe, retained here, and, as there is not sufficient business in these two provinces to keep one judge busy, I would recommend that an additional province be added to Judge McCabe's district and that he be retained here as judge.

In turning the office over to my successor, the Hon. Blas Villamor, a native of the Philippine Islands and acquainted personally with most of the people of this province, I feel confident that he will receive the same support from a generous people that I have received during my term as governor, and that they will, under his able administration, continue to make advancement from time to time.

I desire to thank the business firms that are doing business here, and especially the Tabacalera Company, for their kind assistance, which they have always been ready and willing to render to myself and other government officials. And in leaving this province I desire to state that I do so reluctantly, as I have formed an attachment to the people of the province of Isabela that makes it hard for me to leave them.

Thanking the governor-general and the honorable Philippine Commission for the confidence they have shown in me in assigning me to another position, and for the uniform support they have given my administration and the people that I have endeavored with the best of my ability to serve during my term of office, I am,

Very respectfully,

GEORGE CURRY,  
*Provincial Governor.*

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY,  
*Manila, P. I.*

#### REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF ISABELA.

[Translation.]

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, PROVINCE OF ISABELA,  
*Ilagan, July 11, 1905.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the period ended June 30, 1905:

On April 6, 1905, I took charge of the office of provincial governor of Isabela, succeeding Governor George Curry, who had been appointed provincial governor of Samar. The convention of municipal presidents coincided with that date and therefore, availing myself of that opportunity, the outgoing governor, Mr. Curry, being also present, I was able to greet and become personally acquainted with the municipal presidents of this province, with whom I discussed matters of interest to it.

In order to become acquainted with the conditions and needs of this province, two days after taking charge as provincial governor I visited the pueblos of the north, beginning with Santa María. This pueblo has a good school, sufficiently spacious and recently built, which is attended by nearly 300 pupils of both sexes. The town is thoroughly clean and sanitary, the streets are well laid out, and at present a town hall is being built at my suggestion, which will also be spacious, and in order to assist the municipal treasury in its construction the municipal president has started a subscription to which all the councillors and officials of the municipality willingly contributed.

From this municipality I went to that of Cabagan Viejo, a pueblo which, with exception of its situation and topographical conditions, has no importance whatever, being without buildings worth anything and having only one schoolhouse for about 100 boys and girls. Therefore, and in view of the scarcity of funds in the municipal treasury and of the circumstance that the pueblo is nearly deserted, Governor Curry, my predecessor, and the provincial board recommended, in accord with nearly all the inhabitants of that municipality, its immediate annexation to that of Cabagan Nuevo.

The municipality of Cabagan Nuevo, one of the pueblos that deserve to be one, after Ilagan, the provincial capital, has a good town hall and a recently improved schoolhouse attended by 200 pupils of both sexes. The pueblo is very clean and sanitary; the police are well organized; the streets wide and very clean. There are a pretty band stand and park and some good bridges.

Tumauini is another of the municipalities which boast of good and beautiful streets and good and spacious buildings in the town proper, but is without public buildings

worth mentioning, as it has only an old masonry schoolhouse attended by about 100 boys and girls. This lack of buildings is due to the scarcity of funds in the municipal treasury. It has no town hall, the building at present occupied by the municipality being rented, but at present timber and other materials are being prepared for constructing one in the near future.

The municipality of Santo Tomás has nothing about it worthy of attention. It is not only without public buildings or other edifices worth mentioning, but has neither streets nor other conditions which make up a pueblo, and is a barrio rather than a pueblo. The provincial board therefore recommends that it be annexed to Cabagan Nuevo.

Ilagan, the capital of the province of Isabela, is the best pueblo and has the best conditions in the province. It has a town hall which is rather spacious and of recent construction, with a beautiful band stand and park in front of it that are being improved from day to day, a sufficiently large market, and a municipal schoolhouse accommodating about 300 boys and girls. This schoolhouse is at present considerably improved, due to the fact that now a large portion of it is used for the provincial school, which is attended by nearly 200 pupils, young people of both sexes, and is managed by Division Superintendent Henry M. Wagenblass, an intelligent and active official of acknowledged popularity in this province, whose appointment was requested by the inhabitants of the same and by three other no less active American teachers.

The municipal schools are managed by native teachers, male and female, and schools are established in nearly all the barrios or districts.

It has a well equipped and organized police corps, frequently inspected at my request by the captain of the constabulary.

Ilagan, the seat of the provincial government of Isabela, has also a very old but improved provincial jail and another masonry building, at present used as barracks by the Philippines constabulary. It has planned a provincial school building, the cost of which is estimated at ₱10,000, which sum has been given by the honorable Philippine Commission. The offices of the provincial government are rented.

I visited its barrios, which are thoroughly clean and in a very good condition, and so are all the barrios of the other municipalities.

After taking charge of my office I inspected the provincial jail, in which there are 13 prisoners, the majority of whom were serving sentence and the rest awaiting trial. Many of the latter were released at the last term of court for lack of evidence. Among the prisoners whom I found in the provincial jail there was one under sentence of death—Manuel Tomines, late chief of the band of brigands of this province, who was executed April 11, at 8 a. m.

At the present time there are not over 13 prisoners who are serving sentence, and several others awaiting trial during the October term, all for common crimes.

The municipality of Naguilian, which has greatly progressed, has a town hall and a schoolhouse recently improved. It also has good and extensive streets and sufficient funds to improve the municipality considerably. At present a fine park is being laid out.

Gamú is another municipality which has a schoolhouse, accommodating about 200 children of both sexes. On account of lack of funds the town hall is unfinished, but at present funds are being raised for its completion. The pueblo is provided with good streets and bridges.

Angadanan and Cauayan have no public buildings other than several schoolhouses built of light materials; Cauayan is at present getting together the materials for a new town hall.

The municipality of Echagüe is one of the largest pueblos in the province of Isabela; at present a new town hall is being constructed there, improvements are being introduced in the schoolhouse, and the streets and bridges are being improved.

Private dwellings have been much improved, thanks to the free cutting of timber allowed in this province. I would suggest, however, that the privilege be renewed, if possible, if only for an additional six months, so as to complete the repair of the private dwellings that have not yet been put in good condition.

#### SCHOOLS.

Education in this province, though somewhat deficient, has made progress compared to former years, when it left much to be desired. The province is divided into three school districts: One of Cabagan Nuevo, comprising the pueblos of Santa María, Cabagan Nuevo, and Tumauni; another of Ilagan, comprising Ilagan, Gamú, and Naguilian; and another of Echagüe, comprising Echagüe, Cauayan, and the municipality of Tagle, formerly Abgadan. Each district is in charge of an American teacher, the latter having direct inspection of 50 native teachers, male and female, distributed among the several pueblos of this province and in nearly all the barrios.

According to reports, the schools have never been better attended than during the present year, the attendance being double what it was last year, and it having become necessary to construct schoolhouses in the most important barrios in order to satisfy the desires of the inhabitants, who gladly contribute their gratuitous labor in order that their children may be educated and learn to speak English.

There is a provincial school in charge of two American teachers, who, together with Division Superintendent Wagenblass, do everything possible to improve it. It is attended, as I have already said, by about 200 young people of both sexes, anxious not only to learn English, but all the other branches taught there as well.

The provincial and municipal officials cooperate actively with the superintendent and the American teachers toward the success and improvement of the schools.

Many of the barrios are asking for school teachers, but the lack of graduates from the Tuguegarao normal school makes it difficult to meet the demand; therefore I suggest that a normal school like that at Tuguegarao be established in this province, not only in order to fill the present vacancies, but also to give an opportunity for obtaining the necessary education to natives of this province whose moderate circumstances in life prevent them from attending the normal school at Tuguegarao for the purpose of obtaining a teacher's diploma—owing to the traveling expenses necessarily entailed by the distance between the pueblo mentioned and others, and also on account of the moderate allowance their parents would have to provide during the two or three months' course of study at said school.

Since my taking charge of the government of this province one of the things upon which my attention has been fixed is the efficiency and discipline of the municipal police, and in order to place it upon an improved system I decided to reorganize it, reducing the number of its members, believing an excessive number unnecessary, and that it would be well to give them a decent salary, sufficient for their wants, and thus contribute to their success in the performance of their duties.

Upon the approval of the organization of the police corps by the municipal presidents and councils I was obliged to draft an ordinance, which I shall submit to the municipal councils of the several pueblos for approval as soon as completed, giving said corps one captain, with residence at the provincial capital and a monthly compensation of ₱45, to be paid proportionately by the several municipalities of this province; one first lieutenant, with residence at Echagüe and with a monthly compensation of ₱30, paid by said municipality, and one second lieutenant, with residence at Cabagan Nuevo and a monthly compensation of ₱25, paid by said municipality.

The appointments of these three officers will be made after competitive examination by a board composed of three members. In this reorganization I am doing everything possible to secure honorable and intelligent men for this corps, as I have always believed that if picked persons make up the municipal police, an institution called to maintain law and order, compliance with their duties will be made easier.

I have reorganized the municipal police and placed same under the control of the provincial governor, and at my request it is frequently inspected by the captain of constabulary, who reports to me regarding the efficiency and discipline of the members of said corps and the condition of their arms.

#### HEALTH.

The lack of doctors to appoint as municipal physicians, and the scarcity of funds in the majority of the municipalities of this province, making it impossible for them to support the office of president of the municipal board of health, explains the fact that the sanitary condition of most of the pueblos is but fair, with the exception of the municipalities of Ilagan, Echagüe, Cabagan Nuevo, and Naguilian, where it is very satisfactory.

The president of the provincial board of health, an active official in the discharge of his duties, leaves no stone unturned to improve the sanitary conditions of this province, and it is due to his work that since the arrival of the vaccinators of the board of health for the Philippine Islands very few cases of smallpox have occurred, and the health of the inhabitants in general is very good.

Making a careful examination of the financial conditions of this province and that of Nueva Vizcaya, I would suggest and recommend the fusion of the boards of health of both provinces with residence at Isabela.

#### FINANCIAL CONDITIONS.

The financial conditions of this province, though but fair at present, will show a surplus for the support of the provincial government after the Mexican and Alfonso currency which the provincial treasury now has exchanged, and when the land

tax for this year, whose collection has been postponed until the months of June, July, and August by Act 1328, shall have been paid and the small balance at present existing against the province shall have been taken up. On this account the province finds it impossible to construct a government building without the assistance of the insular government, which I recommend be given to it in the form of a loan, to be repaid as the revenues accumulate.

The aforesaid fusion of the boards of health of Isabela and Nueva Vizcaya would be a great saving and an aid to the general funds.

#### ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The roads and bridges of this province are at present in a very satisfactory condition. The roads are very much improved, but it will be necessary to open several new roads in order to increase their usefulness. This is much due to the gratuitous cooperation of the inhabitants of this province, who are anxious to have very good and well-conditioned wagon roads. The bridges are also much improved, and we have at present wooden ones constructed with first-group timber, provided with galvanized iron or zinc roofs. These bridges are of recent construction and, judging by their material and solidity, will stand at least ten years.

In connection with these improvements the acting provincial supervisor-treasurer, Mr. Killen, deserves special mention, not only as an intelligent manager—it being a fact that he succeeded with little money in providing the province with those bridges, but also on account of the zeal and activity which he demonstrated in constructing them in so short a time. In view of these services I suggest and recommend the continuance in this province of the aforesaid Mr. Killen, and if this be not possible I recommend his well-merited promotion.

#### POSTAL SERVICE.

The postal service in this province has always been only fair, but at present, in view of the contract entered into between the director of posts and the *Compañía General de Tabacos*, it has become more rapid and better than ever before, as this has at its command many of the necessary elements for complying with its contract.

The contract is from Aparri to Cauayan, and the mail is carried by assistant storekeepers employed by them, which makes the transportation of the mails safer and more rapid.

Post-offices have been established in nearly all the municipalities of this province and operate with great regularity, and the postmasters are for this reason worthy of favorable mention.

#### TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.

The telegraph line extended in this province constitutes a part of the progress achieved by it, as by its means messages are transmitted with greater rapidity, and now the provincial capital, Ilagan, is connected with the pueblos of Cabagan Nuevo, Cauayan, Echagüe, and Tumañini (the latter of recent installation).

This province is besides possessed of three telephone stations, two at Ilagan and one in the municipality of Naguilian, at present in communication with Ilagan by telephone. This system being of great utility and advantage for this province, I suggest and recommend its establishment between the pueblos of Santa María and Cabagan Nuevo and between Echagüe and Tagle (formerly Angadanan).

#### AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

Tobacco, the only product exported by this province, has this year been both abundant and of superior and excellent quality.

If the demand in the market corresponds to the excellent quality and abundant product, now more than ever before the planters of this province will have an opportunity to realize on their tobacco with more profit and advantage than in any other year.

The production would be still better had the large cattle not suffered such a decrease, but the rinderpest has reduced the work animals to 70 per cent of their number, and for this reason I suggest and recommend that this province be furnished with several steam plows in order to facilitate agriculture.

Two-thirds of the land in the province are still virgin soil, owing not only to the lack of hands but also to the scarcity of cattle. If, however, the immigration from Ilocos were stimulated by providing for means of transportation, this province would become populated.

Besides tobacco this province produces corn, rice, sweet potatoes, coffee, and cacao, but in small quantities and almost solely for consumption by the producer.

The locusts have done very little damage this year.

As I have already said, the only product of this province for exportation is tobacco, and it having been observed that the price of it decreases from year to year, I suggest and recommend that maguey seed be sent to this province in order to increase its commercial production.

A reduction of 25 per cent of the Dingley tariff would give much impulse to the commerce of this province, and especially to the tobacco, of which a better quality is produced here than in any other part of these islands.

The commerce of this province is generally and with great frequency carried on by water.

#### BRIGANDAGE.

In this province, whose inhabitants are naturally peaceable, there exists no association of armed brigands marauding in the fields, brigandage having been completely extinguished and the province in my charge enjoying an enviable peace. Carabao and horse thieves exist in this province as they do in others, but they are also disappearing, thanks to the active campaign being conducted at my request by Capt. Theo. I. Owen of the constabulary and his forces, whose zeal and tact have made it possible to clean almost the entire province from carabao and horse thieves. A large number of stray animals were thus recovered and turned over to the presidents and treasurers of the municipalities in which they were captured, in accordance with Act No. 1147.

Praise is due, in connection with this campaign against cattle and horse thieves, to the constabulary forces of this province, who are tireless in their efforts to eradicate this evil, and especially to Captain Owen, the senior inspector in this province, a man of great ability, to whom is due the strict discipline and good condition of the constabulary of this province.

#### NONCHRISTIAN TRIBES.

The number of the Igorot, Ilongot, Gaddanes, Negritos, and Calingas inhabiting this province is calculated at approximately 20,000 souls, although it appears in the last census as 7,338, which is doubtless due to the circumstance that the enumerators did not penetrate into the settlements in the interior.

The settlements of most importance among all these tribes, both on account of the number of inhabitants and of their material life, are those of Bunsian and Mayoyao, which have almost 7,000 souls, and that of the Ilongot, who number 2,000 souls. All these are situated on the frontier of Nueva Vizcaya, on both sides of the Rio Grande de Cagayán, on the mountains of the coast, and on the slopes of the mountains in the eastern portion of central Luzón. There are many other settlements scattered through the mountains of the several municipalities of the province of Isabela, but they are of little importance in view of their scant population and the material life of their inhabitants, and therefore no special mention has ever been made of them.

With a view to improving the local governments established in several of these settlements by my predecessor, Mr. Curry, and of making it possible to group them gradually for administrative purposes and later on, by authority of the Civil Commission, to declare them municipalities under the provisions of Act No. 1113, I have deemed it prudent to furnish the most important settlements with Filipino teachers for the education of the inhabitants, in compliance with the requests of many of them. However, considering that the provincial government of Isabela is at present for special reasons unable to aid said tribes, I sincerely recommend that the honorable Philippine Commission appropriate \$600 gold per annum for this purpose, the acquisition of some articles to be distributed among them as presents, and the payment of the school teachers. The latter might act as guides to the inhabitants of said settlements in their relations with the provincial government.

#### POLITICAL AND SOCIAL CONDITION.

The province of Isabela enjoys at present complete peace. No associations of disturbers of the peace or of malcontents exist here, not even the remotest recollection of the past events. The inhabitants of this province, who, as I have already said, are naturally peaceable, are now engaged in their peculiar and habitual occupations, and all the orders and laws emanating from the insular government have been received with approval by them all, not the slightest opposition having been noted.

The government of the province, as well as those of the municipalities, work with great regularity, as never before in this province, and this unity among all the members of the government is its pride.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS.

In view of the fact that there are still thefts of carabaos and horses, though, as said before, they are diminishing in number, I recommend the establishment of a constabulary post at the municipality of Santa María, in this province, and of another at Peña Blanca, Cagayán, as only thus will it be possible to take the cattle thieves of Cagayán and Isabela by surprise, the boundary lines of these two pueblos being the points frequently passed by them.

The former municipality of Palanan, at present a barrio of Ilagan by virtue of consolidation, has deserved special attention. Its geographical situation and its distance from Ilagan influence me to recommend that the honorable Civil Commission pass an act granting this province a sufficient sum from the Congressional relief fund for the construction of a wagon road connecting Ilagan and Palanan, and another act authorizing the teniente municipal of said place to act as deputy of the justice of the peace of Ilagan in holding preliminary investigations, performing marriage ceremonies, and taking sworn statements, because the distance between the aforesaid barrio and Ilagan and the roughness of the road greatly obstruct the administration of the affairs of said barrio.

I further recommend the construction of a building for the offices of the provincial government in the municipality of Ilagan, as in view of the special conditions through which the treasury of this province is now passing there is not sufficient money to pay the expenses of construction.

#### GENERAL REMARKS.

In accord with all the officials of the province, the acting provincial supervisor-treasurer, the president of the provincial board of health, the provincial secretary, and the assistant provincial treasurer or chief clerk and deputy, all persons of acknowledged ability and popularity, discharge their duties in an entirely satisfactory manner.

The provincial interpreter and the Filipino clerks are all competent young men and discharge their duties very successfully.

In writing this report I was animated by a great desire to deal at length with the conditions and needs of this province in my charge in all of their phases, but the short time I have been governor was the greatest obstacle preventing the carrying out of this plan. However, as I become informed of these conditions and needs I shall report them more extensively.

Before closing I send to the honorable the Philippine Commission the expression of my sincere gratitude for the distinction conferred upon me in extending their confidence to me by appointing me provincial governor of Isabela, with the assurance that I shall do everything on my part for the welfare of the province and of its inhabitants.

Respectfully submitted.

BLÁS VILLAMOR,  
*Governor, Province of Isabela.*

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

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#### REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF LA LAGUNA.

[Translation.]

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, PROVINCE OF LA LAGUNA,  
*Santa Cruz, June 30, 1905.*

SIR: In accordance with the provisions of section 7 of the provincial Act No. 83, as amended by Act No. 1044, I have the honor to submit the following report:

The province of Laguna, with a population of 148,606 inhabitants distributed upon 177,200 hectares of land, is composed of 30 pueblos organized as municipalities, and

is bounded on the south by the provinces of Tayabas and Batangas, on the north by that of Rizal, on the west by that of Cavite, and on the east by the mountain chain separating it from the Pacific Ocean.

## ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

At the end of the fiscal year terminating June 30, 1904, the economic situation of the province was not in the condition it is at present, for the majority of the taxes had not been collected owing to the fact that the province had not had a continuous administration with relation to its financial affairs, due to the fact that during the said fiscal year it had had five different provincial treasurers, who, though imbued with the desire to have the province reach an adequate economic level in relation to its resources, were unable to bring this about on account of the short time they were retained in office.

Although the province had on hand at the end of June, 1904, ₱39,685.94 and \$6,583.32 Mexican, and no bills to meet except for current expenses remaining unpaid, a great many taxes, as above stated, had not been collected, it having been estimated on said day that for the land tax alone the amount of ₱243,633.36 was outstanding in spite of the fact that ₱130,048.44 had been collected during the past fiscal year for land taxes.

During the period embraced between July 1, 1903, and June 30, 1904, the largest revenues collected were under the following heads:

	Philippine currency.	Mexican currency.
Land tax.....	₱204,899.45	\$6,138.77
Industrial tax.....	18,843.43	616.68
Cédulas.....	16,767.80	1,650.12
Cédulas, internal revenue.....	36,432.00	.....
Other internal-revenue taxes.....	16,879.76	.....
Municipal.....	50,424.14	5,732.44
Registration stamps, cattle certificates.....	6,682.00	72.60

Other amounts of importance were also collected under various heads, as will be found in the statement submitted further on.

One of the questions deserving the special attention of the provincial authorities was that relative to the exchange of the old currency for the new. Several circulars were sent by the intelligent provincial treasurer, Mr. Carrol H. Lamb, to his deputies in the municipalities, recommending that they exercise all care and put forth every energy to bring about expeditiously the exchange of the new currency for the old coins which might exist in their respective jurisdictions. This same official was constantly in the pueblos, either giving instructions to his subordinates or giving the inhabitants to understand that if they failed to exchange the money in their possession at once harm would result to them, as there could be no doubt that the rate of exchange would rise as time went on.

This office also recommended to the municipal presidents, in a circular dated November 30, 1904, that they render all necessary assistance to the deputies of the provincial treasurer and send them sufficient copies of the proclamation of the honorable insular treasurer to be distributed among the inhabitants of their districts, including the barrios and most remote places, in order that they might be duly informed of its contents.

Up to June 30, 1905, the following exchanges had been made with the public: ₱155,894.86 for \$180,681.35 Mex.; with municipalities, ₱7,774.29 for \$8,625.37; with the insular treasury, \$190,432.10 Mex. for ₱165,629.39.



The following tables clearly demonstrate the transactions of the provincial treasury:

*Provincial and municipal accounts.*

JULY, 1904.

	Philippine currency.	Mexican.
<b>DEBIT.</b>		
Balance.....	P39,685.94	\$6,583.32
Registration of property.....	69.50	
Sale of municipal property.....	754.86	
Sale of unclaimed property.....	218.50	
Industrial tax.....	3,761.26	254.01
Cedulas.....	2,107.75	221.98
Stamps.....	447.00	57.64
Carts.....	23.40	
Land tax.....	19,637.78	3,393.58
Municipal.....	4,183.78	2,339.84
Loan paid by municipality of San Pablo.....	126.08	
Exchange:		
Municipalities.....		4,560.96
With insular treasury, at 1.13.....	1,774.15	
Total.....	72,739.95	17,411.33
<b>CREDITS.</b>		
Payments.....	8,920.00	508.40
Transfers to municipalities.....	18,610.59	4,560.96
Exchange:		
Municipalities.....	4,115.17	
With insular treasury, at 1.13.....		2,004.79
Balances.....	41,094.19	10,842.18
Total.....	72,739.95	17,411.33

AUGUST, 1904.

<b>DEBITS.</b>		
Balance.....	P41,094.19	\$10,842.18
Sales of rice.....	55.00	
Registration of property.....	33.75	
Sale of office supplies.....	17.90	
Receipts from Mr. Tnther, deputy of the insular treasurer, for sum deposited in bank without classification.....		8.01
Industrial tax.....	695.66	
Cedulas.....	916.00	
Stamps.....	117.45	
Land tax.....	430.20	1.18
Invoices Mr. Lukenbill, the last acting treasurer.....	83	
Municipal taxes.....	1,154.53	215.33
Warrant No. 8340.....	460.16	
Exchange:		
Municipal, at 1.10.....		194.86
Municipal, at 1.13.....		21.15
Insular treasury, at 1.10.....	4,434.08	
At 1.13.....	4,794.52	
Total.....	54,204.22	10,782.71
<b>CREDITS.</b>		
Payments.....	11,207.99	
Transfers to municipalities.....	2,174.92	216.01
Exchange:		
Municipalities, at 1.10.....	177.14	
Municipal, at 1.13.....	18.72	
With insular treasury, at 1.10.....		4,877.43
At 1.13.....		5,417.82
Balance on hand.....	40,625.45	271.45
Total.....	54,204.22	10,782.71

*Provincial and municipal accounts—Continued.*

SEPTEMBER, 1904.

	Philippine currency.	Mexican.
<b>DEBITS.</b>		
Balance.....	P 40,625.45	\$271.45
Registration of property.....	54.00	
Sale of office supplies.....	1,015.07	
Printing stamps for cattle registration certificates.....	6.43	
Reimbursements:		
Bay-Tlaong road.....	55.20	
Sheriff.....	11.36	
Industrial tax.....	4,009.58	229.68
Cedulas.....	3,344.00	701.62
Stamps.....	395.95	7.88
Land tax.....	12,087.49	570.89
Municipal taxes.....	3,578.94	2,091.48
Stamps, cattle registration certificates.....	143.00	29.70
Exchange, municipal:		
At 1.10.....		1,987.59
At 1.13.....		929.42
Total.....	65,276.47	6,819.71
<b>CREDITS.</b>		
Payments.....	4,766.67	
Transfer to account deposits.....	27.38	
Transfer to municipalities.....	14,484.13	2,917.01
Exchange with municipalities.....	2,629.36	
Balance on hand.....	43,368.93	3,902.70
Total.....	65,276.47	6,819.71

OCTOBER, 1904.

<b>DEBITS.</b>		
Balance.....	P 43,368.93	\$3,902.70
Registration of property.....	25.50	
Sale of office supplies.....	640.62	
Printing cattle stamps.....	2.03	
Industrial tax.....	4,711.34	99.41
Cedulas.....	2,277.00	508.18
Stamps.....	495.50	10.59
Carts.....	12.00	
Land tax.....	20,528.11	1,465.85
Miscellaneous.....	140.74	
Stamps, cattle registration certificates.....	458.00	38.80
Municipal taxes.....	5,438.02	926.98
Exchange:		
At 1.13.....		686.79
At 1.10.....		1,843.29
At 1.13.....		87.20
Total.....	78,147.79	9,562.29
<b>CREDITS.</b>		
Payments.....	10,410.52	
Transfers to municipalities.....	20,862.88	1,930.56
Exchange:		
At 1.13.....	581.94	
At 1.10.....	1,675.70	
At 1.13.....	77.23	
Balance on hand.....	44,539.52	7,681.80
Total.....	78,147.79	9,562.36

## Provincial and municipal accounts—Continued.

NOVEMBER, 1904.

	Philippine currency.	Mexican.
<b>DEBITS.</b>		
Balance.....	P44,539.52	\$7,631.80
Registration of property.....	44.00	.....
Reimbursement, cost of photographs.....	5.78	.....
Sale of office supplies.....	2,432.99	.....
Printing cattle stamps.....	.34	.....
Industrial tax.....	2,194.69	38.57
Do.....	2,194.71	38.58
Cedulas.....	1,185.05	223.34
Stamps.....	220.30	44.42
Land tax.....	30,481.09	707.27
Warrant No. 3731.....	491.66	.....
Stamps, cattle registration certificates.....	404.00	6.60
Municipal taxes.....	2,481.42	154.81
Exchange at the rate of 1.18.....	.....	3,563.61
Exchange, municipal:		
At 1.10.....	.....	400.78
At 1.13.....	.....	509.18
Exchange, insular treasury:		
At 1.18.....	582.03	.....
At 1.10.....	4,622.50	.....
At 1.13.....	1,240.19	.....
Total.....	93,120.27	13,308.96
<b>CREDITS.</b>		
Payments.....	7,546.51	.....
Transfers to municipalities.....	24,388.10	909.96
Exchange:		
With the public, at 1.18.....	3,019.36	.....
Municipal—		
At 1.10.....	364.34	.....
At 1.13.....	450.60	.....
Insular treasury—		
At 1.18.....	.....	686.79
At 1.10.....	.....	5,084.75
At 1.13.....	.....	1,401.41
Balance on hand.....	57,351.36	5,226.06
Total.....	93,120.27	13,308.96

DECEMBER, 1904.

<b>DEBITS.</b>		
Balance.....	P57,351.36	\$5,226.06
Registration of property.....	41.25	.....
Sale of office supplies.....	1,005.08	.....
Invoice of supervisor.....	63.00	.....
Reimbursement of municipalities for photographs of writing desks.....	4.22	.....
Industrial tax.....	2,385.56	.....
Cedulas.....	944.00	.....
Stamps.....	217.85	.....
Land tax.....	22,188.64	.....
Stamps for cattle registration certificates.....	690.00	.....
Municipal taxes.....	6,880.39	.....
Exchange:		
Municipal, at 1.13.....	.....	21.43
Public—		
At 1.18.....	.....	2,276.81
At 1.14.....	.....	4,324.05
Insular treasury—		
At 1.10.....	763.55	.....
At 1.13.....	746.86	.....
At 1.18.....	3,020.01	.....
Total.....	96,301.77	11,848.34
<b>CREDITS.</b>		
Payments.....	9,900.69	.....
Transfers to municipalities.....	22,106.48	.....
Exchange:		
Municipal, at 1.13.....	18.96	.....
Public—		
At 1.18.....	1,928.84	.....
At 1.14.....	3,793.01	.....
Insular treasury—		
At 1.10.....	.....	839.91
At 1.13.....	.....	843.96
At 1.18.....	.....	3,563.61
Balance on hand.....	58,554.79	6,600.86
Total.....	96,301.77	11,848.34

*Provincial and municipal accounts—Continued.*

JANUARY, 1905.

	Philippine currency.	Mexican.
<b>DEBITS.</b>		
Balance.....	P58,554.79	\$6,600.86
Registration of property.....	8.00	.....
Sales of office supplies.....	779.93	.....
Reimbursements.....	26.37	.....
Printing cattle stamps.....	34	.....
Industrial tax.....	1,002.04	.....
Cedulas.....	1,782.00	.....
Stamps.....	405.95	.....
Land tax.....	12,415.42	.....
Stamps for cattle registration certificates.....	1,761.00	.....
Municipal.....	5,460.59	.....
Exchange:		
Received from insular treasurer for purchase of Mexican money—		
January 8.....	50,000.00	.....
January 21.....	10,000.00	.....
With the public—		
At 1.10.....	.....	226.28
At 1.14.....	.....	117,872.51
At 1.18.....	.....	5,021.28
At 1.20.....	.....	8,196.57
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>142,146.43</b>	<b>137,917.45</b>
<b>CREDITS.</b>		
Payments.....	8,262.67	.....
Transfers to municipalities.....	15,679.35	.....
Exchange, public:		
At 1.10.....	205.66	.....
At 1.14.....	108,378.56	.....
At 1.18.....	4,254.86	.....
At 1.20.....	6,828.29	.....
Balance on hand.....	3,537.04	137,917.45
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>142,146.43</b>	<b>137,917.45</b>

FEBRUARY, 1905.

<b>DEBITS.</b>		
Balance.....	P3,537.04	\$137,917.45
Registration of property.....	97.25	.....
Sale of office supplies.....	27.50	.....
Reimbursements.....	39.66	.....
Exchange:		
Loaned to the insular treasury for purchase of Mexican money.....	50,000.00	.....
Erroneous according to account submitted to the auditor.....	205.66	.....
With the public—		
At 1.14.....	.....	2,047.60
At 1.20.....	.....	372.56
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>53,907.11</b>	<b>140,337.61</b>
<b>CREDITS.</b>		
Payments.....	10,540.11	.....
Transfers to municipalities.....	332.70	.....
Exchange:		
Erroneous according to account submitted to the auditor.....	.....	226.28
With the public—		
At 1.14.....	1,794.76	.....
At 1.20.....	310.32	.....
Balance on hand.....	40,629.22	140,111.38
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>53,907.11</b>	<b>140,337.61</b>

*Provincial and municipal accounts—Continued.*

MARCH, 1905.

	Philippine currency.	Mexican.
<b>DEBITS.</b>		
Balance .....	P40,629.22	\$140,111.38
Registration of property .....	8.00	
Sale of office supplies .....	522.41	
Printing cattle registration stamps .....	1.02	
Reimbursements .....	14.58	
Industrial tax .....	63.94	
Cedulas, 1902, 1904, and 1903 .....	1,498.00	
Cart tax .....	30.00	
Land tax .....	8,807.77	
Cedulas, 1905, act No. 1189, by transfer to internal-revenue account .....	22,303.00	
Stamps, cattle registration certificates .....	1,265.00	
Municipal taxes .....	6,691.60	
Licenses—transfer of internal-revenue account (sec. 144, par. 4 to 7) .....	4,200.00	
Exchange:		
With the public—		
At 1.10 .....		534.25
At 1.20 .....		20,252.60
Insular treasury—		
At 1.10 .....	205.66	
At 1.14 .....	108,930.89	
At 1.18 .....	6,188.63	
At 1.20 .....	6,347.97	
Total .....	207,707.69	160,898.23
<b>CREDITS.</b>		
Payments .....	8,122.98	
Payment loan to insular treasury .....	110,000.00	
Transfers to municipalities .....	29,137.06	
Exchange:		
Public—		
At 1.14 .....	468.43	
At 1.20 .....	16,874.99	
Insular treasury—		
At 1.10 .....		226.23
At 1.14 .....		124,181.21
At 1.18 .....		7,302.59
At 1.20 .....		7,617.56
Balance on hand .....	43,104.28	21,570.64
Total .....	207,707.69	160,898.23

APRIL, 1905.

<b>DEBITS.</b>		
Balance .....	P43,104.28	\$21,570.54
Registration of property .....	80.25	
Sale of office supplies .....	675.99	
Reimbursement .....	9.74	
Printing cattle stamps .....	23	
Sale of galvanized iron .....	151.97	
Industrial tax .....	20.00	
Cedulas 1903 and 1904 .....	2,058.00	
Cart tax .....	204.00	
Land tax .....	10,709.09	
Cedulas, 1905, act No. 1189, transfer of internal revenue account .....	9,497.00	
Stamps, cattle registration certificates .....	835.00	
Municipal taxes .....	8,653.49	
Licenses—transfer of internal revenue account (sec. 144, par. 4 to 7) .....	1,165.00	
Exchange, public:		
At 1.20 .....		3,781.94
At 1.25 .....		1,421.50
Total .....	77,164.04	26,774.08
<b>CREDITS.</b>		
Payments .....	11,588.20	
Transfers to municipalities .....	22,622.45	
Exchange, public:		
At 1.20 .....	3,152.44	
At 1.25 .....	1,136.89	
Balance on hand .....	38,624.06	26,774.08
Total .....	77,164.04	26,774.08

*Provincial and municipal accounts—Continued.*

MAY, 1906.

	Philippine currency.	Mexican.
<b>DEBITS.</b>		
Balance.....	P 38,624.06	\$26,774.08
Registration of property.....	75.00	.....
Sale of office supplies.....	69	.....
Warrant No. 4361.....	4,407.47	.....
Exchange.....		2.00
Total.....	43,107.22	26,776.08
<b>CREDITS.</b>		
Payments.....	9,538.67	.....
Balance on hand.....	33,578.55	26,776.08
Total.....	43,107.22	26,776.08

JUNE, 1906.

<b>DEBITS.</b>		
Balance.....	P 33,573.55	\$26,776.08
Sale of office supplies.....	459.02	.....
Registration of property.....	19.00	.....
Printing cattle stamps.....	23	.....
Reimbursements.....	24.95	.....
Cedulas 1902, 1903, and 1904.....	706.00	.....
Cart tax.....	6.00	.....
Land tax.....	67,663.86	.....
Cedulas, internal revenue, Act No. 1189.....	4,632.00	.....
Stamps, cattle registration certificates.....	1,126.00	.....
Municipal taxes.....	5,901.43	.....
Transfer of internal revenue account (sec. 144, pars. 4 to 7, inclusive). Li- censes.....	357.50	.....
Reimbursement, internal revenue, warrant No. 4557.....	6,749.79	.....
Reimbursement, reception Duke of Abruzzi.....	989.87	.....
Exchange:		
Public—		
At 1.20.....		606.80
At 1.25.....		2,973.10
At 1.30.....		4,598.16
Insular treasury—		
At 1.14.....	520.04	.....
At 1.20.....	20,634.79	.....
At 1.25.....	828.57	.....
Total.....	144,187.10	34,948.64
<b>CREDITS.</b>		
Payments.....	7,702.97	.....
Transfers to municipalities.....	45,459.69	.....
Exchange:		
Public—		
At 1.20.....	505.16	.....
At 1.25.....	2,377.33	.....
At 1.30.....	3,581.09	.....
Insular treasury—		
At 1.14.....		592.84
At 1.20.....		24,761.74
At 1.25.....		1,029.46
Balance on hand.....	84,610.86	8,564.60
Total.....	144,187.10	34,948.64

## Provincial and municipal accounts—Continued.

## RÉSUMÉ.

Month.	Provincial obligations.		Transferred to municipalities.	
	Philippine currency.	Mexican currency.	Philippine currency.	Mexican currency.
1904.				
July.....	₱8,920.00	\$508.40	₱18,610.59	\$4,560.96
August.....	11,207.99		2,174.92	216.01
September.....	4,766.67		14,484.13	2,917.01
October.....	10,410.52		20,862.88	1,930.56
November.....	7,546.51		24,388.10	909.96
December.....	9,900.69		22,105.48	
1905.				
January.....	8,262.67		15,679.35	
February.....	10,840.11		332.70	
March.....	8,122.93		29,137.06	
April.....	11,588.20		22,662.45	
May.....	9,533.67			
June.....	7,702.97		45,459.69	
Total.....	108,802.93	508.40	215,897.35	10,534.50

The last balance of the provincial treasury shows cash on hand ₱84,610.86 and \$8,564.60 Mexican, after paying all provincial obligations payable during the past fiscal year.

In order to give a clear idea of the expenses charged to the general funds of the province, the following table is given:

*Statement showing the expenses charged to provincial funds during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905.*

Month.	Wages and salaries.	Supplies, general funds.	Provincial jail.	High school.	Loans to municipalities.	Traveling expenses.	Sheriffs' fees.
1904.							
July.....	₱2,994.30	₱3,842.24	₱629.83	₱226.74		₱168.25	₱522.44
August.....	4,533.98	2,707.85	739.58	136.36		327.48	70.63
September.....	3,133.28	2.10	396.45	131.68		152.70	379.96
October.....	3,754.26	2,879.38	20.20	55.00		129.55	
November.....	3,619.90	269.66	527.71	120.00		379.02	
December.....	4,603.28	1,918.42	340.68	25.00		119.45	190.84
1905.							
January.....	3,693.02	657.22	255.76	549.00		529.07	
February.....	4,108.95	736.99	344.30	58.00		461.05	225.96
March.....	4,384.45	3.90	283.22	404.47		584.02	
April.....	4,104.62	2,259.03	255.69	530.00		183.42	44.40
May.....	4,271.25	204.42	249.26	100.00	₱521.87	454.85	
June.....	3,466.36	869.76	264.06	270.00		100.25	
Total.....	46,567.65	16,360.97	4,306.73	2,606.25	521.87	3,599.11	1,434.23

Month.	Contingent, general funds.	Roads and bridges.	Roads and bridges, Mexican.	Appropriations.	Bills for printing.	Prisoners, Manila.	Congressional relief funds.	Transportation.
1904.								
July.....	₱2.50	₱334.35	\$503.40	₱174.35				₱25.00
August.....	1,112.01	15.00		156.30	₱1,229.20	₱145.60		29.00
September.....		220.75		145.80	192.50			11.95
October.....	131.84	806.95		367.24	2,267.10			
November.....	209.00	456.60		1,664.12	196.00		₱55.00	51.50
December.....	827.84	832.88		859.60		1,155.20		27.50
1905.								
January.....	176.96	1,485.23		740.81				175.60
February.....	520.00	1,624.83		1,546.93	166.30	1,032.80		19.00
March.....	91.10	573.47		136.00	1,636.80			15.50
April.....	133.00	3,923.86		154.18				
May.....	917.80	786.17		1,005.35	1,004.20			19.50
June.....	212.46	2,162.29		78.20	251.70			27.90
Total.....	3,834.51	13,219.38	503.40	6,523.38	6,942.80	2,333.60	55.00	402.45

Statement showing the expenses charged to provincial funds during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905—Continued.

## RÉSUMÉ.

Head.	Philippine currency.	Spanish Philippine currency.
		Pfs.
Salaries and wages.....	₱46,667.65	.....
Supplies, general funds.....	16,350.97	.....
Provincial jail, Laguna.....	4,306.73	.....
High school.....	2,606.25	.....
Loans to municipalities.....	521.87	.....
Traveling expenses, officials.....	3,599.11	.....
Sheriff's fees.....	1,434.23	.....
Contingent expenses.....	3,834.51	.....
Roads and bridges.....	13,219.38	508.40
Appropriations.....	6,528.38	.....
Printing.....	6,942.45	.....
Prisoners, Bilibid, Manila.....	2,333.60	.....
Congressional relief funds.....	55.00	.....
Transportation.....	402.45	.....
Total.....	108,802.98	508.40

It appears from the above statement that the sums of ₱108,802.98 and \$503.40 Mexican were used in the payment of expenses chargeable to the general funds of the province during the past fiscal year. The largest item is that for "Salaries and wages," amounting to ₱46,667.65, followed by that for "Supplies, general funds," amounting to ₱16,350.97, the majority of this sum having been employed in the purchase of tools and supplies for the provincial supervisor. The third largest item is that of ₱13,219.38, employed in the repair and maintenance of provincial roads and bridges.

The statement of the provincial supervisor shows the amounts transferred monthly to the municipalities, which, in accordance with the provisions of the Municipal Code and its amendments, are collected by him. The municipal treasurers, in their capacity of deputies of the provincial treasurer, in accordance with Act No. 999, make the collections in their respective municipalities of all taxes—insular, provincial, and municipal—receiving a small compensation for this work from provincial funds. However, the provincial treasurer, at least once a month, visits the municipalities to investigate the matter of collections, the books, and accounts kept by the municipal treasurers, in order to check same.

In order to give a slight idea of the amounts that have been transferred to the municipalities, they are given in the following tables:

1904.

[Philippine currency.]

Pueblos.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Bifan.....		₱2,174.92		₱1,444.14		₱2,559.66
Cabuyao.....	₱417.26			755.47		1,520.65
Calamba.....	1,411.08			2,400.00		1,640.99
Calauan.....	273.60			5,582.83		487.57
Los Baños.....	724.77			1,966.01		1,825.70
Lillo.....	607.58		₱612.16	297.46	₱1,379.59	
Lumban.....	229.70			360.90		882.52
Luisiana.....	704.40		348.66		1,039.41	
Magdalena.....			1,155.05	956.08	2,800.47	
Mayjayjay.....	886.63		463.61	403.01	1,217.06	
Mavítac.....	70.19				1,249.27	
Nagcarlan.....	772.87		1,761.63		3,285.12	
Paete.....	656.97				3,010.30	
Pangil.....	432.98				1,567.93	
Pila.....			1,129.51		1,686.28	
Pagsanjan.....	1,281.36		1,191.06	1,625.46		6,327.81
San Pablo.....	7,614.56		5,842.20	1,850.94		5,712.53
Santa Rosa.....	270.01			791.51		1,648.56
Santa Cruz.....	2,611.65		1,960.25	2,579.07	5,987.08	
Siniloan.....	145.08				1,215.65	
Total.....	18,610.59	2,174.92	14,484.18	20,862.88	24,388.10	22,105.48



1905.

[Philippine currency.]

Pueblos.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
Bifian .....	₱391.39	.....	₱2,923.66	₱1,412.31	.....	₱3,704.87
Cabuyao .....	198.01	.....	1,020.12	693.06	.....	.....
Calamba .....	752.95	.....	2,791.58	1,506.70	.....	4,083.88
Calauan .....	194.17	.....	757.18	483.75	.....	255.58
Los Baños .....	293.51	.....	1,573.87	787.06	.....	1,504.22
Lilio .....	843.67	.....	1,276.87	820.57	.....	2,151.90
Lumban .....	204.73	.....	471.84	734.80	.....	1,156.42
Luisiana .....	1,001.18	.....	1,267.22	.....	.....	2,816.12
Magdalena .....	373.48	.....	690.14	736.63	.....	3,154.47
Majayjay .....	600.52	.....	1,218.08	361.23	.....	2,308.46
Mavítac .....	.....	₱332.70	144.25	296.21	.....	955.50
Nagcarlan .....	2,186.03	.....	1,917.39	1,076.00	.....	2,822.39
Paete .....	1,247.92	.....	1,017.84	499.98	.....	1,162.16
Pangil .....	968.11	.....	529.89	447.41	.....	854.13
Pila .....	683.64	.....	1,388.69	1,014.75	.....	1,473.12
Pagsanjan .....	655.15	.....	2,255.97	3,252.90	.....	4,201.46
San Pablo .....	2,124.48	.....	4,008.26	3,086.73	.....	5,597.10
Santa Rosa .....	59.32	.....	807.37	827.11	.....	2,083.34
Santa Cruz .....	2,136.09	.....	2,559.43	4,363.97	.....	4,928.01
Siniloan .....	765.00	.....	517.61	261.28	.....	844.56
Total .....	15,679.35	332.70	29,137.66	22,662.45	.....	45,459.69

1904.

[Spanish-Philippine currency.]

Pueblos.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
	<i>Pfs.</i>	<i>Pfs.</i>	<i>Pfs.</i>	<i>Pfs.</i>	<i>Pfs.</i>	<i>Pfs.</i>
Bifian .....	.....	216.01	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cabuyao .....	112.47	.....	.....	45.17	.....	.....
Calamba .....	3.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calauan .....	58.71	.....	.....	11.52	.....	.....
Los Baños .....	289.67	.....	87.13	51.05	.....	.....
Lilio .....	159.99	.....	.....	229.82	.....	.....
Luisiana .....	272.59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Magdalena .....	.....	.....	165.24	67.44	.....	.....
Majayjay .....	481.27	.....	199.66	370.42	.....	.....
Mavítac .....	11.62	.....	.....	.....	57.85	.....
Nagcarlan .....	567.44	.....	560.83	.....	176.94	.....
Paete .....	2.03	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pagsanjan .....	617.19	.....	825.03	627.21	.....	.....
Pangil .....	112.45	.....	.....	.....	254.96	.....
Pila .....	.....	.....	2.83	.....	15.03	.....
San Pablo .....	1,550.86	.....	1,076.29	33.19	.....	.....
Santa Rosa .....	252.34	.....	.....	495.24	.....	.....
Santa Cruz .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Siniloan .....	119.07	.....	.....	.....	405.18	.....
Total .....	4,560.96	216.01	2,917.01	1,930.56	909.96	.....

## RÉSUMÉ.

Pueblos.	Transferred to municipalities.	
	Philippine currency.	Mexican currency.
Bifan.....	₱14,610.96	\$216.01
Cabuyao.....	4,604.57	.....
Calamba.....	14,537.13	157.64
Calauan.....	7,984.68	3.80
Los Baños.....	8,175.14	70.23
Lilio.....	7,989.30	377.85
Lumban.....	4,040.91	889.31
Luisiana.....	7,176.99	272.59
Magdalena.....	9,866.32	232.68
Mayjay.....	6,968.59	1,061.35
Mavitac.....	3,048.42	69.37
Nagcarlan.....	13,321.43	1,305.21
Paete.....	7,595.17	2.09
Pagsanjan.....	20,090.67	2,069.43
Paigil.....	4,400.45	367.41
Pila.....	7,375.99	17.86
San Pablo.....	35,836.80	2,659.84
Santa Rosa.....	6,439.21	747.58
Santa Cruz.....	27,095.50	.....
Sinloan.....	3,749.13	524.25
Grand total.....	215,897.35	10,584.50

From the above tables showing transfers made by the provincial treasurer to the different municipalities of the province, the collection of taxes and imposts during the past fiscal year can be appreciated. It could not have been more satisfactory. However, in spite of the results obtained the land taxes on some parcels of land are still uncollected, due in the first place to the precarious situation of some of the pueblos, such as Sinloan, Mavitac, Calamba, Cabuyao, Santa Rosa, and Bifan, where the principal crops are rice and sugar cane, that owing to the lack of work animals have not been restored to their former condition; that is to say, the state in which they were prior to the revolution and to the recent epidemic of rinderpest.

Moreover, in the pueblos of Calamba, Santa Rosa, and Bifan the lands are vulgarly termed "friar lands," and as it does not at present appear whether the Government will or will not purchase them, the inhabitants of those pueblos have not made up their minds as to the payment of the tax upon same, on the grounds that these lands are not their exclusive property. It is true that a recent decision of the honorable the governor-general determined that the present possessors should pay the taxes, inasmuch as they directly benefited from the products of these lands and their improvement. In view of this resolution the revenues from these three pueblos considerably increased, though the increase was not general, the majority of the landholders being of the opinion that it was just and proper that they should pay the taxes upon improvements but not upon the land.

Notwithstanding these trifling incidents, which are based on questions that the present possessors deem as legally affecting their interests, the economic situation of the municipalities could not be more satisfactory, and although there is a certain amount of discontent in the pueblos on account of the excessive amount of the assessments, reluctance in the payment of taxes has not been observed.

It was the desire of this office to make a general statement of the revenues and expenses under separate headings of the different municipalities, the same as has been made by the provincial government, but as the general accounts of the municipalities are not formulated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, but for calendar years, only the actual amounts existing in the municipal treasuries after covering their necessary obligations for the past twelve months can figure in this report. These balances can be seen in the table following.

*Statement showing revenues, payments, and present balances in the following municipalities.*

Pueblos.	General funds.				
	Last balance.	Revenues.	Total.	Payments.	Balance on hand.
Bifan .....	P253.54	P2,289.41	P2,085.87	P2,040.92	P5.05
Cabuyao.....	10.08	1,942.85	1,952.88	351.86	1,601.02
Calamba .....	1,078.66	2,416.91	3,495.57	862.01	2,633.56
Calauan .....	1,225.18	216.31	1,441.49	421.51	1,091.98
Los Baños .....	371.57	922.14	1,293.71	1,130.50	163.21
Lillo.....	564.28	1,199.78	1,764.06	855.37	908.69
Lumban.....	52.24	719.80	772.04	646.30	135.74
Luisiana.....	418.68	1,802.43	2,221.11	344.83	1,936.78
Magdalena.....	228.31	1,653.39	1,881.70	814.77	1,066.98
Majayjay.....	67.58	1,270.81	1,338.39	1,153.86	184.53
Mavítac.....	124.18	512.35	636.53	322.28	314.25
Nagcarlan.....	1,843.29	1,469.28	3,312.57	1,411.66	1,740.91
Paete.....	26	680.68	680.94	674.94	6.00
Pagsanjan.....	4,804.76	2,811.78	7,616.54	2,067.85	5,558.69
Pangil.....	28.22	535.89	564.11	518.72	45.39
Pila.....	273.30	870.12	1,143.42	650.35	493.07
San Pablo.....	997.85	3,625.17	4,623.02	1,683.49	2,989.53
Santa Rosa.....	214.10	1,093.87	1,307.97	8.16	1,299.82
Santa Cruz.....	5,302.44	2,936.93	8,239.37	1,035.05	7,204.32
Siniloan.....	51.66	660.10	711.76	706.39	5.37

Pueblos.	School funds.				
	Last balance.	Revenues.	Total.	Payments.	Balance on hand.
Bifan .....	P166.46	P1,415.46	P1,581.92	P636.00	P945.92
Cabuyao.....	332.54	1,553.84	1,886.38	125.65	1,760.73
Calamba .....	693.94	1,616.97	2,310.91	32.00	891.08
Calauan .....	3,611.83	89.27	3,651.10	97.00	3,554.10
Los Baños .....	35.29	582.08	617.37	30.00	587.37
Lillo.....	386.16	962.12	1,338.28	100.00	1,238.28
Lumban.....	355.63	436.62	792.25	.....	792.25
Luisiana.....	802.58	1,013.19	1,816.27	131.00	1,685.27
Magdalena.....	2,604.75	1,501.08	4,105.83	.....	4,105.83
Majayjay.....	408.91	1,037.65	1,446.56	141.00	1,305.56
Mavítac.....	1,046.43	443.15	1,489.58	60.00	1,429.58
Nagcarlan.....	362.67	953.11	1,315.78	1,176.33	139.45
Paete.....	795.12	481.48	1,276.60	165.34	1,111.26
Pagsanjan.....	1,594.30	1,389.68	2,983.98	297.00	2,686.98
Pangil.....	803.00	318.24	1,121.24	106.83	1,014.41
Pila.....	906.77	603.00	1,509.77	.....	1,509.77
San Pablo.....	6,087.56	1,971.98	8,059.49	505.33	7,554.16
Santa Rosa.....	81.01	941.47	1,022.48	79.00	943.48
Santa Cruz.....	4.85	1,991.08	1,995.93	298.51	1,697.42
Siniloan.....	457.44	184.46	641.90	82.67	559.23

As appears from statement No. 1, the municipality of Bifan had on June 1 a deficit of P253.54, and by revenues had during the month, after paying off its obligations, balanced its accounts with the small deficit of P5.05. Statement No. 2 (school funds) shows that the municipality of Calamba had at the beginning of the month a deficit of P693.94, which was temporary, inasmuch as it was covered by revenues during the month, at the end of which it had a surplus of P891.03.

With the exception of the municipality of Bifan, the balance are in good condition, according to cash on hand as shown in the above statements. The work of keeping municipal expenditures in accord with municipal revenues during the fiscal year 1904-5 is due in part to the efforts in this direction of Provincial Treasurer Lamb, who begrudged neither the time nor the work necessary in constantly visiting the municipalities, being successful in reducing expenditures wherever the work outlined was unnecessary to undertake, taking care, however, to increase appropriations wherever required by the obligations of the municipalities.

#### AGRICULTURE.

*Cocoanuts.*—The majority or nearly all of the lands of the pueblos of San Pablo, Nagcarlan, Majayjay, Magdalena, Pagsanjan, Pila, and Santa Cruz are devoted to the cultivation of the cocoanut.

As a general rule sandy or alluvial soil is chosen for their plantation, this being favorable to the development of the cocoanut palm and to its durability. Five thousand trees can easily be planted on 20 hectares, keeping a distance of 8 meters between each tree.

On first-class land situate on the margin of the river, subject to overflow upon which alluvial deposits are left, 15 nuts can be obtained at one time from each tree; the nuts are gathered every three months, making 60 nuts per year per tree. Five thousand trees planted in soil having the conditions mentioned, in full bearing would produce 300,000 nuts, which, sold at ₱18 per thousand, the average market price, would yield ₱5,400 annually.

However, the majority of planters prefer to convert their nuts into copra, as they get a better price for this article, or of using the copra for the manufacture of oil, which yields them more profit than the raw material.

The following table shows the number of cocoanut trees in the province:

Pueblos.	Cocoanut trees.		Pueblos.	Cocoanut trees.	
	Bearing.	Non-bearing.		Bearing.	Non-bearing.
Biñan .....			Nagcarlan .....	597,228	197,925
Cabuyao .....			Paete .....	4,100	12,681
Calamba .....	500	1,000	Pañgil .....	58,000	23,200
Calauan .....		12,000	Pila .....	51,566	46,878
Los Baños .....	10,800	5,300	Pagsanjan .....	250,800	50,000
Lillo .....	155,000	35,853	San Pablo .....	965,136	601,718
Lumban .....	67,468	51,653	Santa Rosa .....		70
Luisiana .....	83,162	80,969	Santa Cruz .....	114,844	39,149
Magdalena .....	218,617	112,485	Siniloan .....	53	5,949
Mayayjay .....	150,000	60,000	Total .....	2,726,594	1,355,465
Mavítac .....	25	18,700			

Inasmuch as not all of the lands devoted to the cultivation of the cocoanut have the same conditions, some producing less than others owing to difference in the quality of the soil, we can take as an average that each tree will produce 30 nuts per year; the number of trees in bearing being 2,726,594, we would have 81,797,820 nuts, from which we will have to deduct 32,062,333 (38 per cent) employed in the manufacture of copra, and 20,498,000 (25 per cent) used in the manufacture of oil, leaving 29,237,487 nuts (37 per cent), which are sold at the average price of ₱16 per thousand, yielding the sum of ₱467,808 to the province.

In this sum the expenses are included for maintenance, cleaning, and one-third of sale price, the amount that it is customary to assign to the men in charge of the plantations for taking care of the groves or to those working on shares, and the expenses of transportation from the pueblo where grown to market.

*Hemp.*—Abacá is grown in several pueblos of the province, Paete and Lumban producing the most. This latter has a zone in the eastern part of the province where the plant is grown at an elevation of from 500 to 800 meters above the level of the sea. Rain being abundant in La Laguna and the lands devoted to the cultivation of hemp being of excellent quality for its development, it is hoped that within three years the production of abacá will exceed by approximately 75 per cent the present production.

According to figures collected in the hemp-producing municipalities 12,592 piculs were harvested during the last twelve months, which brought, at ₱19 per picul, the sum of ₱113,328.

Although hemp planters devoted special care and attention to their lands in order to produce the fine quality of hemp which will fill the requirements of commercial houses exporting this article to foreign countries, their desires are not fulfilled for want of a machine which will extract the fiber of the abacá without damaging same, the system now used resulting in considerable waste and loss of time and labor.

*Sugar cane.*—Biñan, Cabuyao, Calamba, Pila, Santa Rosa, and Santa Cruz formerly produced excellent crops of cane, yielding as much as 100,000 piculs of sugar. Owing to the recent epidemic of rinderpest, that for five years decimated the work animals of the province, this rich production has been reduced to an infinity. But last year, with the few animals left to the farmers in said pueblos, 7,396 piculs were obtained, which brought, at the price of ₱6 per picul, the amount of ₱44,376.

*Rice.*—In all of the pueblos of the province rice is produced, Biñan, Calamba, Cabuyao, and Santa Rosa reaping the largest amount. During the past twelve

months 223,936 cavares of palay, equivalent to 111,968 cavares of rice, which sold at ₱5 a cavan, for ₱559,840, were gathered. These figures include the expense of planting and harvesting as well as amounts paid to share workers and other analogous expenses.

*Corn.*—Corn, the same as palay, is harvested in nearly all of the municipalities, and last year 13,713 cavares were gathered, which, at ₱2 a cavan, brought a total of ₱27,426.

*Coffee.*—Prior to the revolution the production of coffee in several of the pueblos reached a considerable figure, but during last year but 21 piculs were gathered, which, at ₱20 each, brought ₱420.

*Cocoa.*—But 10 cavares were harvested in the municipality of San Pablo, which sold at ₱25 a cavan, bringing in a total of ₱250.

Many and varied products are grown in this province, such as plantains, lanzones, mangas, and mongos, of which it is impossible to make a detailed description similar to the above, not having the data at hand which would demonstrate their value.

#### INDUSTRIES.

There are several industries established in this province. At Paete there is a furniture factory, the machinery for which was imported from the United States. The quality and solidity of the furniture manufactured there make its product compete with imported furniture.

A natural mineral-water factory in the municipality of Los Baños is running under the name of "Isuan," being furnished with all modern improvements and the equal of similar plants in other countries.

There are also several steam and hydraulic power plants in the majority of the pueblos for rice cleaning and sugar making, some of them being of considerable value, the machinery for which was also imported from abroad.

There is a larger number of oil and copra mills, which are the most beneficial for the province and of which I shall give a short explanation regarding methods of manufacture and production.

*Copra.*—The meat of the cocoanut dried by the sun or by artificial heat is so called. The former method gives a better quality and more weight, other conditions being equal, notwithstanding that the general practice is to adopt the second method owing to its facility and rapidity, especially during the rainy season. The husk of the cocoanut is removed by means of a pointed piece of iron driven into the ground, the operator using both hands and the weight of his body in the operation. An active workman will husk 2,000 nuts a day, and at the same time part them, removing the milk, which is thrown away. After this operation the meat of the nut is exposed to the action of the sun, unless dried by artificial heat, in which case it is placed on a gridiron at a distance of 2 meters from the fire. By adopting the first method the operation lasts five days, while by the use of the second but two days are required. For this reason most people prefer the latter, aside from the additional advantage that gridirons 9 meters long will hold as much as 6,000 nuts, which would require a large extent of ground if spread out for sun drying.

As a general rule in the province of Laguna 1,000 nuts will produce  $3\frac{1}{2}$  piculs of copra (137 pounds), so that 300,000 nuts at  $3\frac{1}{2}$  piculs per thousand will yield 1,050 piculs per year, which at ₱7 per picul would amount to ₱7,350.

Last year 96,127 piculs of copra were obtained, which at ₱7 per picul gave the province ₱672,889, there having been approximately used in this production 32,062,333 nuts—that is to say, 38 per cent of the total cocoanut production.

*Cocoanut oil.*—The manufacture of cocoanut oil is carried on by means of an imperfect apparatus made of wood, rattan, and cane. Upon the removal of the husk of the cocoanut the raw material is placed in a wooden press which by the exertion of pressure extracts the juice, constituting the liquid or oil, which is placed in large "cawas" prepared for the purpose, and by the action of the fire the manufacture of the oil is completed.

From 1,000 nuts 2 tinajas of oil of 16 gantas each (1 tinaja contains 48 liters) are obtained, which bring at ₱10 each the sum of ₱20.

During the past twelve months the pueblos manufacturing oil produced 40,996 tinajas, which brought ₱409,960—20,498,000 nuts, that is to say, 25 per cent of the total production, having been used for this purpose.

## BRIGANDAGE.

During the period covered by this report the province of La Laguna maintained, in so far as possible and in accordance with the desires and in response to the efforts of its inhabitants, complete peace as compared to the adjacent provinces, for the only band of brigands really marauding in it was headed by the leader Gregorio Flores, who was never given a minute's rest owing to the constant pursuit of his people by the government forces.

About nightfall of July 7, 1904, the band led by the notorious bandit, Aniceto Oruga, attacked the pueblo of Cabuyao, taking captive several inhabitants of that locality and retiring in the direction of Mount Gonzalez, situate back of the barrio of Suplang in the municipality of Tanauan, Batangas, as well as near other barrios of the pueblos of Amadeo and Mendez Nufez, Cavite.

On the following morning a force of men went out in search of the band, but were not successful in finding them, owing to the extent of the said mountain and of its being covered by a thick growth of timber as well as traversed by many wide streams bordered by thick undergrowth, which makes it impossible to practice a minute search.

With the means then at my command I prepared an expedition to Mount Gonzalez, for which purpose I came to an understanding with Capt. W. S. Grove, division of information of the Philippines Constabulary, and the governors of Batangas and Cavite, these latter sending me their municipal police.

We began the march on the morning of August 4, dividing into several columns, advancing in different directions to the cordon previously established by Captain Grove, composed of scouts, constabulary, and police, which completely encircled the entire area covered by Mount Gonzalez.

Our operations lasted seven days, and were conducted in torrential rains without our having the good fortune to capture Oruga or release the captives in his power. The forces being worn out by the rains, we were obliged to retire to leave this expedition for a more opportune time. Subsequently the captives returned to their homes, stating that during the operations carried on by ourselves the band was within the cordon formed by the loyal forces, but hidden in the valley of a deep river where it was impossible to find them.

On the night of November 25, 1904, a band composed of 100 men attacked the barracks situate in the barrio of San Pedro Tunasan of the municipality of Bifian, used by a part of the municipal police. Said band was apparently under the command of the leader Felizardo. The municipal police, that was composed of only 6 men, defended themselves with the greatest disadvantage owing to the superior number of the enemy. The detachment of scouts at that place was simultaneously attacked, and it also defended itself bravely against the brusque and unexpected attack of the band. After a half hour's firing the band retired toward Cavite, leaving behind the body of the leader, Segundo Poblete, who was killed by the municipal police, according to a subsequent investigation made and an autopsy of the body. The losses of the police were 1 dead and 1 wounded, as well as the loss of 3 shotguns and 1 revolver.

On the night of November 25, 1904, I had news that a considerable number of convicts from the island of Malahi had mutinied aboard of a launch, killing their guards and part of the crew. In view of this tragic event I immediately ordered the presidents of San Pablo, Calauan, Pila, and Los Baños to have the municipal police keep a strict watch of all roads and trails which might be used as avenues of escape by the fugitives, I having been already informed by the municipal president of Pila by telephone of the finding of the launch in the barrio of San Benito, in his district, with the dead bodies of two Americans and two Filipinos.

On the following morning the municipal president of Calauan, at the head of his police, attacked the convicts and secured the release of the captives and the capture of 2 of the convicts named Ciriaco de los Reyes and Roque Escarios.

The municipal president of Pila, with the police and principal residents, on the 26th of the same month captured the ringleader of the mutiny, Venancio Cueto, and his companions, Benito Clamor, Gabino de la Cruz, and Norberto Pré.

In the fight with Oruga, on April 24 of this year, I captured the convict Pablo Labor. When I captured Oruga I also got the escaped prisoners Pedro Palis, Fructuoso Calvan, and Teovaldo Espinal.

On June 16 of this year the municipal president of Calamba apprehended the escaped convict Valentin Millado.

Capt. Charles C. Smith, senior inspector, captured convicts Felipe Austria and Cornelio Luis in the district of Los Baños.

On April 24, 1905, with the municipal police forces under my orders and a part of the constabulary under Lieutenant Barber, Philippines Constabulary, and a squad of United States cavalry under Officers Lusk and Aleshire, I had an encounter at the sitio of Batino, in the district of Calamba, with the ladrones which resulted in their dispersion and in the taking of 1 prisoner, 2 Remington rifles, 85 rounds of ammunition, 5 canvas cots, and other supplies.

On the night of the 27th of the said month I left Calamba with Messrs. Manuel G. Vila, clerk of the provincial government, and my private secretary, Mateo Elejorde, municipal president of that pueblo, and his municipal secretary, Mariano Sequera, for Mount Makiling, where leader Aniceto Oruga was at that time.

Upon our arrival there we set about capturing this bandit, with his companions Paulino Enriquez, Carlos Oruga, José Javier, and Antonio Natauanan and 3 escaped prisoners from Malahi. I was able to capture 2 Krag rifles, 1 Remington, 1 Mauser, 3 bolos, 1 dagger, 1 Colt revolver, and 124 rounds of ammunition. My companions and I were suitably armed with good rifles and revolvers in effecting this important capture.

These apprehensions having been successfully effected, all fears were dispersed and confidence was restored to the residents of those pueblos where bandits were wont frequently to commit misdeeds. These inhabitants would no doubt have otherwise suffered the consequences of the ladrones remaining in the mountains in their vicinity reenforced by the escaped prisoners from Malahi, who undoubtedly would have allied themselves to Flores or Oruga and furnished them with an additional number of arms.

No incidents, other than those above described, of any importance whatsoever were recorded, and although the capture of the leader Oruga took place within the jurisdiction of this province, this does not mean that he committed his misdeeds in it, as his permanent place of refuge was in the mountains of Batangas, but owing to the active pursuit to which he had been subjected after the fight at Talisay, he was obliged to seek refuge in the jurisdiction of Calamba, which resulted in the encounter with him and his forces with those under my command, and subsequently in his capture, as above described.

By this capture and as a result of the encounters had between the municipal police of San Pablo and the band under Gregorio Flores the latter decided to surrender, and did so to the constabulary authorities of Lipa, Batangas, thus bringing about complete peace and tranquillity in this province of Laguna.

At the present time only the leaders Sakay, Montalan, and Felizardo are out, the first in the province of Rizal and the two latter in that of Cavite, which means that consequently the people under them are also in the same places. These leaders, as a general rule, choose those places that are well known to them and that usually are not far removed from the residence of their relatives and friends, where they can easily evade the vigilance of the loyal forces.

As this is what generally happens, as experience has demonstrated to us in an infinity of cases which I might enumerate, there is no rational doubt that these leaders would not try to move to other places where they were not familiar with the ground, and if they did so the results would be the same as has been in the case of the leader Oruga.

In view, therefore, of the facts mentioned at the beginning this province will enjoy for an indefinite period of time the same tranquillity that has prevailed for some months past, and taking into account the considerations above expressed I trust that this peace will not be disturbed by any of the leaders who still refuse to recognize the sovereignty of the nation that rules our destinies, in which the inhabitants of Laguna have the fullest confidence.

#### MUNICIPAL POLICE.

This corps, organized in the different municipalities under the provisions of the municipal code, is made up of 20 officers and 224 men, distributed among all of the pueblos of the province, San Pablo having the largest contingent, numbering 1 officer and 40 men.

The average salary assigned by the municipal councils is ₱25 for an officer and ₱15 for policemen.

At present the municipal police have an adequate supply of arms and ammunition and the same uniform in every municipality, in accordance with the resolution of the provincial board. The following statement shows the class and number of arms assigned to each municipality:

Pueblo.	Arms.				Ammunition.			
	Mausers.	Remington.	Shot-guns.	Revolver.	Mausers.	Remington.	Shot-gun.	Revolver.
Bifan .....			11	4			227	40
Calamba .....		15		1		659		25
Cabuyao .....		7		1		175		25
Calauan .....		10	1	1		300	30	30
Luiziana .....		10		3		250		65
Los Baños .....		10		1		256		20
Lillo .....		12		3		484		37
Lumban .....			5	1			140	25
Magdalena .....		7	1	2		100	23	40
Mavítac .....		8	3	3		302	53	45
Majayjay .....		11		3		274		80
Nagcarlan .....		10	4	1		500	200	25
Pangil .....		5				110		
Paete .....		6		2		290		40
Pila .....		8		3		251		75
Pagsanjan .....		12		1		574		45
San Pablo .....		40		1		2,654		68
Santa Cruz .....		15		3		600		60
Santa Rosa .....	1	8		1	84	260		10
Siniloan .....		4		2		134		38
Total .....	1	198	25	41	84	8,113	653	788

By reason of the conditions existing during the past few months in the provinces of Batangas and Cavite, and to a less extent in the southern and western part of Laguna, I was obliged to mobilize a part of the municipal police of the several pueblos of the province, and inasmuch as they were under my orders in the field in the provinces mentioned I was obliged to assign to them, in addition to their salary, a small allowance for subsistence and other expenses.

In order to carry out this plan I had the pleasure of addressing the following circular letter to the municipal presidents:

SANTA CRUZ, LA LAGUNA, July 29, 1905.

Municipal President of ———.

SIR: Considering the small salaries paid the municipal police of the different pueblos of this province, and it being unreasonable to deduct therefrom for extraordinary expenses which they would necessarily have to make while on duty outside of their respective jurisdictions on special service under my orders during the time that it may be necessary, in accordance with the powers granted me by section 7 of Act No. 83, in the pursuit of ladrones invading this province from adjacent ones, I hereby respectfully have the honor to suggest to you to be pleased to recommend to the municipal council that whenever the said police are required to leave the pueblo by order of the governor of the province or of the municipal president appointed by him in command of municipal police forces, in order to operate against any band of ladrones, they be assigned a sum not to exceed 40 centavos per day for subsistence during the time that they are in the field.

Copies of the resolutions approved by the council in accordance herewith shall be sent to this office, in consonance with the provisions of Act No. 676, and additional copies shall be sent to the provincial treasurer, in accordance with the provisions of section 47, subsection (g) of the Municipal Code, for proper approval.

Very respectfully,

JUAN CAILLES,  
Provincial Governor.

By virtue of this recommendation, the municipal councils assigned to each municipal policeman the sum of 40 centavos per day whilst in the field. Under these conditions a number of expeditions were started without the necessity of appealing for aid from insular or provincial funds, inasmuch as the municipal treasuries bore these expenses in spite of the fact that in the majority of cases these expeditions took place in other provinces.



Aside from the expeditions hereinbefore mentioned and which have been recorded in detail to you from time to time, the municipal police have done other duties in the line of maintaining public order, as is seen from the following data:

## SAN PABLO.

- August 22, 1904. Death of bandit Mariano Mercado.  
 September 12, 1904. Capture of bandit Aguedo Cornejo and 1 revolver.  
 October 2, 1904. Capture of 1 revolver.  
 October 4, 1904. Capture of 3 shotgun barrels and 1 Remington barrel.  
 October 5, 1904. Capture of 3 muzzle-loading shotguns.  
 October 7, 1904. Capture of 6 shotgun barrels, 2 Remington barrels, 1 dagger, 1 revolver, and 1 rifle.  
 October 10, 1904. Capture of 7 shotgun barrels, 2 shotguns, 2 Remington barrels, and 16 rounds of ammunition.  
 October 17, 1904. Capture of 2 shotguns, 7 shotgun barrels, 1 bayonet, and 2 revolvers.  
 October 18, 1904. Capture of 1 revolver.  
 November 12, 1904. Capture of saber, 4 blankets, 2 hats, 1 revolver, and killing of 1 bandit, Benito Averión.  
 January 24, 1905. Capture of 1 horse of Flores's band.  
 February 15, 1905. Capture of 6 horses and 3 cots of Flores's band.  
 March 25, 1905. Capture of 1 shotgun and 4 shotgun barrels.  
 April 4, 1905. Capture of 3 Colt revolvers, while serving under the orders of the provincial governor.  
 June 12, 1905. Capture of 1 revolver.  
 June 17, 1905. Capture of 2 shotgun barrels, 1 revolver, and 1 bolo.

## MAGDALENA.

- August 17, 1904. Capture of 2 Remington rifles and 4 muzzle-loading shotguns, while serving under orders of provincial governor.

## LUISIANA.

- April 12, 1905. Capture of 2 muzzle-loading shotguns and 1 shotgun barrel.  
 June 13, 1905. Capture of 1 muzzle-loading shotgun.

## NAGCARLAN.

- October 4, 1904. Capture of 1 Remington rifle and 1 revolver.  
 November 9, 1904. Capture of 2 shotguns and 1 revolver.  
 April 1, 1905. Capture of 8 shotgun barrels.

## LILIO.

- October 14, 1904. Capture of 1 Remington rifle.

## LOS BAÑOS.

- January 3, 1905. Capture of 1 bandit and 1 revolver.  
 The majority of the arms described were captured in encounters had with the bandits, especially those pertaining to the municipality of San Pablo, where leader Flores was camped.

## MINES.

No mine of great value exists in this province. All that have been registered to date are platinum, iron, and kaolin, as is shown by the following table:

Class.	Pueblos.	Mines registered.	Class.	Pueblos.	Mines registered.
Platinum.....	Parígil.....	2	Kaolin.....	Parígil.....	1
Kaolin.....	Calamba.....	4	Do.....	Los Baños.....	1
Iron.....	Paete.....	1			

The only mine that has been worked for some time is the kaolin mine at Los Baños. If any of the balance are worked, it must be since a very recent date, there being nothing on record in the provincial offices relative to the matter, nor have the persons interested communicated the fact to the provincial secretary's office, though this office is of the opinion that all of the kaolin mines are being worked more or less.

## ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Several jobs were carried through by Provincial Supervisor David A. Sherfey during the fiscal year covered by this report. Some of the work was a continuation of the jobs begun during the preceding fiscal year. I shall begin with job No. 4 and make a detailed description of all of the work done.

Job No. 4 was the additional repair of the culvert on the Calamba-Santo Tomás road, for which ₱300 had been appropriated; last year ₱163.31 were spent on this work and this year ₱5, making a total of ₱168.31.

Job No. 5 was the continuation of repairs to culvert No. 2 on the Calamba-Santo Tomás road, for which ₱300 were appropriated; last year ₱44.95 were spent on this work and this year ₱71.68, making a total of ₱116.63.

Job No. 6 was the arrangement of the office of the superintendent of schools, for which ₱100 were appropriated; ₱77.50 being spent last year and ₱10.55 this year, making a total of ₱88.05.

Job No. 7 was additional repairs to a culvert on the Calamba-Santo Tomás road, ₱250 having been appropriated; ₱148.11 spent last year and ₱6 this year, making a total of ₱154.11.

Job No. 8 was the repair of another culvert on the Calamba-Santo Tomás road, for which ₱250 had been appropriated, ₱103.24 having been employed.

Job No. 9 was the repair of another culvert on the Calamba-Santo Tomás road, ₱250 having been appropriated therefor, and only ₱118.49 having been spent.

Job No. 10 was the arrangement of the provincial buildings, for which work the appropriations of ₱500, ₱750, and ₱1,000, making a total of ₱2,250, had been made; ₱149.85 having been spent last year and ₱906.12 this year, making a total of ₱1,056.77.

Job No. 11 was the repair of the provincial jail for which ₱4,300 and ₱7,300, making a total of ₱11,600, were appropriated, and ₱7,347.15 expended.

Job No. 13 was the construction of the Macampon Bridge between San Pablo and Alaminos; the appropriation was ₱800; expenditures, ₱685.92.

Job No. 15 was the repair of the "Bañadero" Bridge between San Pablo and Tiaong (Tayabas); appropriations, ₱1,600; expenditures, ₱714.74.

Job No. 17: Repair of Calamba-Santo Tomás road; appropriations, ₱3,500; expenditures, ₱2,135.57.

Job No. 18: Repair of the Pagsanjan-Lumban road; appropriation, ₱300; expenditures, ₱55.45.

Job No. 19. Maintenance of the Santa Cruz-Pagsanjan road; appropriation, ₱1,400; expenditures, ₱807.12.

Job No. 20. Repair of San Cristobal bridge on the Calamba-Cabuyao road; appropriation, ₱3,000; expenditures, ₱2,643.21.

Job No. 21. Construction of arch culvert on Lumban-Paete road; appropriation, ₱500; expenditures, ₱521.88.

Job No. 22. Construction of a bridge on the Lumban-Paete road (No. 2); appropriation, ₱950; expenditures, ₱739.04.

Job No. 23. Construction of bridge (No. 3) on Lumban-Paete road; appropriation, ₱950; expenditures, ₱549.51.

Job No. 24. Construction of culvert on Lumban-Paete road, upon which ₱485.80 were expended.

Job No. 25. Construction of an arch bridge on the Lumban-Paete road, for which work ₱500 were voted and ₱395.65 were expended.

Job No. 26. Fixing and painting Santa Cruz bridge, for which ₱2,500 were appropriated; only ₱200.65 have been spent on the work to date, it being unfinished.

Job No. 27. Repair of an arch bridge on the Lumban-Paete road, for which ₱300 were appropriated and ₱278.19 expended.

Job No. 28. Repair of arch culvert on the Santa Cruz-Pila road, upon which ₱165.20 were expended.

Job No. 30. For maintenance of road between Bay and San Pablo; appropriation, ₱2,000; expenditures to date, ₱292.33.

The reason that jobs Nos. 1, 2, 3, 12, 14, and 16 do not figure here is owing to the fact that they were completed last year. Job No. 29 is not included, as no work has

been done on same to date. All the amounts appropriated and expended on these works were for account of provincial funds, and all of these jobs have been of great utility for the public service.

Moreover, by Act No. 1073, passed by the Philippine Commission, March 3, 1904, ₱144,600 were appropriated for the construction of the general wagon road from Bay to Tiaong and ₱70,000 for the Santa Cruz-Magdalena road.

These jobs were carried through by Provincial Supervisor Sherfey during the past two fiscal years, the following sums having been expended thereon:

Bay-Tiaong: 1904, expended, ₱12,495.27; 1904-5, expended, ₱102,341; total, ₱114,836.27.

Santa Cruz-Magdalena: Expended 1904-5, ₱30,923.

There is a balance over on the first job of ₱29,763.73 and on the second job of ₱39,076.70, though the work has not been completed to date on the Santa Cruz-Magdalena road.

These jobs have been done in a workmanlike and careful manner, their solidity and good construction demonstrating the great knowledge possessed by Provincial Supervisor David A. Sherfey of the work to which he has devoted his time and labor, besides attending to the many matters incumbent upon him as member of the provincial board and in his office, all of which require special attention. In the performance of his work he has been lacking neither in intelligence nor strength and is possessed of an activity so astonishing as to merit the esteem and consideration of every person in and out of the province.

#### PROVINCIAL BOARD.

During the past fiscal year the provincial board has duly discharged the duties assigned to it by law, holding regular meetings, and when matters required it, extra sessions, devoting special attention to all questions of an economic order in the province.

During the fiscal year 79,607 parcels of land were registered on the assessment list with a valuation of ₱21,353,246, and during the present fiscal year the provincial board received and properly classified 5,616 parcels through declarations of owners, whose assessed value was ₱909,018. So that at the close of the past fiscal year the province had 85,223 parcels of land assessed at a value on the assessment lists of ₱22,262,264.

In accordance with the provisions of Act No. 1298 the provincial board considered 313 complaints relative to the excessive valuation of properties, the majority of which have all been passed upon either in favor or against the desires of the petitioners, and always in view of the report of the municipal board of tax assessors and with the approval of the honorable the insular treasurer.

It has always been the desire of the provincial board to give due attention to those matters falling within its exclusive jurisdiction and which require its solution, especially in the matter of suspensions of municipal officers, but as the hearing of the trials against them require a long time, the testimony of the witnesses for the prosecution and for the defense taking up, as a general rule, from seven to nine days, this has been difficult.

Owing to the fact that the provincial treasurer has so much work to do that it is impossible for him to leave his office for a period of more than three days, and the provincial supervisor-work which requires his presence in order to avoid delay, aside from the fact that his absence would give rise to mistakes and imperfect supervision, and that the governor likewise during the past few months did not have a minute's rest from the pursuit of bandits, both in the province of Laguna as well as in those of Batangas and Cavite, caused considerable delay in the presentation of charges and hearings of cases of suspended municipal officers, contrary to the good desires of the members of the provincial board. All of this was due rather to circumstances than to the lack of willingness to dispose of these matters on the part of the members of the said board.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS.

First. One of the questions which give rise to an infinity of disputes and is as well the source of irregularities in the different municipalities is, without doubt, cockfighting. Municipalities having the power to issue licenses for cockfighting for an unlimited number of pits, it happens in the majority of cases that licenses are issued for three or more pits, and for this reason competition results, which is carried to the extreme of discussions that sometimes end in serious trouble.

In some of the municipalities the municipal officials are indirectly interested in the companies formed for the operation of cockpits, and as their contracts are verbal

and private it is very difficult to prove their connection with such companies, or, rather, for the parties aggrieved to justify their complaint. Moreover, although this is not the case in the majority of the municipalities, it happens that through influence or relationship with municipal officials licenses for cockpits are issued in a larger number than should really exist in the pueblo, thereby giving rise to favoritism on behalf of certain cockpits.

In order to put a stop to this business I would respectfully submit to your consideration the following:

(a) In each one of the municipalities of the Philippine Islands, but one license will be issued for a cockpit situate within the municipal jurisdiction, but in the case of consolidated pueblos a license may also be issued for a pit in each one of the ex-municipalities.

(b) On December 15 of each year the municipal council of each one of the municipalities in the Philippine Islands, by a majority resolution of its members, will auction off the cockpit privilege in the town, under the conditions to be specified in the resolution, and shall order the publication of the holding of said auction in the municipal building on the 31st of said month.

(c) It shall be the duty of the municipal secretary, under the authorization of the council, to publish, by posting notices of said auction in the principal streets of the town, setting forth the date and place where held, that he will receive bids and that the conditions for bidders may be examined at his office on any day except holidays. The secretary shall issue a receipt for each bid received by him.

(d) On December 31 the municipal secretary shall deliver the bids to the municipal president, who shall open them in the presence of the municipal councilors and thereupon read them. The privilege shall be awarded immediately after the reading of the same to the highest bidder. The municipal secretary shall make a record of the meeting, which shall be signed by the municipal president, the majority of the council, and certified by the secretary.

(e) The cockfighting privilege shall be granted for a period not to exceed, nor less than, one year. On the 1st of January of each year the successful bidder may begin to enjoy the privileges granted him, but before doing so shall draw up a contract with the municipal president and treasurer, in duplicate, before a notary public, one copy of which he shall retain and the other shall be filed in the office of the municipal secretary.

Second. In my last annual report, dated June 30, 1904, I recommended the opening of a direct road from Pagsanjan, Laguna, to Mauban, Tayabas, which will open up connections between Laguna de Bay and the Pacific Ocean.

In this report I again take the liberty of calling the attention of the government to so important a work, whose benefits will not only accrue to the province of Laguna, but also to that of Tayabas, whose commerce and agricultural work would be considerably developed by this highway of communication.

Even supposing that within a short time work upon the railroad will be commenced, once the line is constructed from Lipa, Batangas, to Lucena, the provincial capital of Tayabas, the inhabitants of Mauban, having a direct road, would always choose the road from Mauban to Pagsanjan and Santa Cruz, La Laguna, on account of its being shorter than from Mauban to Lucena, Tayabas.

Respectfully submitted.

JUAN CAILLES,  
*Governor Province of Laguna.*

The GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

#### REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF LEPANTO-BONTOC.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, PROVINCE OF LEPANTO-BONTOC,  
*Cervantes, July 24, 1905.*

SIR: In compliance with the provisions of Act No. 1044, I have the honor to submit herewith a report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

Since the last report there has been no change in the personnel of provincial officials or employees, a fact which naturally indicates a more efficient performance of public duties. With the building of trails into the more remote and wilder regions, the organization of new townships, the application of taxation and other laws over a wider territory, and the opening of new schools, the work of the provincial government is gradually increasing.

## THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.

The duties of governor of this province may be roughly divided into two classes—those pertaining entirely to the office of governor and those of division superintendent of schools. Of the former, that requiring the greatest expenditure of time is the traveling necessary to visit the various *rancherías* in his own subprovince and to exercise the proper supervision in the other subprovinces. According to legislative provision the governor is expected to visit each settlement in his jurisdiction twice a year. If by the term settlement is meant a group of houses, however small, and the governor undertook to visit them all twice each year he would have little time for anything else. However, it is possible to visit all of the larger settlements, of which there are about 90 in the subprovince of Lepanto. But there are in addition scores of little groups of houses in scattered, out-of-the-way places, wherever there is a spring of water large enough to irrigate a few *sementeras*. It would appear to be a useless waste of time to try to reach all of these twice each year. While the need of more frequent visits and greater attention to towns of this province than to those of Christian provinces is appreciated, I believe that one visit a year to each of the larger *rancherías* and perhaps two more visits yearly to each central *barrio* or capital of a township, where the people of the outlying *barrios*, having knowledge of the visit, would have opportunity to bring any matter to the attention of the governor, should be sufficient. The latter is all that is required in the Christian provinces. All this, together with the necessary trips in the other subprovinces, would occupy about four months' time.

During the past year each of the 12 townships has been visited twice—some as many as six times—and all of the *rancherías* of 20 or more houses once, with the exception of five or six that were too far out of the way for the time that could be given to this work. In addition three trips were made to the subprovinces of Bontoc and two to Amburayan during the year. These trips serve the double purpose of familiarizing the governor with the conditions and giving the people opportunity to lay before him any complaints that they may have. It is a significant fact that not a single complaint against local officials has been made during the year, though several requests for information have come up as to whether local officials have been right in making certain demands on the people in the execution of laws. In all cases it was shown that such officials were only complying with their duty, and the people were satisfied. Numerous disputes between people have been settled by arbitration on these trips and in the office, pertaining mainly to the ownership of property, or to damage to property by cattle.

## PUBLIC ORDER.

The duties of governor as justice of the peace and provincial sheriff are not inconsiderable. During the past year 24 justice of the peace cases have been handled, besides a much larger number of minor disputes, as stated above, which were not docketed. A smaller number of cases have been handled by the provincial supervisor and secretary-treasurer. There are two terms of the court of first instance annually, in the months of February and June. The business of the court has been comparatively small during the past year. It has handled but 18 criminal and 14 civil cases, having been in session a total of twenty-eight days. The two chief crimes in this province are head taking, or murder with decapitation, and cattle stealing, but there have been only four convictions for the former and seven for the latter during the year and six convictions for all other crimes. This notable decrease in crime over the preceding year is probably due to a large number of convictions last year and the consequent realization of the people that the commission of these crimes must stop. It has been shown that cattle stealing is due largely to the rich man, who sends the *tao* out to steal, offering to pay him for anything he can bring back; but when the thief is captured it is almost impossible to get him to implicate his superior, such is the hold which the *bacnang* has on the poor man who works for him. However, the conviction of a few *bacnangs* last year has had the effect of making them all afraid. There has also been less head taking and murder in Bontoc than previously, due, I think, to the prevailing belief that the government means business in putting a stop to it. One Bontoc murderer has been given a death sentence and his case is now awaiting the action of the supreme court. The only other crimes of note were the murder of an Igorrote prisoner by an Igorrote soldier who was guarding him and who was also sentenced to death, and the attempt of five Ilocanos of Candon to rob the township treasury of Sigay, all of them being captured by the people of Sigay. Since the February term of court there have not been more than six prisoners in the provincial jail at any one time, and at the present time there are only three.

## SCHOOLS.

Prior to the last school year there had been schools only at the provincial capital, Cervantes, and at Bontoc, with a total attendance of about 200 pupils. The schools at Cervantes were attended entirely by Ilocano children, while about half of those at Bontoc were also children of Ilocano residents, the rest being Igorrotes. During the past year schools were established in nine other towns, and with the opening of the present school year eight more schools have been started. All of these are Igorrote schools. The people are exceedingly anxious for schools, and the children, with few exceptions, scarcely less so. They crowd the little schoolhouses to overflowing. There were enrolled last year more than 1,000 pupils, of which three-fourths were Igorrotes. It is expected that the enrollment this year will almost double that. Six new schoolhouses have been built, one purchased, and several tribunals have been repaired and put in shape to serve as schoolhouses. With two exceptions the teachers of the outlying schools are Filipinos who have been induced to come here from the coast towns, and who get an average salary of 25 pesos per month from the township treasury.

The Bontoc Industrial School building, which was begun about three years ago, is completed and the school opened June 12 with 44 resident pupils. The plan is to have a small number of pupils from each of the larger rancherías of Bontoc subprovince attend this school, and this plan will be put in operation as soon as money is available for the subsistence of such pupils. The people of Bontoc subprovince do not take readily to the idea of schools, but with a little encouragement a sufficient number of pupils can be secured to operate the school successfully. Arrangements should be made, however, to keep the school running the entire year, as much effort will be wasted in getting the pupils started in again after three months' vacation and in teaching them over what they have forgotten.

The Cervantes Industrial School building is now under way, but there has been much loss of time in its construction owing to the difficulty in getting carpenters and other workmen, especially sawyers, as every foot of lumber must be sawed out by hand. This school should be ready to open by June, 1906. A valuable piece of land has been secured for it, and with proper management this school should prove to be highly beneficial to the Igorrote people of Lepanto.

A school was started during the year at Alilem, the capital of the subprovince of Amburayan, and the people of that town have given land, materials, and labor for the construction of a large school building, now being erected. This school will also do industrial work largely, and many tools and supplies have already been received from the department of education.

It is realized that if the Igorrotes amount to anything as a people they must have as much education as their Ilocano neighbors, and many of them realize it. The Igorrote secretary-treasurers have had to give way to the more competent Ilocanos, because they were unable to perform their duties properly. These Igorrote schools will serve to bring out the best material for the boarding industrial schools and will provide for future local officials. Their education is believed to be as important a matter as can be undertaken in their behalf, and no effort will be spared to build up a system of schools on a firm basis. However, the increasing duties of the governor as division superintendent of schools demand the early assignment of some person to take over this work and give his entire time to it. Such division superintendent, having a special knowledge of industrial education, could accomplish far more than can be done under the present arrangement.

The following statement shows the number of teachers and pupils by townships:

Town.	Schools.	American teachers.	Filipino teachers.	Enrollment 1904-5.
Alilem .....	1	1	2	141
Angaqui .....	1		1	64
Bagnen .....	1		1	77
Bauco .....	2	1	2	174
Besao .....	1		1	86
Bontoc .....	1	1		67
Cayan .....	1		1	45
Cervantes .....	2	2	4	229
Sabangan .....	1		1	102
Sagada .....	1	1		92
Total .....	12	6	12	1,077

Schools were opened July 10 in the following towns: Ampusungan, Banaao, Lubon, San Emilio, Tadian, and Mancayan, and others will be opened later in Bacun, Sigay, and Sugpon.

#### NEW LAWS.

The successful application of the cattle-registration act has required a great amount of work. This law has been explained thoroughly in all the towns, its benefits pointed out, and the people urged to comply with it. As a result, about 7,500 animals have been registered in Lepanto and Amburayan. This act has proven a source of considerable revenue in several districts where cattle raising is carried on extensively. In the subprovince of Bontoc, however, the people with few exceptions will have nothing to do with the law. So far, less than 200 cattle have been registered in Bontoc subprovince. The chief objection to it is the branding, the Igorrotes being accustomed to a system of earmarking, and having a superstitious belief that branding may cause the animal to die. The chief cause of the objection, however, is probably the customary opposition to innovations of all kinds. It will be a long time before the people of Bontoc will look favorably on cattle branding, but it is expected that their prejudices in this respect will gradually disappear.

The internal-revenue act has not affected this province, except as regards the application of the cedula tax and the taking of one-half the cedula tax for provincial purposes. This tax had previously been applied in this province by law, and as the internal-revenue act exempts members of non-Christian tribes, except when otherwise provided by law, it was held that the earlier measure was not affected by the latter, and the cedula tax was continued under the new arrangement. The province took half the receipts, amounting to about ₱6,000. This left the township treasuries in a few instances with scarcely enough funds to meet local expenses, but it is expected that the internal-revenue funds will more than make up such losses.

No other laws of general application have affected this province, but the revised Nueva Vizcayan act which has been drafted is awaited with much interest. It is expected that this act will do away with undesirable features of the old law and will contain other new features which should prove of great value to the province. Among these is the provision for a small road tax or an equivalent of a number of days' road work from every able-bodied male resident between the ages of 18 and 60. Repair of roads, therefore, has been performed entirely by the poorer men or laborers of the rancherías often without pay, and this measure will compel the principales to assist. However, such is the aversion to work of this nature that any Igorrote will prefer to pay the tax, if he can get the money, and he usually can, than to perform the work.

Two new townships have been organized during the past year—Sagada, in the subprovince of Bontoc, and Tubaday, in the subprovince of Amburayan—each being composed of 8 rancherías. A tentative local government has also been applied to the town of Bontoc and 12 neighboring settlements which, with some changes, may be made very effective. The people of the entire subprovince of Bontoc, with the exception of the Sagada district, are not sufficiently advanced for complete local self-government, but efforts will be made to give them an increasing measure of self-government as they become better fitted for and understand it.

#### PUBLIC WORK.

In addition to the industrial school buildings already mentioned and the smaller township schoolhouses built from local funds, there has been considerable road building and repairing during the past year. Also two bridges have been built between Cervantes and Bontoc to replace those washed out by high water, and one has just been finished near San Emilio. Road building has been carried on in three places, the extension of the Bontoc-Butbut trail in the heart of Bontoc subprovince toward Lubuagan, and the extension of the Cervantes-Mancayan trail through the mining regions of Mancayan and Suyoc to the Benguet boundary, and the preliminary work of cutting out a trail from Cervantes directly west across the Malaya Mountain and Amburayan to the coast. About 2 miles of grading has been done on this road, following, in the main, the old Spanish trail which was completed several years ago almost to the top of the divide. The completion of this road will offer a new and shorter outlet to the coast, and will put the provincial capital into closer communication with the subprovince of Amburayan. At present the only way of getting into Amburayan, except by almost impassable Igorrote trails, is by way of the coast, a tiresome journey of two and a half days. The new road will allow at least four of the townships of Amburayan, including Alilem, the capital, to be reached in a day from Cervantes. A better mail service and a quicker and cheaper system of trans-

portation of supplies brought in and of products shipped out can be inaugurated when this road is completed. It will probably mean as much to the economic prosperity of the province as anything which could be undertaken, with the exception of a railroad.

During the next year road building will be done only on this road and the Bontoc-Lubuagan road. The latter is a military necessity first of all and will prove to be a civilizing agent for those regions through which it passes. The more or less savage people will become accustomed to the white man's ways and the use of his tools on road work, and will naturally come more into contact with each other, people from different towns working on the same piece of road. The frequent trips of officials, which will follow the completion of this road, will undoubtedly have a great effect toward advancing the cause of good government among these primitive people. Several important pieces of repair work have been made during the year, the trails in some places being difficult to hold in the rainy season. Much repairing of trails is done by the various towns near them. For instance the Cervantes-Bontoc and the Cayan-Sabangan roads are divided off into sections, each section pertaining to a certain rancheria whose business it is to keep that part in repair.

The following statistics, furnished by the provincial supervisor, may prove of interest:

	Days.	Miles.	Bridges.	Cost, Philippine currency.
Native labor during fiscal year 1904 .....	35,325	.....	.....	₱6,008.78
Labor other than native .....	362	.....	.....	2,160.00
Materials used .....	.....	.....	.....	1,843.69
Road constructed .....	.....	24.25	.....	3,701.32
Road repaired .....	.....	12.64	.....	2,297.66
Bridges built .....	.....	.....	2	697.70
Total expended for road and bridge work .....	.....	.....	.....	6,896.68

The apparent difference in the cost of building new road per mile and the repairing of roads is explained by the fact that labor in Bontoc subprovince, where most of the new road was built, costs only half as much as in Lepanto, where nearly all the repairing of roads was done.

#### FINANCIAL.

The duties of township treasurers in this province are not greatly different from those of municipal treasurers elsewhere, and demand a rather high order of intelligence. The aim has been to get as competent persons as possible for those responsible positions, and several incompetents have been weeded out. Those now in office are doing, on the whole, very satisfactory work. No shortages in municipal funds have been discovered during the year. In some instances these treasurers have had as much as ₱2,000 on hand at a time. Internal revenue receipts pertaining to these townships have not yet been apportioned among them, awaiting the arrival of census reports on which such apportionment should be based.

The provincial share of this fund so far received amounts to ₱863.07. Provincial receipts from all other sources were ₱5,887.84. This, added to the money on hand at the beginning of the fiscal year and the appropriations made by the Philippine Commission, make a total of ₱45,476.07 available for expenditure for provincial purposes. Of this amount ₱40,604.63 has been expended during the year and ₱3,666.55 for outstanding obligations of the fiscal year 1904, leaving ₱1,204.89 on hand available for use for 1906, with all outstanding obligations paid.

The following financial statement, furnished by the provincial secretary-treasurer, shows the receipts and expenditures itemized:

Receipts.	Philippine currency.	Expenditures.	Philippine currency.
On hand July, 1904 .....	₱20,998.16	Outstanding obligations, fiscal year 1904 .....	₱3,666.55
Provincial receipts .....	5,833.28	Provincial expenses fiscal year 1906, including outstanding obligations .....	40,604.63
Refunds, errors, etc .....	54.56	Balance on hand .....	1,204.89
Internal-revenue, refund .....	863.07		
Appropriations .....	17,727.00		
	45,476.07		45,476.07



*Expenditures classified.*

Salaries and wages .....	P24, 674. 89	Special fund, Act No. 682 .....	P26. 15
Roads and bridges .....	7, 108. 06	Building repairs .....	265. 49
Supplies .....	2, 079. 23	Contingent, court expenses, rents, etc. ....	940. 27
Transportation and traveling ex- penses .....	2, 652. 06	Refund, errors, etc .....	35. 16
Subsistence of prisoners .....	1, 994. 69		
Forage, public animals .....	823. 64		40, 604. 63

With the application of the cedula tax over the entire province, and with the internal-revenue receipts, it will be seen that a smaller amount of money will have to be supplied by appropriations from the insular treasury.

## AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS.

Not much information can be added to that given in the report of last year regarding agriculture and other industries. The people raise enough for their own consumption, but nothing is exported except cattle and coffee, both on a small scale.

Statistics taken in the subprovince of Lepanto show that there were approximately 4,200 hectares of land under cultivation during the year, which produced in the neighborhood of 45,000 cavanes of rice. This is not enough for local consumption, and large quantities of camotes, corn, beans, and other vegetables are raised. All the available rice land is under cultivation, the Igorrotes making and maintaining sementeras on the mountain slopes at an incredible expenditure of labor.

About 1,200 cavanes of coffee were gathered during the year, the large part of which was shipped out. But the year was a very poor one for coffee. The present crop will probably be five or six times as large. There is no reason why the cultivation of coffee should not be greatly extended. Several years ago the people were compelled by a Spanish governor to plant coffee, but many of the trees so planted have died from lack of care, and there seems to be little inclination on the part of the people to carry on the work, although it brings them considerable revenue with little labor. During the past year the cultivation of coffee has been preached by the undersigned in every settlement visited, and on all occasions, and in several townships the local councils have established nurseries in each barrio under the immediate supervision of the concejal. When the time comes for transplanting these trees they will be divided among the people and set out in ground prepared for them. Effort will be made to awaken a similar interest over the entire province where coffee will thrive.

In the month of June a provincial agricultural association was formed at a meeting at the provincial capital, which was attended by over 200 persons, including leading Igorrotes. The executive force of this organization consists of a provincial committee and a local committee in each township. Its purpose is to bring about the extension of agricultural interests, the introduction of new and profitable crops, improvement of the breed of animals, etc. At the first meeting the undersigned was chosen president, Señor Sinforoso Bondad vice-president, the Rev. P. Mauricio Bello secretary, and Mr. G. B. Travis treasurer. A president of the township committee was selected for each township, leaving the choice of other officials to be made by the people at home. The first aim of the organization will be to stimulate an interest in the growing of coffee, and effort will also be made to provide for a distribution of new seeds. A great deal of interest has been manifested in the fine animals loaned by the insular government to the province for breeding purposes, which should result in materially improving the breed of animals. There seems to be a movement toward the raising of hogs. Estimates show that there are about 6,000 hogs in Lepanto at present, of which not more than one-fourth were imported from the coast. It was pointed out last year that this hog traffic was enormous, but it seems to be declining somewhat, to the material prosperity of the people of the province.

There are only about 600 horses in the subprovince of Lepanto, all of a small, scraggy stock. During the past year surra entered the province again along the border nearest the coast, and a number of horses died. The disease penetrated as far as Cervantes, but rigid measures were enforced, and it was soon stamped out. Not more than a dozen horses died in Cervantes. In the subprovince of Amburayan practically all the horses have died from this disease.

There are about 3,500 carabaos in the subprovinces of Lepanto and Amburayan, and an unknown but probably much smaller number in Bontoc. No disease has appeared among them or among cattle during the year. In Lepanto alone the cattle number more than 6,000, but there are very few in the other subprovinces. The cattle-raising industry offers as good inducements as any enterprise which could be undertaken in the province. The yearly increase is about 50 per cent. There are as

yet large areas of good grazing land entirely unoccupied. With the building of a railroad along the coast, thus bringing the province closer to the Manila market, this industry should yield ever greater returns. At present but few animals are sold, mainly for draft purposes to traders from the coast.

As for other industries, nothing else of importance is engaged in by the inhabitants of this province. There is not much commerce, three small stores in Cervantes, two in Bontoc, and three or four in other places supplying the small needs of the people, consisting mainly of cotton cloth, thread, cigarettes, etc. Many Ilocanos traders ply between the coast towns and the towns of this province, bringing, besides hogs and chickens, cargoes of cloth, cotton thread, and native hats, sometimes taking cattle out.

There have been no developments in the mining industry during the past year. The American syndicate which has been holding options on the claims of several miners has not yet sent an expert to examine these claims, but one is promised for the coming October. On his decision will depend the development of these mining properties, as it is unlikely that they will be taken up by other capital if he decides against them. Should these properties prove to be worth developing and the company undertakes the work, it will mean a stimulus in all other lines of industrial activity and the building of a steam or electric railroad to the mining region.

#### PUBLIC HEALTH.

This province is fortunate in having the services of an American medical inspector. In addition to the treatment of American, Spanish, and Filipino residents, there is opportunity for important work among the Igorrotes. Formerly all Igorrotes depended on the efficacy of the cañao, consisting principally in the sacrifice of a hog or a chicken to cure them of disease. The most of them hold to the custom still, but there is a gradual leaving off of this primitive superstition, due chiefly to the influence of a religious movement with which many Igorrotes are identifying themselves. A large number of Igorrotes present themselves for treatment to the physician at Cervantes and to the missions at Sagada and Bontoc. The cases are usually of a nature to demand surgical treatment. In the border towns in the foothills the people suffer a great deal from fevers.

Naturally it is impossible to treat Igorrote patients properly in their homes, and a small hospital in Cervantes is needed for this purpose. Such an institution is already maintained by the constabulary, and it is hoped that arrangements can be made whereby a limited number of Igorrote patients can be received there, the cost of their subsistence while in the hospital to be paid by the province. There is not a great amount of sickness among the Igorrotes, but occasionally cases of bad running sores of long standing are met with which demand a course of antiseptic treatment. Such treatment can be given successfully only where the patient is under the eyes of the physician continually, an impossibility without a hospital unless the patient resides in Cervantes. A plan is also recommended whereby a few simple remedies, especially quinine, can be left with the township secretaries, usually very intelligent men, who can dispense them to the people as needed.

During the past year the birth rate of the subprovince of Lepanto has exceeded the death rate, the former being 2½ per cent and the latter 2 per cent of the entire population. There seems to be no evidence that the Igorrote people are destined soon to disappear.

Early in the year smallpox appeared near Alilem, in the subprovince of Amburayan, but prompt quarantining and vaccination prevented the spread of the disease. In the month of May it appeared in a more virulent form at Suyoc, and several deaths occurred before proper preventive measures could be taken. The disease did not spread beyond that district, however, and now appears to have been stamped out.

The health of the American residents is in general very good. There is no doubt about the salubrity of the climate. The altitude is sufficient to lessen the debilitating effects usually incident to a tropical residence, and some Americans have been here as long as six years without experiencing any ill health.

#### CONSTABULARY.

The allowance of enlisted men in this province has been 165, but at no time has the force reached full strength, and during the last half of the year 50 Bontoc constabulary soldiers, under Captain Nathorst, have been doing duty in Batangas and Cavite, leaving too few officers and men for the work to be performed. Three posts have been maintained—Cervantes, Bontoc, and Lubuagan—and a fourth will soon be established at Balbalasan. The three last named are in Bontoc subprovince. New

quarters are being built at Lubuagan and Balbalasan, and commodious offices and quarters are nearing completion at Cervantes, the building formerly occupied by the constabulary being taken over by the municipality of Cervantes, to which it belonged. The Balbalasan and Lubuagan posts, in the heart of Igorrote land, should be in charge of experienced and competent officers. Such officers would be the only representatives of the government in a large region, and they could do much for the cause of good government among the primitive people around them.

Only two expeditions of any importance have been made during the past year, both in the southeastern part of Bontoc subprovince, to investigate cases of head taking near the Isabela border. One of these expeditions, under Major Crawford, chief of the district, traversed a little-known region along the eastern part of the subprovince, coming out at Lubuagan. Friendly relations were established with several more or less hostile towns. Not a shot was fired during either of these expeditions, in marked contrast to former constabulary expeditions in those regions.

While conditions are and probably will always be quiet in this province, a force of 100 men, or 25 for each of the four posts, should be maintained. In Bontoc a system of local police could easily be organized to assist the constabulary, provided taxation is applied. In Lepanto and Amburayan the few local policemen are sufficient to preserve order without other assistance, but a garrison for the Cervantes post and guard for the provincial jail are necessary.

#### THE PEOPLE.

Enough has been said already to show that the Igorrote people are capable of education and advancement and that they are really taking such a course. This development is necessarily slow, but it is positive. There are several individuals of great wealth, some being worth as much as \$50,000, mostly in cattle, rice fields, and money. The style of living of these ricos is not materially different from that of their less wealthy brothers, but there has been a noticeable effort at improvement, especially in the adoption of well-made clothing, hats, and shoes. The votaries of the religious orders especially take to the use of clothing, live more cleanly, and provide sleeping mats and tables, chairs, and dishes for their houses. I have eaten many well-prepared and well-served meals in Igorrote houses.

Every Igorrote town is more or less dominated by a group of old men or well-to-do fellows who settle most disputes which arise among their people. The dictum of these tribunals is seldom protested. In the main they are of great assistance in preserving order and securing compliance with laws, but the influence of the principales on the lower classes may often be turned to bad ends, as already pointed out in the cattle-stealing cases.

As for the Ilocano residents, a better disposed, more progressive, and intelligent class can not be found anywhere. Cervantes is probably the best governed small town in the archipelago. The clean streets, the stock laws, dog tax, street lighting, and the making of small parks are features that are commented on by every visitor, and are in marked contrast with the loosely governed, dirty towns of the coast.

#### SUBPROVINCE OF AMBURAYAN.

What has been said of Lepanto and its inhabitants may apply also to the subprovince of Amburayan, which lies nearer to the coast, although the people of Amburayan are not as a rule as progressive as those of Lepanto. Amburayan has six organized townships with fairly competent local officials under the immediate supervision of the lieutenant-governor. But for the inaccessibility of these towns the entire region could be well handled from the provincial capital. This condition will be remedied with the completion of the Cervantes-Tagudin road as stated above.

There has been considerable trouble during the past year over questions of jurisdiction of certain rancherías near the boundary between Amburayan and the provinces of Unión and Ilocos Sur. Some of these rancherías desire to belong to Amburayan and others do not. In general it is believed to be good policy to fix the boundary so that all the settlements of non-Christian tribes in the foothills near the coast will belong to Amburayan. They would thus have a measure of local self-government which they can not hope to have while they are dependents of the coast towns.

Lieutenant-Governor Hale has rendered excellent service in enforcing law and order among his people and in encouraging agricultural activity. He has not submitted any report to be appended herewith, as he considered that there was nothing of importance to report with which I was not already familiar.

## SUBPROVINCE OF BONTOC.

Bontoc is a much larger district than Amburayan and presents more problems in its government. These problems are being well met by Lieutenant-Governor Folkmar, who has an active interest in the very primitive people of his jurisdiction. Conditions in Bontoc have already been treated somewhat under several of the various headings of this report. A more detailed and complete report from the lieutenant-governor is appended herewith.

Respectfully submitted.

WM. A. REED,

*Provincial Governor, Province of Lepanto-Bontoc.*

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

APPENDIX A.—*Report of the lieutenant-governor of Bontoc subprovince.*

BONTOC, July 6, 1905.

SIR: In conformity with the provisions of Act 1044 I have the honor to forward herewith a report covering the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

Bontoc is presumably a happy subprovince in that it has but little history the past year. It has never been in insurrection, even under Spanish rule, with the exception of an uprising in the capital itself in 1881, which, with the greatest difficulty, succeeded in persuading a few nearby towns to cooperate. A united revolt will be impossible until the American Government has taught the Igorrote the art of federating. Most towns are yet active enemies of other towns, sometimes of their nearest neighbors. Politically they are as independent of each other as separate nations excepting in so far as the white man's government binds them together. Were it removed they would at once inaugurate a carnival of head-hunting, as they did during the late insurrectory régime.

This region is not advanced enough to offer the usual discussion of provincial topics. But little data can be furnished as to commercial, economic, financial, or even industrial conditions. All is primitive. No appraisalment is made for the purposes of taxation, and all estimates are very uncertain. External commerce is practically nil, from which fact the economic and industrial situation can be easily inferred. Government and civilization are in the making here, with the most of it still to do. It is too early to necessitate much time in taking stock.

The main progress of the year has been political, with some interesting religious changes to be noticed that are bringing about other important social changes in a limited area, mainly in the Sagada district.

The chief activities of the government have been directed to the securing of justice, especially in a successful onslaught upon head-hunting; secondly, to the building of roads; and thirdly, to the organization of the first municipalities or "districts" of the subprovince. In connection with the latter has been the introduction of the cedula tax and of the branding and registration of animals, the latter being the chief problem now confronting the government.

An incident of the year which has brought the Bontoc Igorrotes to the notice of all Americans is the visit of 70 of them to the St. Louis Exposition. This visit has produced more effect upon America probably than upon the Igorrotes. The attitude of the latter toward Americans and the government was already admirable and could hardly be changed by the visit. They have gone back to their previous ways of life quite as completely as the traditional "blanket Indian" on his return from school. One exception is, perhaps, the "chief" of the St. Louis village, Antonio, who has recently been appointed president of Tetapan, and bids fair to become one of the most Americanized and progressive of presidents. But this is largely due to the example of his predecessor, Macues, now president of Sagada district, and perhaps the most reliable one in the subprovince. Other Igorrotes have been taken this year to the Portland Exposition.

HEAD-HUNTING AND CRIME.

Decided progress has been made in the stopping of head-hunting, which was announced last year to be the chief purpose of the government of the subprovince. The court records and records of cases brought to the attention of constabulary and other officials are decisive upon this point. There has not been a single case of decapitation during the half year just ended, which is the customary time of the

year for head-hunts. During the corresponding period of last year there were five cases, not counting that of Balangao, the first to be brought before me, which town is now considered as outside this province. During the second half of the year 1904 there were two cases, in both of which Calingas of Cagayan Province appear to have attacked our Igorrotes. In the fight at Magaogao each side is said to have lost four heads.

The attack of Calingas of Lubo on the Igorrotes of Lufong, a barrio of Dacalan, appears to have been the most vicious in the history of the subprovince. Instead of being satisfied as usual with taking a few heads, they wiped the entire barrio out of existence, burning it to the ground and beheading men, women, and children, with the exception of four, who escaped to Basao. It was evidently a racial war of extermination, Dacalan being an isolated Igorrote town at the head of a valley full of Calinga towns. In a short time, if left to themselves, they would undoubtedly have finished the main town of Dacalan, which they then attacked. Lubo had guns gotten from Aguinaldo's retreating band and evidently thought that there was now no government to restrain it from doing as it pleased. Until this season no American or other official from either province had entered the valley since the insurrection. A severe disciplinary lesson was needed, and opportunity afforded when three towns wantonly attacked my little party, which they wrongly thought had come to attend to their case. In fact I then considered these towns outside my jurisdiction and was unexpectedly forced to go through them. Lubo now wishes to "be good," and it is not believed that the government will have any further trouble with them. No one was killed. Dozens of spears were thrown. Two or three on each side were wounded.

Both head-hunting cases of the past year have been difficult to handle, because they were border cases involving questions of jurisdiction. Even Igorrotes have already found out that the law can not so readily pursue them across the line. This has caused regrettable delay in dealing with the Magaogao-Lubuagan case. Several cases have been reported to this office by Balangao against Bunsian and Mayaoyao, towns of Isabela Province. As the latter also accuse Balangao, it is evident that their affairs can be best regulated if these towns are all within one jurisdiction. For that reason the plea of Balangao to this office for protection, which was temporarily granted, has been refused further. All officers who have visited it from this side consider it to be clearly within Isabela Province by the constabulary map.

There is a difference of opinion among our officials as to whether the map places Lubo and the rest of the Tanudan Valley within this province or in Cagayan. All agree that Dacalan, at the head of the valley, is in Bontoc. At any rate it was thought advisable by me to put these towns under a government of some sort. They will probably remain under Bontoc, somewhat on the old Spanish principle expressed in the royal order of 1858, "creating the politico-military comandancia in the district of Bontoc", "leaving entire liberty to the head of this new comandancia to extend his jurisdiction toward the north and east over pueblos not subdued and independent." This valley, furthermore, was, during the last few years of Spanish rule, embraced within the military comandancia of Basao, which was a dependency of Bontoc. (R. P. Fr. Angel Pérez, "Igorrotes," p. 230.)

It is believed that no Bontoc Igorrote town will again for years engage in a head-hunt as a town—that is, in the customary way—provided that there is an American official in the subprovince who rules with ordinary firmness. There may be, however, for a generation isolated cases of decapitation by individuals, as there will be cases of murder elsewhere. The desire for head taking will hardly be eradicated until the towns are Christianized.

The "bad" town which gave up last year, Barlig, and its neighbor, Lias, have since remained on the best of terms with the government, although they have made some complaints against each other.

It would appear that outside of head-hunting cases, other cases of murder have not appreciably varied in frequency. During the past year and a half eight or nine such cases have been given attention by this office. In three cases the reputed murder occurred previous to 1904, one of the murders being committed, it is said, by an outsider, not a Bontoc man. In 1904 there were three, perhaps four, murders, two of them being committed by outsiders. During the first half of the year 1905 there has been one murder committed in the subprovince, and possibly one by outsiders. An analysis of these cases fails to show any regular tendency as bearing upon head-hunting.

Some towns have been told recently that next to head-hunting the government will try to stop the stealing of horses and cattle. This has been a crying evil and is naturally discussed in connection with the new cattle registration act. The most aggravating development in this line has been the recent stealing of horses, especially

in Abra province, by towns around Lubuagan. These cases could not be properly pushed, partly for reasons that no longer exist and that need not be detailed here, but this important district, which alone in all the subprovince was showing some signs of demoralization, may now be expected to rapidly recover tone.

The most of the remaining cases brought before me as justice of the peace have been civil, mainly regarding the possession of land. A number of cases of petty larceny have arisen in and near Bontoc barrio, but naturally all such small cases in distant towns are dealt with by Igorrote custom. Indeed, one or two cattle cases are all that have come to me from the northern part of the subprovince, excepting murder cases. It would be desirable to provide by law for another justice of the peace in the subprovince, especially if the Lubuagan and Saltan districts are organized. The present law is interpreted as not permitting this.

Legislation is also recommended directing the establishment of a subprovincial jail at Bontoc. This is especially needed for short-term prisoners, of whom there have been already a good number whose sentence did not cover the time necessary to go to the provincial capital and return. There is apt to be a much larger number hereafter, especially on account of the cattle-registration act. There has never yet been a safe place to detain them and it may not be desirable to depend upon Bontoc pueblo for a jail.

#### MUNICIPAL ORGANIZATION AND POLICING.

One of the chief advances of the past year has been the organization of the districts nearest Lepanto into two municipalities under sections 1 to 67 of the Nueva Vizcaya Act No. 387. In the Sagada district all of said sections are made to apply within the exception of those relating to elections and to property tax.

A more novel experiment has been in progress for six months in the 13 barrios of Bontoc district, partly through a misunderstanding of my own. It has worked perfectly, although it should be modified as fast as the people allow it. It was found quite impossible to organize a pueblo in the usual form. The main opposition shown by the barrio officials was to having a district president put over them, who would necessarily be a resident of a town but recently engaged in head-hunting with other towns of the district. In reality there is little bond of union between these towns as yet except through the provincial government. Instead of a district president, therefore, each barrio was allowed to retain its own president in the old manner, standing in direct relation to the lieutenant-governor. These presidents constituted the direct council, which was in fact only advisory. The chief new officers needed were those of secretary, treasurer, and policemen, to assist in the collection of taxes and the enforcement of law. These were appointed by the lieutenant-governor with the consent of the council. The barrios appear pleased to have district officials to do their writing for them and are especially satisfied to have policemen.

The latter have been of great assistance to this office during the half year that the constabulary have been largely withdrawn to southern Luzon. In two or three cases they have been taken outside their district to make important arrests or to serve as an escort, when without them the lieutenant-governor would have been unable to make the visits required of him by law.

It is recommended that the present police force of the subprovince, 16 men, be not only increased in connection with the organization of new districts, but that they be armed and drilled as an effective addition to the constabulary. This can be done with safety, there being, as already said, no insurrectory element here. It is an economical mode of increasing the policing force of the government. The lieutenant-governor can well be allowed a somewhat independent guard to assist him in the performance of the duties which devolve upon him by law. Where two visits a year are required to each barrio, and there are no local municipal officials, cases often arise which can be best attended to on the spot during a visit. This was especially true a year ago when the only constabulary station was at Bontoc. During the entire year there has been no American officer stationed at the latter post; for weeks at a time only a native sergeant or corporal with a half dozen or less Igorrote soldiers. For several months past there has not been an American officer in the subprovince, not even at Lubuagan, which is not a very safe region for a Filipino, especially with so few soldiers as he has had. No Filipinos go through that section alone, although an American is reasonably safe.

A new station has been decided upon for Balbalasan, the northernmost town; probably another for Balangao, on the southeastern border. A telegraph line from Bontoc to Lubuagan and Balbalasan is needed in the interests of the provincial government as well as of the constabulary.

## CATTLE REGISTRATION AND TAXATION.

All the true Bontoc barrios refuse persistently, almost with fanaticism, to brand and register their carabaos. There is, no doubt, a deep-rooted superstition, in part, at the bottom of this, which may prove the present to be a critical moment in our relations with Bontoc Igorrotes. Their liking for the government and for Americans has, heretofore, steadily increased, and there has been no general complaint. They have been far better satisfied with us than with Spaniards or insurrectos. Now, however, rather than brand their animals, they say they would willingly build government houses free—in other words, make contributions—as they did in Spanish times, which we could not accept. It was some time before it was discovered that they believe their carabaos will die, if branded. All the Igorrotes through the rest of the subprovince are unwilling to act until they see how their leading town comes out, excepting the somewhat Christianized barrios bordering on Lepanto, which have done fairly well. At best the Igorrotes can not be made to brand the wild and dangerous carabaos that stay up in the mountains. It is the chief problem of the year and will require careful handling.

It is believed that, if the government desires, the cedula tax can be extended over the whole of the subprovince during the coming year. This and other necessary purposes of government naturally depend upon the presence of at least one official, who can read and write, in each large district. The suggestion of my last report is therefore renewed that provincial or district agents be provided for by law, reporting to the lieutenant-governor.

This is deemed preferable to the usual municipal organization on the Lepanto plan, although at Lubuagan and Tinglayan something like the Bontoc plan just described would probably succeed. The Sadanga district is not nearly so ready for the Bontoc plan, although it is believed that just now this could be favorably initiated. The financial difficulty foreseen last year, that of providing salaries sufficient for capable agents, is now happily removed. Men have now settled at those points who will accept the usual meager stipends of municipal officials. The Tinguanes of the Saltan district are ready for the Lepanto organization, although the revenue there will be rather small. There remains only the Barlig-Lias region, which can apparently be best handled direct from this office.

All the foregoing is on the supposition that it is desirable to extend the cedula tax. To my mind one argument against it is the probability that in a year or two the people will have no money with which to pay it. What they have earned on the roads will have run out. In simple justice they should be allowed to pay in kind if at all. This would necessitate authorization by law to some provincial official to receive, store, and perhaps sell produce, chiefly rice. It is further evident that the market would be very poor for any crops now raised by the Igorrotes of the interior, and that in time it might be desirable for the government to assist in introducing the cultivation of coffee, cacao, or other products that would pay for the long carriage to the coast.

## FINANCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL.

As was said early in this report data are but meager on those topics. The cedula tax has already been discussed. It may be said in general that this would probably be sufficient to support the proposed district governments throughout the subprovince. A property tax would certainly meet with serious opposition. It is understood that it was never introduced by the Spaniards, although they collected cedulaes well toward the center of the subprovince, as far as Sadanga and Betnagan. The latter is not opposed because it is "customary." These people are very jealous of their "liberties," which means here that they are opposed to innovation. One argument they make against the cattle-registration act is that if they obey this the government will then ask them to pay a land tax.

The salaries of district officials are necessarily small. Sagada, with eight barrios, can hardly pay the following per month: President, ₱6; secretary-treasurer, ₱16; sergeant of police, ₱3; five policemen, ₱2 each. All except the secretary-treasurer are Igorrotes, unable to read and write, and fairly well satisfied where laborers get only ten centavos a day.

Although an estimate is difficult to make, it is probable that the average family does not possess more than ₱100 or ₱200 worth of real estate and much less in personal property. Each has perhaps four or five sementeras or rice terraces worth ₱20 each and a little piece of unirrigated camote ground. The produce from this is hardly sufficient to support a family, it being the rule to work a little in addition for "ricos." These "rich men" are neither as rich nor as prominent politically as the "bacnang" of Benguet. Bontoc is more democratic apparently. The richest man

here may be worth ₱7,000 in personal property, mainly in carabaos and rice. His real estate may be worth half that amount.

The irrigable land is about all occupied; especially under the universal Bontoc plan of living in villages it is too far to go to any available new lands. The extension of agricultural operations is here directly dependent upon the stopping of head-hunting. Farmers will not scatter out at a distance from towns as they do already in parts of Lepanto until they are sure this custom is a thing of the past. An instance of the immediate effect of peace is seen in the large, rich fields between Lubuagan and Bangued. A year ago, after two heads were taken in them by Lubuagan, they were entirely abandoned. This year, peace being made, they bear immense crops, and both towns are pushing out their acreage with a new sense of security.

The population is entirely agricultural, what few other industries there are being carried on within the family circle. Men seldom by preference engage in carrying goods for the few American officials here or in selling timbers or rice to them. Yet this, like road work and the cedula payment, is done with considerable willingness when divided between the barrios, because it has long been the custom. The prices paid them in these lines are generally higher than Igorrote rates. Only 10 centavos a day is paid for road work, but Igorrotes sometimes pay only 5 centavos at Bontoc.

The Bontoc rice crop is not large enough to supply the people for their own consumption, and they raise only enough of other crops, mainly camotes (sweet potatoes), to supplement the former. Nothing is shipped to a distance. It is a ten days' trip to the coast and return, for which cargadores receive ₱2.50 for carrying 40 or 50 pounds. It is evident therefore that with their present crops and transportation facilities Igorrotes can not make much advance in industry or in the other elements of civilization dependent upon the latter. At present wages they could make hardly any acquaintance with the goods of other countries if they wanted to.

The first need agriculturally is a compact, high-priced crop that can find a foreign market. Not only Americans but Spaniards, for long years, have tried to spread the cultivation of coffee. The chief difficulty has been that changes of administration have undone the work of years initiated by any governor interested in the promotion of agriculture. The law made it nobody's duty to keep it going. Quite large plantations existed at Bontoc and even in smaller towns, which have now disappeared. Since the Igorrotes will not start such a culture by themselves, it would seem to be a proper question whether the government should not assist them in starting it and in preserving it. It is believed that some towns would voluntarily undertake it if relieved from other public duty, as the cedula tax, and that the proceeds would not only suffice to reimburse the government but to give such shares to the workmen and barrio officials as to make it to the interest of the latter to keep the enterprise going. Its chief value would be as an object lesson in stimulating similar private enterprises. A government inspector might be able to introduce other crops, as cacao, more sure than coffee, in case coffee ever suffers here as it has in some of the lower provinces. The coffee crop this year is magnificent.\* We shall know in a few years whether there is a larger profit in raising cacao.

#### THIS IS A WHITE MAN'S COUNTRY.

This upland region, peculiar to the interior of the largest island of the Philippines, offers homes and enterprises to a true American colony. Stretching through a journey of many days from Baguio to Bontoc, through Benguet, Lepanto and Bontoc, it lies from 3,000 to 6,000 feet above sea level, cold enough to make fires comfortable in winter. Certainly nowhere else in the Philippines can such a stretch of land be found for the grazing of horses and cattle, traversed as it is with many rolling hills or ranges free of timber. Its herds will to a great extent monopolize the market. The lowlands can not compete because of frequent scourges. The men first on the ground have promptly seen and seized these opportunities. Some of them combine coffee with stock raising. As yet their animals are almost unnoticed in the vast extent of country. And instead of "160 acres to feed a steer," in this luxuriant vegetation a small herd might live on that, at least during the rainy season.

The uplands are as healthy for Americans as many of the States at home. An American that comes up here from the lowlands soon recovers the ruddy color and robust habit that he brought from the States. Life seems more natural to him. Even the vegetables of the homeland are nearly all found here.

The chief drawback is the lack of transportation at this distance from the coast. But the first American railroads proposed include a line to Baguio, an extension of which may shortly be needed by the new mining interests at Mancayan in Lepanto. When more road building is undertaken it would be a sensible suggestion that this line be continued over the easy upland route to the Fidelisan mines, perhaps in this



sub-province, at any rate through the natural outlet down the Chico River of Bontoc to the Cagayán Valley. This would tap the largest possible amount of country after the building of the road through Nueva Vizcaya and Isabela. It has already been pronounced by the chief civil engineer to the Government "the most feasible route across the island" "up the Rio Chico de Cagayán to its head, thence across to the headwaters of the Abra River, and so down to Vigan." At present there is only a bridal trail up from the coast and about halfway through this subprovince to Tinlayan.

The chief difficulty in plantation projects is the labor supply. Igorrotes, however, are better workers than the people of the lowlands, and at present get only a fifth of the wages of the latter. Wages would probably go up to 15 or 20 cents gold a day if there was much demand. As regards land there is plenty to be had for the taking—at present only on a squatter's right. The best land for coffee, however, is that of the hillside, not available for rice, and at present vacant.

#### RELIGIOUS AND OTHERWISE.

I deem it sound public policy, though not regular, to "boom" the religious as well as the commercial possibilities of this country. American money is seeking investment in missions as well as in mines and coffee. One would go far to find quicker returns on an investment than that reached lately in the Sagada missions, this subprovince. Several hundreds have been baptized during the past few months by the Episcopal and Roman Catholic bishops. This might have been foreseen from my last year's account of the religious ferment in the native orders, the "Sapilada" and "Guardia de Honor." These latter are evidently transition stages from the old native religion to Christianity, and for that reason, if no other, they also can be granted full liberty by the Government. Their most doubtful elements have been here directly amenable to governmental control. Degan, the founder of the semi-pagan Sapilada, has himself just been baptized.

While baptism by squads and by companies may hardly be expected in any other part of the subprovince just at present, the whole field of perhaps 50 barrios outside of Sagada and Bontoc pueblos is unoccupied and attractive in a hundred ways. The capital town itself was called by Spanish priests the heart of savagery. No work was ever attempted elsewhere except, barely at the least, at Sacasacan and Basao. The Igorrotes of the latter town and of the large Lubuagan district, and especially the Tinguianes of the Salitan Valley, may be expected to change from their old beliefs more readily than those of Bontoc pueblo.

The government needs the aid of the church before it can accomplish some of the simplest and most fundamental reforms in the habits of the people that are in the interests of good government, to say nothing of civilization. For instance, towns beyond Lubuagan refuse to come to Bontoc, even their officials, because "the spirits would do them evil if they do this which is different from what their ancestors did." Igorrote officials of my office have refused to change the style of their filthy, inclement houses for the same reason. It is evident that their "anitos" must be dislodged by a spirit more in harmony with civilization. Amongst this most stubborn of peoples, the Bontoc Igorrotes, civilization waits in important particulars upon the work of the mission.

There are now three American teachers in this subprovince. The Bontoc school, like the Bontoc mission, finds it hard to make permanent conquests among Igorrote pupils. We are still awaiting the appropriation for the free boarding features which is expected to overcome this difficulty. The mission, on the same principle, proposes to establish an orphanage.

Results valuable to the provincial government have been secured in the work done by me for the ethnological survey. For instance, an aboriginal town official was discovered who is the power behind the president, who is the director of head-hunts and of all other pueblo matters of importance. A myth was found which makes the white man a direct descendant of an Igorrote goddess and ancestress, Bugan, which may account for many things in the affection and almost reverence which these people manifest for us. It perhaps accounts for our safety from attack where Filipino outsiders can not go. The customary law of the Igorrote is being more and more relied upon by me as justice of the peace. The Igorrote oath over a beheaded chicken and fire is undoubtedly far more effective in getting at the truth than is the oath of the common law.

Very respectfully,

DANIEL FOLKMAR,  
*Lieutenant-Governor, Bontoc Subprovince.*

The PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR OF LEPANTO-BONTOC.

## REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR, PROVINCE OF LEYTE.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, PROVINCE OF LEYTE,  
Tacloban, —, —.

SIR: In compliance with the provisions of Act No. 1044, I have the honor to submit herewith a report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

## COMMERCIAL.

The commerce of the province of Leyte is conducted by various shipping firms whose main offices are in Manila and Cebú. These firms have agents in nearly all of the towns in the province and in some of the barrios. These agents buy up hemp and coprax and in turn sell rice, salt, and other imports.

The hemp and coprax are forwarded to the warehouses located in the principal seaports, from which centers it is shipped to Manila and Cebú.

The principal shipping points of this province are Tacloban, Carigara, and Ormoc. The latter ships direct to Cebú.

The exports from Tacloban and Carigara for the fiscal year were as follows:

	1904-5.	1903-4.
	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Piculs.</i>
Hemp.....	137, 246	189, 352
Coprax.....	60, 895	88, 946

While these figures show a decided decrease in the exports, the fact that two of the important houses were unable to furnish me the exact figures of their business during the period, and therefore no shipping was credited to them, will materially decrease this apparent difference.

The actual difference in the exports for three houses in Tacloban is about 2.5 per cent less than for the year 1903-4 in hemp. The noticeable difference in the export of coprax is greatly due to the long drought suffered in the province during the year.

The exports from the west coast also were less than the year 1903-4, though exact data in this regard was not obtainable.

The importation of rice is one of the main features of the commerce of this province. Large shipments are made from Manila and Cebú to wholesale houses in the provinces, who distribute it throughout the same by means of agents and by selling to small dealers.

This branch of the commerce has suffered no marked change during the past year. The imports of this article at Tacloban and Carigara amounted to 226,552 piculs. On account of the many small shipments made to the different towns on the west and southwest coasts of Leyte, it is impossible to get at the entire amount imported during any one year.

The imports of vinos, liquors, machinery, salt, and other articles are about the same as previous years.

## FINANCIAL.

The following will give an idea of the financial condition of the province for the past fiscal year:

The total revenues for the province were as follows:

For the provincial government .....	₱130, 374. 47
For the municipal governments .....	211, 455. 23
Contributions for provincial H. S. ....	1, 713. 50
	<hr/> 343, 543. 20

Comparing these figures with those of the last fiscal year, it will be noticed that the Cedula tax increased ₱10,000 and the land tax about ₱300.

The internal revenue, unless collections materially increase, will produce for the province and municipalities about ₱30,000 less than under the old industrial tax system. Compared with last year the portion of the entire revenues belonging to the province decreased some ₱14,300.

The expenditures of the province during the fiscal year amounted to ₱142,542.99, or about ₱12,000 in excess of the revenues. The disbursements during the last year amounted to ₱156,612.42.

The outstanding debts of the province July 1, 1905, summed up a total of ₱21,925.79, but as the balance on hand on that date was about ₱17,000, the deficit at the end of the fiscal year amounted to about ₱5,000.

The following is the estimated expense for the year 1905-6:

Deficit, fiscal year, 1904-5.....	₱5,000	Premiums on bonds .....	1,200
New high school building.....	10,000	Completion of new jail .....	10,000
Salaries, officers.....	40,000	Provincial launch .....	10,500
Prison expenses, including jail		Miscellaneous.....	2,000
guards.....	8,000	Roads and bridges, including	
Traveling expenses.....	5,000	labor and material .....	27,000
Court expenses, including fees		Total .....	131,700
of court officers.....	2,000		
Tools and equipment .....	3,000		
Stationery, printing, and office			
supplies.....	8,000		

This estimate is based on the probability of the revenues for the ensuing year equaling the collections of the past year. I understand that there is talk of suspending the collection of the land tax for a few years, or a portion of the present assessment of certain classes of properties at least. This would cause quite a difference in the revenues, as the province realized about ₱38,600 from this source last year.

Prison, traveling and court expenses, office supplies, premiums on bonds, and miscellaneous expense, have been placed at the same figures as last year. Salaries of officers has been placed at about ₱4,000 less than the expenditures for last year in view of certain economies which it is understood are contemplated in the matter of salaries of provincial officials, and, as well, on account of the fact that the clerical forces employed in the various offices have been reduced. The expenditures for tools and equipment last year aggregated ₱12,000. As the province has a fair equipment for construction at this time, the expenditures along that line for the ensuing year should be quite small and has been placed at ₱3,000.

As the question of retention of the launch is undecided at this time, I have included the probable cost for the entire year. The figures are somewhat lower than actual expenditures last year, as certain economies are contemplated in its maintenance. The present cost is ₱1,000 monthly. It appears that the province will need to expend ₱10,000 in the erection of a new provincial high school building during the year. About the same sum will be required to complete the new jail. I have also included the deficit of ₱5,000 at the beginning of this year. The surplus, after deducting all other running expenses and cost of improvements which are under way or contemplated, amount to ₱27,000. This amount may be devoted to roads and bridges, and as it is little more than half of the sum expended last year, it is very apparent that the most rigid economy must be practiced in order to augment this sum rather than decrease it.

The province has made application for a loan of ₱12,000, ₱11,000 of which is expected to be devoted to provincial purposes. This loan, if granted, will cover the deficit of ₱5,000 at the end of the fiscal year, and leave ₱7,000 to be devoted to expenses of the current year.

In addition to this the province received about ₱98,000 for exchange.

#### INDUSTRIAL.

The important industries of the province of Leyte are the preparation of hemp and coprax for the market. The preparation of hemp employs many inhabitants on account of the various processes through which it has to go before it is fit for the market. The amount of labor connected with this industry leaves plenty of room for the invention of labor-saving devices.

Efforts made during the past fiscal year for the improvement in the quality of the fiber exported by this province resulted in a decided decrease in the use of the "ren-gue," or saw-edged bolo. By using a straight-edge bolo for cleaning, the fiber is cleaner and much finer.

The preparation of coprax stands second in the list of industries of the province. This industry furnishes employment to many of the inhabitants. There have been no noted changes in the methods of preparing this article.

Lumbering is another industry which is taking a decided step toward being one of the most important in the province. The large forests, of which the important woods form a goodly percentage, makes this industry one which will become more important as the means of transportation are improved and extended. The sawmills of

Palompon and Tacloban ship timber to all parts of the province and to many of the towns of the neighboring provinces.

In the minor industries, such as fishing, manufacturing of native cloths, furniture making, and shipbuilding, no changes of importance have been noticed.

The pottery works of Tanauan and Maripipi have increased their product to such an extent that shipments have been made to ports outside of the province. These shipments, though small, show that the quality of the work is worthy of notice. All useful articles that are made of clay can be obtained at either of these potteries.

In all parts of the province agriculture has been pushed forward with untiring energy. Though the long drought caused the loss of large portions of the crops of rice, corn, tobacco, and hemp, and nearly ruined the coffee trees, as well as the young coconut plants and the cacao, the farmers devoted the time to clearing new land and burning the brush and cogon which dried in the sun. Thousands of young hemp plants were killed by the heat and were replaced by new, which in turn were also withered.

Various Americans have taken up land in the province and are cultivating it with good results. Experiments made by some of these in the cultivation of the coffee tree, as well as the cacao, have turned out very favorably. In one case Japanese labor is used, and has proven itself to be all that could be desired.

Natives from Cebú and Bohol have settled along the west and southwest coasts of the province and are engaged in agriculture. During the months of May and June these settlers numbered 6,000, among which were many entire families.

The southwest coast is the district where corn is extensively cultivated. The drought caused the loss of the entire crop, as the fields were exposed to the heat of the sun and the plants withered away just as the corn was about to flower.

Tobacco from the district of Jaro is claimed to be second to none in the islands. This plant is cultivated in large quantities, though no one place can be called a regular plantation, as it is planted over large areas of the Alangalang-Jaro district. Large crops of this weed have been sent to the coast towns and sold at good prices. This branch of agriculture also suffered from the drought.

#### POLITICAL.

During the latter part of the month of July, 1904, a band of ladrones began operations in the Jaro-Ormoc district. These bandits soon extended their operations over the entire mountain section of the province between the towns of Ormoc, Jaro, and Burauen. Reports received from secret-service men showed that it was Faustino Ablen's band that was doing the work in the Ormoc-Jaro section, and Juan Tomayo and his band were in the Carigara-Jaro section.

The constabulary and municipal police made expeditions into the infested country, trying to locate and exterminate these bands. On the morning of August 25, 1904, Capt. Henry Barrett, senior inspector of the constabulary of the province, was killed while storming a stronghold of the ladrones located in the Ormoc Mountains.

Upon receipt of this information active steps were taken against the ladrones by both the constabulary and the municipal police. Captain Knoll, with his company of Macabebes, was sent from Manila to this province and stationed at Ormoc. Upon his arrival he immediately started out on an expedition trying to locate the bands, but, as is the custom of the same, they had disbanded and were supposed to be hiding in the surrounding barrios.

Active operations were kept up during the rest of the year with very little result; as the bands had disbanded and the members were very likely at their homes no very serious blow could be dealt them.

Capt. W. S. Grove was assigned to this province as senior inspector of the constabulary. He located in Ormoc, and after having spent some time in regulating the secret-service part of the work he located a camp in the foothills of Ormoc. With a detachment of constabulary and municipal police from Ormoc he attacked the camp and destroyed it.

Continual efforts on the part of these forces and the active work done by the municipal police of the municipalities located in or near the infested district resulted in the capture of Sexto Molo, second in command to Juan Tomayo, and a general weeding out of ladrones.

Juan Tomayo, the well-known bandit of the Carigara, Barugo, and Jaro section, after having been chased from one place to another, tried to make and did make his escape to an island off the coast belonging to Sámar. The municipal police and the presidente of Zumarraga located his hiding place and he was killed in an attempt to escape.

During the month of June, 1905, I made a tour of inspection through 21 municipalities and about 60 barrios, and I can say that I found the people, with very few exceptions, all at work and contented.

The month of June, 1905, saw a small uprising in the mountains near Jaro. This band consisted of about twenty or thirty men, and were armed with two rifles and bolos. They descended on the plantation of Mr. Roy Fetheringill while he was at work in the field and made him return to his home and send out for Mr. Guyer, an American school-teacher, who was visiting him and was at the time out hunting. After ransacking the house they took Mr. Guyer's shotgun and started for the hills.

This band is supposed to be composed of malcontents from the surrounding barrios and towns and have taken this method for obtaining their living, thus avoiding the necessity of manual labor.

The most important capture made during the year was made by Presidente Astorga, of Alangalang, when he captured Sexto Molo. This man had the title of "comandante" and was present at the killing of Signal Sergeant Zeigler in February, 1904. He was sentenced to be executed and is now in Bilibid awaiting the action of the supreme court on his sentence.

The municipal police forces of Biliran have kept their sections well patrolled, and the result of their work was the killing of Francisco Sabornido, the last of a line of ladrones from that island. His brother, Nicolas Sabornido, will be executed in Ormoc in October of this year.

#### ADMINISTRATION.

The financial condition during the fiscal year was such that no public work of any consequence could be undertaken. Practically the only work done during the second half of the year was repairing of roads and bridges.

The following will show the results attained, together with the cost thereof:

	Amount.	Cost.
Miles of road constructed.....	7,983	P14,275.94
Miles of road repaired.....	70,438	3,926.00
Bridges constructed.....	9	28,491.55
Bridges and culverts repaired.....	10	777.20
Buildings constructed.....	3	7,120.77
Buildings repaired.....	4	646.40
Surveys.....	14	6.00
Equipment cost (tools, etc.).....		12,062.54
Miscellaneous construction (sewer, pier, cisterns, etc.).....		4,292.68
Total for the year.....		71,598.08

The road, bridge, and construction work mentioned above has proven itself to be very unsatisfactory.

#### MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS.

The greatest difficulty I find in the municipalities is that many of them can not keep their expenses within their revenues. Among these are Hilongos, Ormoc, and most of the minor municipalities. The municipal police in these towns have not been paid for several months.

The vice of smoking opium also interferes to a considerable extent in the administration of government in the smaller municipalities. In many of these women as well as men are addicted to smoking opium, and many of the municipal officials are victims of the habit. In combating the evil I believe that no halfway measures will have the effect of eradicating this vice, which is steadily growing, and I would prohibit the use of opium by all residents, as well as its introduction into the Philippines. For the reasons quoted and because it is almost impossible to obtain proper material for municipal officials in the smaller municipalities I recommend—

That the municipalities of Liloan and San Ricardo, situated on the island of Panaon, be formed into one municipality, with the seat of government at the barrio of San Francisco, which is about midway between the two municipalities.

That the present municipality of Almeria, which is only a short distance from the municipality of Naval, be joined to the latter.

That the municipalities of Inopacan, Hindang, Hilongos, Bató, and Matalom be made into one municipality, with the seat of government at Hilongos, which is centrally located, besides being the largest. These five municipalities are within easy

reach of each other, each town being about 4 kilometers apart and connected by level roads.

That the present barrio of Hinundayan continue as formerly, joined to Hinunagan, but that the barrios of Anabauan and Navá be joined to Cabalian. These barrios are much nearer to Cabalian and transact all their business with that place.

When the consolidation of municipalities took place I recommended that in the consolidation of Sogod Norte and Sogod Sur the seat of government should be located at Consolación, a large barrio situated about halfway between the two municipalities. It has a large building used as the "presidencia" and schools, and the present presidente and other municipal officials, as well as the American school-teacher of that district, reside there. This would be satisfactory to all of the barrios except Sogod Sur, which is composed of an opium-ridden community, many of the former officials of Sogod Sur being strongly addicted to this habit. I therefore recommend that this municipality be located at Consolación under the name of Sogod.

Another difficulty in the municipal governments is the present organization of the justices of the peace. The present system is very unsatisfactory. In the smaller towns especially it is almost impossible to obtain proper material to fill these positions.

Under the present form of appointment it is very difficult to supervise these officials, against whom the inhabitants are slow to make complaints. The provincial board has recommended to the Commission the district plan of justices of the peace, formulated by Hon. Judge Lobingier, of the court of first instance of this district, which, if carried into law, will bring the justices of the peace under the supervision of the judges of the court of first instance. This would make it the duty of these judges to inspect the work of the justices of the peace and generally supervise them in their work, which I believe would be an excellent improvement and a wonderful benefit to the people in general.

I would also recommend that the office of register of deeds be joined, for the present, at least, to that of the clerk of court, for the reason that there does not seem to be sufficient income in the office of the register of deeds to warrant the expenses of maintaining it.

In connection with other recommendations herein contained I would recommend that the proposed route for the railroad in Leyte be changed, in that, instead of following the coast southward to Abuyog, it take an interior route, taking in the towns of Dagami and Burauen, hence to Dulag and Abuyog. This route would tap the richest hemp district in the province, and the road would not have to compete with water transportation, as it would should it follow the coast.

#### SCHOOLS.

Public schools in all parts of the province are becoming very popular. The system of public education has taken such a hold on the inhabitants of this province that where once the teachers had a sinecure, to-day they have to almost turn children away for lack of room. There are many children in the province who are very anxious to attend public schools but are unable to do so for lack of teachers.

In nearly all of the towns where there were no buildings available for school purposes large roomy buildings have been erected and flourishing schools are the result. The cost of the buildings in most cases has been paid out of popular contributions. In the barrios where heretofore there were no schools large buildings have been built and to-day well-attended schools are being conducted.

The provincial high school is an institution which is very popular and is being well attended.

The results of the public school system may be noted in the children while playing in the streets, many of them conversing in English and conducting their games in that language.

The interest is not alone devoted to text-books and schools but is even extended to the athletics. Where once you saw a crowd of boys enjoying a cockfight, to-day you may see the same boys deeply interested in the practice of baseball, foot races, wrestling, and other sports.

In many of the school districts night schools are well attended, municipal officials taking advantage of this opportunity to study under American guidance.

The province of Leyte is to be congratulated in regard to its schools. Not only are the natives aiding in this great work, but the Americans, especially the teachers, are taking a deep interest in advancing the school work in the province.

PETER BORSETH,  
Governor of Leyte.

## REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF MASBATE.

[Translation.]

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, PROVINCE OF MASBATE,  
*Masbate, July 1, 1906.*

SIR: In compliance with the provisions of Act No. 1044 of the honorable the Philippine Commission, the undersigned, provincial governor, has the honor to forward the following report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906.

## PUBLIC ORDER.

An Octavian peace and complete tranquillity have reigned in this region. It is true that about last January an attack was made upon the municipality of Mandaon, but it was of such nature that it did not in the least disturb the quiet and placidity of the province.

Among a population of 44,000 assailed by general want, as will be shown later on, but 9 criminal cases have been recorded, an eloquent proof of public tranquillity.

## FAMINE.

Plantains and tubers, which furnish a large proportion of the food of the common people, having been exposed to the consequences of the great heat resulting from drought, on the one hand, and the amount of money having become scarcer day by day, owing, among other causes, to the fact that the prices paid for our products have progressively declined at the same time that the price of imported articles increased, on the other hand, hunger stretched out her pallid mantle over all parts of this region. Driven to the most straitened circumstances, the indigent people have turned to the woods to search for the few wild tubers that have escaped the blighting influence of the drought.

## SANITARY CONDITIONS.

Varioloid appeared in the pueblos of Masbate, Mobo, San Fernando, and Dimasalang about the end of February, there having been recorded subsequent to that date 19 cases and 5 deaths. In every other particular the public health has been satisfactory during the fiscal year.

The skill and solicitude of the president of the provincial board of health, Dr. Gabino Vinluan, prevented the said epidemic from spreading in any of the municipalities, speedy measures having been taken to combat it.

Between February and June 15, 290 persons of both sexes and all ages were inoculated with the vaccine virus.

During the months of August, September, and October cases of rinderpest among carabaos were recorded in the pueblos of Milagros, San Fernando, and San Jacinto, but fortunately only 41 animals died. In the island of Burias, where the cattle belonging to the insular government are kept, both carabaos and cattle have been subject to the ravages of the said disease followed by deaths.

From July to October in nearly all of the pueblos cases of surra and glanders among horses were recorded, the first epidemic causing the loss of 316 and the second 41.

## VITAL STATISTICS.

Between July, 1904, and May, 1906, inclusive, there were 575 deaths, 1,791 births, and 340 marriages.

## PUBLIC EDUCATION.

Thanks to the zeal and activity of the division superintendent of schools, Mr. C. H. Hanlin, the province numbers several schools situate in this municipality and 16 in the barrios, and it can be said that there is not a corner of Masbate where the civilized light of education does not irradiate.

The people, on their part, have demonstrated their enthusiasm for public education on many occasions by giving money, work, and materials for the construction of schoolhouses.

The number of children of both sexes enrolled in the public schools amounts to 3,200 and the daily attendance to an average of 80 per cent of this number.

Moreover, there is a provincial school with 150 pupils in Masbate.

In spite of such satisfactory figures, your informant, without being pessimistic, fears that in many of the pueblos the practical results of education will not respond to

the diligence, truly worthy of praise, displayed by this school division. This misgiving is due to the fact that it is not easy to find a competent pedagogue who will work for the salary of ₱15 a month, and as it would be unjust to exact from him a strict responsibility it is advisable that there should be an equivalence between the duties required and salary paid. Burdensome obligations and reduced remuneration constitute a lack of equilibrium. Let the teachers who acquit themselves properly in the discharge of their important duties be adequately compensated. It is a sad thing to once more be able to point out the truth of the Spanish saying: "He is hungrier than a school-teacher." Is it that the municipal funds can stand for no more? Then let them be reinforced from some other source. That this is not practicable? Then do not establish so important a service by adopting halfway measures. Do not let the lack of success in this important branch of the government be attributed in the future to the incapacity of the Filipino teacher.

#### AGRICULTURE.

Five years ago the principal source of the wealth of this province was the cattle industry, and agriculture a secondary consideration. But nearly all of the cattle having been annihilated by rinderpest, everybody was compelled to take to farming in order to fill the void occasioned by their extermination. It is for this reason that farming has received unusual attention during the period of time mentioned.

Unfortunately, incipient agriculture suffered greatly this year from the blighting effect of the prevailing drought. Plantations of every sort were burned up by the excessive and long continued summer heat.

On the other hand, thanks to the extraordinary length of the dry season, farmers have had more than sufficient time to attend to their cultivable lands, giving rise to alluring hopes for the balance of this and succeeding years.

Cocoanuts and hemp are the principal plantations. Rice, corn, tobacco, plantains, and sweet potatoes come next, and nipa, ube, and talian, etc., come third.

#### TRADE.

The principal articles of trade in the pueblos being agricultural products, and farming being in an embryonic stage, as has been indicated, it is unnecessary to say that the commerce of this province is developing very slowly at present. Some years are necessary for the commercial movement to feel the positive results of our progressive agriculture.

The principal articles of trade are hemp, timber, copra, rattan, and cord wood; of secondary importance, resin, tobacco, dyewood, dried fish, mats for packing purposes, sacks for sugar, mother-of-pearl shell, green cocoanuts, and lastly, carabaoe, horses, and hogs.

#### MINING INDUSTRY.

It is now publicly known that mines of gold and other metals exist in the municipal district of Aroroy, this province.

Although for four years prior to this was a period of mere prospecting, and the work on different claims was merely of a preliminary nature, now everything is booming there. Several companies are working in the district mentioned, three of them with machinery. Success has attended the efforts of these miners and a bright prospect is theirs for the future.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. The granting of 50 per cent of all imposts on forestry products to the provincial treasury for the support of the provincial government for the period of time during which it can find no other source of revenue to make it self-supporting.

2 To extend the time for the branding and registration of cattle to the end of the year.

3. The same extension of time for the payment of the land tax.

4. The continuance of Spanish as the official language until the year 1915.

5. The speedy establishment of the Philippine assembly.

6. The abolishment of the tax on rattan, it being an extremely onerous tax for the poor people.

Respectfully submitted.

J. M. BAYOT,  
Governor Province of Masbate.

The GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.



## REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF MINDORO PROVINCE.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, PROVINCE OF MINDORO,  
*Calapan, July 10, 1905.*

SIR: In compliance with law I have the honor to submit the following report for the year ended June 30, 1905:

Under the provisions of Act No. 1280 of the Commission the 16 townships of the Province were reduced, by consolidation, to 8, February 1 last. As a result all debts of the former townships have been paid and, with the exception of Sablayan, each starts the new fiscal year with more or less funds available for public improvements. Pinamalayan has already begun a road from that town to Pola which, when completed, will give those towns a port for either monsoon.

The present presidentes are, as a whole, satisfactory, but it seems impossible to get councilors worthy of the name, though this is hardly to be wondered at when no educational qualification is required. Not one councilman in ten can read or write; the average councilman does not know his rights nor duties; votes "aye" for anything suggested by the presidente, then thinks he has a just complaint against that official for attempting to enforce an ordinance.

I have lectured to them on their duties, and have ordered a part of each session of the council to be devoted to a study of the Code, Act No. 387, but the presidente still "rules the roost," as of old; if a good man, well and good, but if not, the result is enough to drive the best citizens to bandolerismo.

As a rule the biggest rascal in the community is elected presidente, owing his influence to the fear the people have of him. I believe influence in this country is measured by the height of the collar and the amount of fear the people have for him, seldom, if ever, for kind acts toward his people.

I conducted the last elections at the several towns, and before opening the polls, lectured to the people, explaining the duties of the officials to be elected, and the duties of the electors. I explained that these officials were only servants of the people, paid by them to work for their welfare, and further impressed on them the absolute secrecy of the ballot (though this I doubt where the judges and tellers are from the same town). Notwithstanding, every tao came up either with three names thoroughly drilled into him, for presidente, vice-presidente, and councilor, or a "v'd. cuidao." Suspecting instructions, I had the questions reversed frequently—the three names would be given in the same order. I could, and did in one instance, elect a presidente by a large majority by simply asking the third question on the ballot first. In one town the election was held three times by reason of the tellers persisting in writing the names of their own candidates instead of those indicated by the voter.

As this went on under the very nose of the provincial governor, it is hard to prophesy the results in the coming elections, which take place on the same day in all townships, thus making it impossible for that official to be present.

However, I do believe the poor, ignorant tao is slowly coming to a realization that he has some rights. As justice of the peace, I have tried about two hundred cases, criminal and civil, during the year, and it pleases me to state that the majority of the complaints were made by this class, and, in many cases, against his presidente or another of the same social standing. Some fifty odd Manguianes have made complaints, too, against various "social lights"—and they come prepared with ample evidence in the form of strings of bejuco, or twine, each string representing something, and broken or knotted to represent the number thereof.

I have just completed a case wherein a Manguian was promised a "chupa" of sea salt for a banco 50 feet long, complaining only because the salt had not been paid. As he proved that he had performed other labor for the same man, a Filipino, he was given judgment for ₱120, which was paid and is in my hands, to be spent by him in my presence to assure fair treatment, otherwise he would pay the whole amount for a 40-cent bolo.

Something over ₱1,000 has been distributed among these Manguianes in this way during the year; and a few officials, including a presidente, have served terms on the rock pile for abuse of those under them, so I am inclined to believe our aristocratic gentile will soon have to pay for his labor or take off his shoes and go to work.

There are but two native justices of the peace in the province, both of whom do fairly well, considering that they know absolutely nothing of law. Until the Government takes some action toward instructing them, the native justice of the peace can be considered nothing less than a farce. Though he may mean to be upright, through his complete ignorance of the law, his decisions are seldom justice. The "Township Court," provided for in Act No. 387, is no better. Only a short time ago

I was compelled to release 18 prisoners from a township jail, all of whom had been sentenced without trial, and had not even been called before the court to hear the sentence. The record was written up in legal form, but on presentation of overwhelming evidence, the court finally acknowledged that the accused persons were not present.

So many illegal fines have had to be refunded that I now make the court do the refunding instead of the town treasury, with the result that a ₱25 fine is not now imposed where the ordinance prescribes ₱5. Responsibility is something our native official seems to know nothing about, and even where mistakes are excusable he attempts to place the blame on his secretario; the minutest native official must have a secretary or clerk.

The province has been freer from crime during this year than ever before. It is worthy of note that of the four serious crimes committed—two of murder and two attempts at same—three of the victims were themselves murderers of the vilest type, turned loose on the community by reason of the amnesty proclamation, their victims being relatives of those now accused. One of these accused, a mere boy, is now awaiting action of the supreme court on his death sentence; the man murdered had buried this boy's father alive in an ant hill, compelling the victim to dig the grave, then, upon his release by amnesty, returned to his native town and made life unbearable for the son. Instead of shooting him openly, as he might have done, but which is not the custom of the race, the boy shot him while asleep. Considering all the circumstances, I earnestly request that clemency be shown.

#### COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

The reports of the presidentes show a most decided improvement in exports for the year ending December 31, last—lumber, hemp, cocoanuts, cacao, copra, palay, rattan, honey, beeswax, firewood, "diliman," and almaciga having been exported in fairly large quantities. The shipment of almaciga is an entirely new thing, and was only started by my paying the freight and fare of the owner to Manila on the first shipment as a guarantee that it had a market value. He sold his 8 sacks at ₱12 per sack, since which time others have gone into the business.

I have tried to start the rubber industry in the same way, but have not yet succeeded. Mansalay, Bulalacao, Mangarin, and Sablayan should be wealthy from this industry alone, where it is found almost in the town limits. I have personally gathered it for them and shown them how to coagulate it, but it seems impossible to convince them that it is valuable for anything but "carabao medicine." (Its local name translated into English is snake medicine).

A sawmill has been established at Bongabon and another is en route for some point between Calapan and Puerto Galera; a claim for a quicksilver mine at Pola has been recorded; the chief of the mining bureau discovered "fine white marble" near Baco; a gold (placer) claim was recorded last year; work is about to begin on the coal mines at Bulalacao; coal has been discovered at Mansalay and Calapan, and more hemp and cocoanuts have been planted than the present population can harvest when the time comes; so I think I am justified in believing that the outside world will soon come to the conclusion that Mindoro is worth a "look see."

#### AGRICULTURE.

The rice crop the past season has been the largest in a great many years, in spite of the fact that the crops at Abra de Ylog, Mamburao, Paluan, and Sablayan were almost entirely destroyed by rats.

Lands are now being plowed that have lain idle for years, and many land owners are fencing their property, an indication that the curse of the country, the "cain-gin," is to be abandoned and the hombre is going to settle down in a permanent home. It has been his custom for centuries to make a clearing, burn the dried brush, sow the seed in the ashes, then wait for the Almighty and his friends to do the rest. (At harvest time his friends are invited to a "cosecha feast," where the males eat and smoke while the women and children do the work—the harvesting.) It is my opinion that the land tax, more than anything else, is responsible for this change for the better, as it is not presumed that anyone cares to pay taxes on idle lands.

Rinderpest has carried off a great many carabaos on the western and southern end of this island, but, notwithstanding, if the locusts leave us alone, I think Mindoro will have the largest rice crop this season in its history; planting is going on everywhere and we are having abundant rains.

American vegetable seeds would have a good sale here, if sold at a reasonable figure. I have had splendid success with them, and on poor soil. Tomatoes, corn, cabbage, watermelon, cantaloupe, cucumbers, eggplant, peppers, etc., have been raised in the jail yard, and of as good a quality as I have ever seen.

#### MANGUIANES.

It is to be regretted that not more than five of these little people were sent to the Exposition. The four recently returned, one having died, are too few to be of much service among their people. As a matter of fact, they are not so well off as before. Clothing and food, other than roots, is now a necessity, which they have no means of earning. They left here with a gee-string and a smile, but blissful—if we are to believe that ignorance is bliss—to return with several large trunks filled with winter clothing, dishes, and medals, and a very fair working knowledge of English. In their present condition they offer excellent proof of the old adage, "That where ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise." Had several more gone it would be an easy matter to form a settlement of them where they could be given tools with which to earn a living.

I have succeeded in obtaining a promise of a consolidation of the various "families" of these people on the southern end of the island, and have appointed a chief of their selection with that end in view.

Advantage has been taken of every complaint of abuse to impress upon them that these abuses could soon be stopped if they would form settlements, combining several families, where the governor could protect them. Scattered as now, with no tribal relations whatever, it is an almost hopeless task.

#### SCHOOLS.

Five American teachers have been added to the province during the year, which now gives us a total of six. These have done excellent work, as is everywhere apparent.

The townships are paying 45 native teachers an average monthly salary of ₱16; the schools, 39 in number, are "full to the brim," and the greatest interest taken by old and young. At least two more American teachers are needed for assignment to the western coast of Mindoro, where the ignorance of the people is heartrending, and I am confident Manguian children could be gotten in were there an American teacher.

Plans have been drawn and funds appropriated for an industrial school at Calapan.

It is earnestly requested that a division superintendent of schools be assigned to Mindoro. It is a physical impossibility for me to keep up the immense amount of clerical work required, and to make an attempt to do so I am compelled to pay a clerk from personal funds. To attempt to keep the teachers supplied with copies of circulars from the general superintendent alone would keep one clerk constantly at the typewriter. I have but one clerk to assist me in my numerous duties; he has all he can do in keeping the records of the justice of the peace court written up.

#### FINANCIAL.

The following is the financial condition of the province May 31, 1905. Collections have not yet been made for June, and the last "settlement warrant" from the auditor (for internal-revenue collections) was for the period ending December 31.

	Value.	
Balance on hand June 30, 1904.....	₱12.39	\$3,975.73
Receipts, all sources, to May 31 <sup>a</sup> .....	58,420.82	7,217.14
Total.....	58,432.71	11,192.87
Total expenditures to May 31.....	54,666.10	11,053.92
Balance on hand May 31, 1905 <sup>b</sup> .....	3,766.61	138.95

(a) Includes municipal taxes and ₱37,269.05 appropriated by Commission.

(b) Includes transfers to municipalities and exchanges.

## CONGRESSIONAL RELIEF FUND TO MAY 31, 1906.

Expended on school buildings .....	₱7,329.18
Expended on pier .....	6,381.73
Expended on telephone line .....	121.50
Expended on bridges .....	285.00
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>14,117.41</b>

The expenditures under Congressional relief were mostly in rice. Some 1,300 odd sacks of this rice were condemned by a board of survey, but I had same cleaned by prisoners, and disposed of all but 65 sacks at cost price, in payment for labor on the pier. I doubt if it would have sold at auction for a peso a sack.

The rockwork on this pier is practically complete, but a concrete armor on the end and most exposed side is necessary. An appropriation of ₱1,500 from the Congressional relief fund in the insular treasury is requested for this purpose for the purchase of cement, and labor.

It has cost the province ₱3,456.80 to March 31 last to feed less than 30 prisoners at Bilibid prison, while several times that number, working for the benefit of the province from daylight until dark daily, have been fed and clothed here for ₱1,667.03 to May 31.

As every prisoner sentenced to Bilibid appeals, and generally at the suggestion of the court, it is requested that they be retained here until action has been taken by the supreme court. Some of the prisoners now at Bilibid at the expense of the province have been there for two years or more, and I know that they have no funds nor property with which to employ a lawyer.

As it is estimated that the provincial receipts (for purely provincial purposes) for the fiscal year 1906 will not exceed ₱5,000, it can readily be seen that there will not be enough to support the prisoners.

The jail here can easily accommodate 75 prisoners, and I believe escape is impossible without assistance from the guard. There has not been a death in this jail for more than two years, nor has there been any serious illness.

## RECOMMENDATIONS.

When land was assessed in this province it had to be completed so quickly that the declared values had to be accepted except where it appeared ridiculous on its face. The board of assessors did not and could not visit the lands; furthermore, the appointments of the members of that board expired by limitation several months before the tax went into effect.

A general revision is absolutely necessary. This is authorized by Act No. 1298 of the Commission, but with the small clerical force authorized it is next to impossible to carry out the procedure directed by the insular treasurer before that official will grant his approval.

It is requested that the provincial board be given authority to make a general revision. It is the idea of the board to base the assessment on a fixed value per hectare—I suggest the government value ₱10—when everybody will pay according to what he owns. We now find a man claiming 20 hectares which he values at \$25,000 United States currency, on which he is paying a tax of ₱250, while the man alongside of him, not so honest (?), claims 315 hectares and values it at 15 cents United States currency; the former included several hundred head of cattle as “improvements;” (he made no complaint until recently when he sold the cattle).

The granting of the privilege of fisheries is now in the hands of the township or municipal council, which, in my opinion, should not be. The revenue should go to the town where collected, but I think the tax should be fixed by the General Government, and included in the internal revenue of the islands, when a just tax could be placed on the various methods in use, and the tax collected by the provincial treasurer, as he does other internal-revenue taxes. The power of “graft” as undoubtedly now practiced, would be eliminated, and the poor man would have an equal chance with the president, consejal, and their friends.

It is recommended that Marinduque be again annexed to Mindoro, to which it always belonged in Spanish times.

It was thought the steady increase of forestry collections would be the means of making Mindoro self-supporting in a very few years, but the internal-revenue law now makes this most improbable. Where the province formerly got 50 per cent of the collections it now gets 10 per cent, “apportioned among the several provinces

according to their respective populations as shown by the census of 1903;" merchants not doing a ₱500 business are exempt, which exempts about three-fourths of the merchants of Mindoro.

The province has received, as its share of internal revenue, August 1 to March 31, ₱1,188.72, from which it is estimated that the receipts from this source will not exceed ₱1,800 a year. Forestry collections for the year have exceeded ₱20,000, from which the province virtually gets no benefit. Pinamalayan collected more than ₱7,000 forestry during the quarter ending September 30 last, still neither that town nor the province got one cent in return.

Mindoro has more than enough territory as it is, but she must have more if she is ever to be anything but a drain on the insular treasury; the population must be more than doubled, and I can see no other way of doing it. Marinduque and Maestro de Campo should both belong to Mindoro, though I doubt if even then the province would be self-supporting.

Mindoro needs advertising and laws that will induce immigration. The American farmer will not come here for forty acres of land, nor do I believe will the Filipino with any capital. The poor man, American or Filipino, can not do anything with a mine, as the law requires him to pay for same almost before he can get the necessary labor and tools on the ground.

I renew the recommendation in my last annual report for a change in the forestry laws as applied to Mindoro, and it is again recommended that the presidents be required to assemble but once a year, the third Monday in March.

Respectfully submitted.

R. S. OFFLEY,

*Captain, Thirtieth U. S. Infantry, Governor of Mindoro.*

The GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

#### REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF MISAMIS.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, PROVINCE OF MISAMIS,

*Cagayan, July 15, 1905.*

SIR: I have the honor, in compliance with the provincial government Act No. 83, and its amendment, Act No. 1044, to submit my fourth annual report for the fiscal year beginning with July 11, 1904, and ended June 30, 1905, concerning matters in the province of Misamis.

#### AGRICULTURE.

Hardly had agriculture in my province commenced to recover from the precarious condition to which it had been reduced by the drouth of 1903, which lasted six months, and the farmers harbored alluring illusions relative to recuperating their losses through the abundant rain which began to fall during the second half of the aforesaid year, as I stated in my last report, when another drought began, which lasted over five months and caused losses to all the crops.

We do not remember in this region ever to have had two dry years with only one rainy year between them. Gradually after every five to seven years of abundant rains we have one of dry weather, so that the damages felt by the farmers are sufficiently recompensed. In dry years all the plantations of abacá, except those situated near the summits of the mountains, begin to wilt, the layers which constitute the plant becoming detached one by one until the stalk falls to the ground, and so the planter is obliged to extract the fiber in order to secure filament, even if of inferior quality and tensile strength, before the layers dry up and the utilization of the fiber becomes impossible. The result is that during bad times the general production of this highly prized textile plant is greater than in normal years, perhaps double, as it was this season, when the markets in the provincial capitals were glutted with abacá from the provinces.

This obligatory and unseasonable harvest carried to exhaustion results in leaving nothing of the plant but sprouts, so that the land, worked to such an extent, constituting at present about 80 per cent, will not produce another crop for two years, during which period doubtless another monetary crisis more severe, perhaps, than the last, will be felt in all its bitter consequences, due to the lack of balance between production and consumption.

It is not only the drought which injures the plantations in a direct manner, but the dry cogon grass in the valleys and the leaves of the abacá plants themselves catch fire at the slightest carelessness and the flames spread through the hills, scorching and devastating extensive tracts of abacá land and forests, as happened

this season at Misamis, Jimenez, Oroquieta, and Langaran, of whose burnt plantations nothing remains but the roots of the abacá, and even if the young shoots sprout it will take not less than two years before they arrive at the state of production.

Fire does not usually spread to the cocoanut groves, on account of their elevation and of their special conditions, but the drought or lack of water itself causes the loss of the tender fruits of the year.

During the month of November of last year (1904), a great storm accompanied by freshets and inundations of the rivers, destroyed the plantations of maize, of the second crop of the year, in the pueblos which cultivate this grain the most, such as Iponan, Tagoloan, Santa Ana and Balingasag; one-third of the rice crop, which had not yet been gathered at that time, was also lost. This storm closed, so to speak, the rainy season and was the beginning of the drought of which we have spoken, which took upon itself to complete the work of destruction.

To sum up, hemp and copra, which constitute almost exclusively the products of this province, will be notably decreased in two or three months, and will continue thus during the entire year of 1906 and part of 1907, while, on the other hand, the loss of grain crops has compelled the people to have recourse exclusively to foreign rice, the result being a terrifying difference between consumption and production in favor of the former.

#### LOCUSTS.

Last year as now the locusts disappeared completely during the drought, but scarcely had the newly planted crops begun to sprout after the first rains, when large bands of said insects in what is known as the "hopper" stage appeared. Their number exceeded that of last year and was so great that in the entire eastern portion of my province there was not a valley, hill, or plain which was not infested, excepting the western portion from Misamis to Langaran.

The infested pueblos and barrios defended their crops with the despair of the starving man who fights for his bread. They did not wait for assistance from the municipality or from the government, but all the inhabitants, men, women, and children, worked with ardor to destroy the plague from the beginning. This work was all the harder, as the majority of the people had not the means of taking food to the places where they were working. I then asked the honorable the executive secretary by telegraph for authority to use the money belonging to the congressional relief fund on deposit in the provincial treasury, which was the proceeds of the sale of the galvanized iron, and amounted to ₱500. This authority was granted, and immediately directions were given for its distribution by the locust board in the pueblos in need of it. This relief arrived at a very opportune time, because the natives had already exhausted their means.

It is impossible to state here the amount of locusts destroyed, for the reason that the work of extermination was commenced but recently, and we have not yet been able to obtain data from the pueblos, where the work is still being carried on. Suffice it to say that in the vicinity of the capital alone, without counting the former municipalities now annexed to it, 360 cavares of those insects have already been destroyed. As to the damage which they have caused to the crops, it is relatively small, at least up to the present.

#### CATTLE PLAGUE.

The rinderpest is not the least of the elements which have waged war against the agriculture of this province. According to existing official information, 214 carabaos and 91 head of beef cattle perished from this disease throughout the province during the entire fiscal year, and it is to be supposed that their number is 30 per cent higher, because the municipalities usually receive no information regarding cattle which die in the unsettled regions and in the plains and pastures distant from the town. The sending of two inoculators, J. Hooks and Otto Schmidt, at the request of the president of the provincial board of health, during the recrudescence of the rinderpest in this provincial capital and in the municipality of Tagoloan in the months of May and June of the present year, had beneficial effects, having stopped in a radical manner the propagation of this evil.

#### COMMERCE.

Commerce, from a general point of view, gradually continued in its prosperous operation initiated during the last months of the preceding fiscal year, when the abundant rains gave new life to agricultural products. These rains continued until

the recent dry spell set in, which gave rise to the premature hemp harvest, as has already been stated, and of the cocoanuts, the maturity of which was accelerated by the heat. This gave an increased though fictitious movement and animation to commerce, on account of the abundant amount of articles or products which it furnished to the merchants. However, as soon as the material had been exhausted and the fields and property desolated, as they are at present, the end approached and a decadence of commerce set in which will gradually become accentuated until a period which it is difficult to designate, unless some unexpected favorable circumstance comes and improves conditions.

In such cases the financial crisis is more marked in the pueblos engaged in the cultivation of hemp than in others where it is not cultivated, because the former are in the habit of not planting grain and other food stuffs, for the reason that hemp brings greater profits with which they can advantageously satisfy the other necessities of life. It is true that in good years they also enjoy an enviable economic prosperity, and the traders from other regions go to those pueblos in order to sell them grain, cattle, salt fish, and other food stuffs for their consumption.

In view of all the evils mentioned, it is to be expected, and it makes us sad to say it, that we have before us a year of a deplorable economic crisis.

#### NAVIGATION.

The navigation is limited to coastwise steamers of small tonnage and to very few lorchas registered at Cebu, which are engaged in collecting hemp, copra, and other articles of small importance, and in carrying the same to the aforesaid capital of the Visayas, from which all the pueblos of this province obtain their rice.

There are only two small steamers belonging to this province which alternate with the former in the voyages of which we have spoken, besides a steam launch of 23 tons which is engaged in the traffic from pueblo to pueblo within the province.

The movement of paraos, bancas, cascos, and banquillas which is to be noticed in other provinces hardly exists here.

Ten years ago the aspect of this branch of navigation was very different in the entire province. In those times the reciprocal traffic between the pueblos by means of bancas and vintas was very animated; products were exchanged and transported by means of these small vessels; the merchants on a small scale displayed their activity and application in this business, and with their profits and savings they made up that nucleus of wealthy residents in the localities or pueblos which afterwards, multiplying and progressing like their competitors in agriculture, formed a collection of sane and industrious elements, the source of the public wealth of the pueblos.

At present this branch of navigation is reduced to almost nothing throughout the province. It is even hard to find a dilapidated banca for the transportation of passengers and merchandise from one pueblo to the other when one is needed, because the steamers from Cebu make direct trips, with occasional calls.

Among other causes which have contributed to this decadence are the formalities required by the customs administrative act relative to the papers required by small vessels that, in order to obtain a license, have to make a dangerous trip to Cebu, and the incumbrance to a light traffic of small importance as regards the requirement of the "roll." As the latter requirement was abolished on July 1, I have nothing to say except that even for vessels of over 15 tons the compulsory trip to Cebu to obtain the proper license and "roll" is a hardship, considering the distance between Mindanao and the ports of entry and taking it for granted that one might choose between Zamboanga and Cebu.

Having represented the depression of the coastwise trade in the province, it is unnecessary to remark upon the difficulties encountered by persons who have to go from one pueblo to another by sea and the straits to which they are put, there being pueblos in this jurisdiction which can not be reached by land, such as those of the island of Camiguin and on the coast from Misamis to Langaran. Provincial officials in their visits of inspection to the pueblos, municipal presidents when obliged to attend conventions and to other matters in the provincial capital, municipal treasurers carrying public funds, have all to embark in frail banquillas in the worst possible condition at the peril of their lives, for though the coastguard cutter touches at four points in the province, it does not always happen to stop at the desired pueblo nor at the desired time; on the other hand, the launch referred to (*S. S. Luisito*), that runs from pueblo to pueblo, can not take any passengers, not having a license to do so, owing to the fact, as I understand it, of its lacking a licensed engineer in accordance with the requirements of the law—laudable requirements tending to safe-

guard the lives of the passengers, but which are an anomaly in a province like this, where passengers owing to lack of transportation have to avail themselves of worse vessels subject to no restriction and to run greater risks of their lives than if allowed to use the said launch.

It is to be desired that the province be furnished with a gasoline launch if under such conditions the expenses of maintenance and crew are not great.

#### IMPOSTS AND TAXES.

The taxpayers are generally not unwilling to pay their taxes; on the contrary, they are docile in this respect, and if each year there are uncollected remnants this is due partly to the methods used for collecting said taxes, which are not in harmony with the customs, habits, and mode of living of the inhabitants.

Before making any remarks about this particular, I deem it opportune to state that the land tax is the most burdensome for the inhabitants of this province, as much because agriculture is not sufficiently developed as it is in other provinces, as on account of the calamities which have befallen it in the last few years. Many small planters own land not cultivated for lack of animals, but are nevertheless compelled to pay the tax on it.

The cédula tax is the one with which the taxpayer is the most satisfied, for the reason that he is more accustomed to it. For this reason a spontaneous punctuality can not be expected to be the general rule in the payment of this kind of taxes as of the others, because apathy and tardiness largely make up the character of the ignorant people, who are in the majority.

Two factors are necessary in order to make the collection of the taxes effective: (1) The establishment of some sort of Government inspection by agents or police, to the end that after a certain time has elapsed they investigate and make notes relative to compulsory process against the persons who have not paid their taxes, because a slight measure in this sense is almost always sufficient to cause the taxpayer to hasten and pay his taxes without the necessity of rigorous measures. (2) The establishment of two dates for the payment of the taxes instead of one, with gradually increasing fines or penalties for delinquent taxpayers, it being a deep-rooted habit among the masses to comply with the precepts of the law at the last hour or when the time is about to expire, and what happens then is that on account of the excessive numbers of taxpayers who come at the last hour to the treasurer's office in order to pay, it is impossible to attend to all, the result being that those who have been placed behind and have incurred a penalty, as, for instance, in the case of the registration tax, prefer not to pay it and to keep from being placed much in evidence, on account of lack of means. This they would not do if the penalty were only one-half of the value for the first period.

#### ROADS.

Little progress has been made in the repair of the wagon roads so far this year, and if for the repair of these highways of communication we have to rely exclusively upon the road funds it will never be realized, for the following reasons:

1. The wages of day laborers being ₧1 per diem in normal times, said funds would not be sufficient for the long stretches of wagon roads in this province which need to be attended to.

2. In years of abundance and prosperity the number of laborers necessary for this work is not even to be found at ₧1 per diem.

3. The provincial treasurer can not give this matter preferential and continuous attention, but only secondary.

In all the municipalities there exists a tendency to repair the wagon roads within their limits by means of voluntary work of the inhabitants, and it has cost me no little work to stop and prohibit this, in order not to give rise to abuses. In some of them, as, for instance, in Oroquieta, it came to such a point that it ended in a great trial and in the dismissal of the president, vice-president, and six councilors.

After examining this matter impartially and with maturity of judgment I have come to the following conclusions:

That the municipal authorities upon conceiving the idea of keeping up roads and bridges by voluntary labor did so in good faith, compelled thereto by the impassable condition of their highways of communication, but as soon as they took the matter in hand they were tempted to get some personal benefit therefrom, believing that in so doing they would not be discovered.



Other municipalities of proven honesty have made the most necessary repairs on their wagon roads by this means without injuring anyone, but with the spontaneous cooperation of their fellow-townsmen and without personal interest.

Other municipalities, misinterpreting the plan set forth by the honorable the governor-general, Luke E. Wright, at his visit to the provincial capital in November, 1904, to authorize the municipal councils to impose the compulsory labor on the roads, went ahead and resolved it in council and prepared the preliminary work, believing themselves empowered to do so, but were directed to discontinue.

This being the general tendency on the one hand, and there existing on the other much apathy among the proletarian classes, who do not hold the value of time very high, it is preferable, in order to avoid abuses, to grant the municipal councils definite powers to put into effect and regulate the compulsory labor in their respective districts, with certain conditions safeguarding its proper use. It might be provided that the maximum number of days of obligatory labor shall be five, that the municipal treasurer shall take charge of the sums collected in lieu of personal labor, and that the work to be performed on the roads and in the repair of public buildings shall be designated by the provincial board.

I am not unaware of the fact that the opinion of the majority of the educated elements, especially of those at the capital of Manila, is against this kind of obligations, and I remember that when this matter was discussed at the convention of the provincial governors at said capital on occasion of the census the local newspapers fought the idea, and there was even someone who ventured disagreeable remarks as to the suggestions of said officials. It does not surprise me that educated persons who have not been in charge of the government of a province of the Archipelago judge the public affairs always from the point of view of the appearance of civilization, owing to lack of data acquired by direct and personal experience.

I confess that without an intimate knowledge of the affairs of the government, at least so far as my province is concerned, I should also have participated in the opinion opposed to obligatory work, and I am therefore convinced that the persons who at present think the same way would change their opinion if they were at the head of a provincial government—if they are not blind to reason. One proof that compulsory labor is for the present necessary as an auxiliary for the maintenance of the roads is that at the convention aforementioned the opinion of the majority of the provincial governors was favorable to its implantation.

I do not mean to say by this that the service of which I am speaking should be established precisely in the same form as it was formerly established by the Spanish Government, but it should be modified in such a manner that it will not give rise to malversation or loss, and that the taxpayer will not be burdened more than he can really stand.

Prior to concluding on this point I must state that when the inhabitants of the pueblos read the Manila newspapers, in whose articles the compulsory labor was condemned, and in which protests by several municipalities against said project were published, one pueblo in my province, rather in order to follow the current of opinion, filed a protest in the same sense with the provincial government, but the council of this same pueblo would now repair its roads with compulsory labor if it were authorized to do so.

#### FUSION OF MUNICIPALITIES.

There is no doubt but that the fusion of municipalities, as an economic measure, has produced the result sought, but there are other difficulties which should be provided for soon.

The pueblos which were formerly municipalities and have been converted into barrios commence to languish. A slow and gradual decadence is noticed, especially in municipal improvements, and it will be hard work to recover if the remedy comes too late.

I shall try to explain the causes of this decadence, as suggested by my modest observation.

The pueblos and barrios have not always been founded by the immigration of people who were attracted by a lucrative business furnished by the section or place where the barrio was erected—as, for instance, the discovery of mines, the finding of fertile land, abundant fish, etc. During the past régime the maintenance of the majority of them was partly artificial and due to official measures, some of which would at present not be in harmony with the liberties established by the constitutional laws. The religious education which made a necessity of church attendance on holidays was an attraction which compelled the families who habitually lived on their lands to have a house in the pueblo. One of the entities then composing the

municipality was denominated juez de policia, and had in his charge the public ornament and the repair of the dwelling houses, which, by the way, easily deteriorate and fall to pieces on account of their being of "light materials." Besides, it was obligatory for each family to build its own house, for which purpose they were gratuitously furnished with a lot. No family and no person was allowed to change residence without the knowledge of the authorities, they being compelled to comply with certain formalities known as licencia de radicacion. On the other hand, the so-called padrones were exact lists of all the inhabitants of the place. In one word, certain tutelary measures exercised continuously and constantly had more influence upon the existence of the small pueblos and barrios than their own and real resources. With the disappearance of these factors, which contributed to the existence of those small pueblos, or rather to the grouping of the families inhabiting them, who, if they have no other purpose than to earn their living, would have preferred to live in the country, in the fields, or on their property where they have some crops and a few domestic animals, the barrios and small pueblos will gradually become depopulated, and the inhabitants will be converted from rustics, which they are now, into savages and consequently into an element predisposed toward brigandage.

In the report submitted by the provincial board when the consolidation of the municipalities of this province was dealt with, it was recommended that one executive officer for each important barrio should be elected, equal in rank to the municipal vice-president, in order that those places might have a responsible authority to enforce the ordinances and take interest in the improvement of the pueblo, because this can not be expected from the councilors who, in addition to their having no compensation whatsoever, can not exercise at the same time certain acts proper to an authority of a place.

Another measure required for the stimulation of building in the town proper, where the decadence of the barrios and of some pueblos is principally noticed, is to make the cutting of timber for their own private dwellings more expedient for the inhabitants than it is at present. The exclusion of the first group for gratuitous concessions for cutting timber issued to the poor people does not place it within their reach to obtain the uprights or supports of molave or some other hard wood, which are necessary for every dwelling, however poor it may be, for the reason that the ants (anay), which destroy in a few weeks all unsubstantial timber under the ground, would make the life of the dwelling very short. However simple the forms of these licenses and documents may really be, it is very hard for them to understand the same, and often the forestry employees, carried away by excessive zeal, have imposed fines upon persons who unwittingly and from ignorance have committed insignificant infractions in this respect, a circumstance which increases the indifference toward the reconstruction of their dwellings. The forestry employees should, on their visits to the pueblos, instruct the councilors and inhabitants and explain to them the significance, the procedure, and the formalities required by the law regarding forestry matters, to the end that they may be able to instruct their fellow-townsmen, in addition to the instructions which they receive from the municipal authorities.

#### EDUCATION.

The enthusiasm for education has not fallen off. School attendance is increasing, especially in the provincial school at the capital. It is to be deplored that lack of funds has compelled the department of education to limit the primary instruction to the proportion of 1 for every 18 of the entire population during next year.

The figures appearing in the statement which I have the honor to annex show the progress made in this important branch in this province in relation to its population.

Respectfully submitted.

MANUEL CORRALES,  
*Governor, Province of Misamis.*

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

*Education statistics.*

Name of the municipality.	Schools last year.	Attendance last year.	Proportional number of children which can be admitted this year. <sup>a</sup>	Native teachers employed this year. <sup>b</sup>	American teachers this year.
Cagayan.....	13	2,645	1,296	23	c 2
Infat.....	1	500	150	2	o 0
Misamis.....	5	871	651	11	0
Jimenez.....	2	379	400	7	1
Oroquieta.....	4	600	842	14	1
Langaran.....	4	600	629	11	1
Tagoloan.....	7	1,500	406	7	1
Balingasag.....	7	656	707	12	.....
Talisayan.....	9	492	580	10	.....
Mambajao.....	10	1,651	1,709	28	3
Total.....	62	9,894	7,369	125	9
Provincial High School.....		253	.....	1	5
Intermediate school (Oroquieta).....		100	.....	.....	2
Grand Total.....		10,247	.....	126	16

Name of the municipality.	Estimate of expenses for schools this year.					Remarks.
	Salaries of native teachers. <sup>d</sup>	Repair and construction of schools.	Furniture and supplies. <sup>e</sup>	Sundry expenses.	Total of expenses, schools.	
Cagayan.....	P2,017.16	P1,000.00	P400.00	P318.77	P3,537.93	Annexed to the district of Cagayan. Supervised by American teacher.
Infat.....	275.60	100.00	500.00	12.15	887.75	
Misamis.....	940.00	100.00	700.00	c 4.09	1,744.95	P3,000 of the general fund appropriated for intermediate school.
Jimenez.....	592.50	165.64	900.00	.....	1,658.14	
Oroquieta.....	2,513.00	3,000.00	655.62	.....	6,168.62	
Langaran.....	802.33	300.00	760.00	30.67	1,900.00	
Tagoloan.....	425.00	20.82	462.00	.....	907.82	
Balingasag.....	900.00	500.00	800.00	100.00	2,300.00	
Talisayan.....	685.00	200.00	100.00	.....	985.00	
Mambajao.....	4,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	.....	6,000.00	
Total.....	13,107.59	6,896.46	5,977.62	466.54	26,248.21	

<sup>a</sup> The department of education will endeavor to give primary instruction to only one-eighteenth of the total population of this province.

<sup>b</sup> Sixty children for each school-teacher.

<sup>c</sup> Supervised by the American school-teacher at Cagayan.

<sup>d</sup> The five insular teachers are not included.

<sup>e</sup> The books, etc., furnished by the insular government have not been included.

## REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE MORO PROVINCE.

ZAMBOANGA, MINDANAO, P. I.,

September 22, 1905.

SIR: The following annual report is submitted during the temporary absence of Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, governor of the Moro Province:

General Wood left for the United States on leave in May last, and is expected back the latter part of October.

The following changes have occurred during the year:

The undersigned went on leave of absence October 31, 1904, and was replaced as secretary by Capt. F. R. McCoy, Third Cavalry, aide-de-camp.

Capt. Charles Keller resigned as provincial engineer to return with his battalion to the United States on June 1, 1905. The duties of that office again devolved upon Captain McCoy, secretary, who had acted as engineer during Captain Keller's absence traveling in the Orient, from about March 1 to May 15.

On the recommendation of General Wood, the undersigned was, on his return from leave, reappointed secretary, and Captain McCoy was appointed engineer of the Moro Province June 9, 1905.

Mr. T. R. Henderson resigned as district secretary of Davao November 30. Mr. O. V. Wood was appointed in his stead.

Capt. O. J. Charles, Seventeenth Infantry, due to the return of his regiment to the United States, resigned as district secretary, Sulu, on June 30, 1905, and Capt. W. R. Smedberg, jr., Fourteenth Cavalry, was appointed to succeed him on July 2.

Mr. A. P. Hayne resigned as district secretary, Lanao, September 30. Capt. E. W. Griffith, Philippines Constabulary, was appointed his successor June 1, 1905.

October 1, 1904, the legislative council, Moro Province, passed Act No. 79, authorizing the governor of the Moro Province to employ not to exceed five suitable persons to be assigned to special work among the wild tribes and to do such other work as may be directed by the provincial governor. Under this act the following were appointed:

Mr. John Lee Chapman, March 29, assigned to the district of Lanao.

Mr. J. M. Browne, July 15, 1905, assigned to the district of Zamboanga.

Tuan Hadji Butu, October 10, 1904, assigned to the district of Sulu.

Efforts to conduct the government of the province economically have met with gratifying success.

The cost of the executive or administrative branch is as follows:

	Provin- cial.	Districts.					Total.
		Zam- banga.	Cotabato.	Sulu.	Lanao.	Davao.	
Salaries, wages, and allowances:							
Governor's office...	₱7,098.09	₱4,652.65	₱1,698.83	₱9,002.80	₱7,248.60	₱8,090.98	₱82,780.90
Secretary's office...	7,645.88	3,852.56	3,000.00	2,719.08	750.00	2,399.98	20,867.45
Travelling expenses, postage, and office supplies.....	3,679.99	760.20	706.45	427.99	266.58	260.00	6,101.16
Presents to natives.....		860.80		225.00		14.00	599.80
Rents.....			284.70	210.00	240.00		714.70
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>18,418.96</b>	<b>9,626.21</b>	<b>5,664.48</b>	<b>12,584.82</b>	<b>8,505.18</b>	<b>5,764.91</b>	<b>60,564.01</b>

The total, ₱60,564.01, while small, covers the cost of officials, clerks, interpreters, messengers, janitors, etc.

The increase in revenues during this, the second year, over the first was 44 per cent, the incomes amounting to ₱520,137.13 (includes 7,281.86 Mexican and Spanish-Filipino currency, converted at 1.30). As a matter of comparison, the government of Sarawak, Rajah Brooke's country, which is run for the benefit of the natives, in which the material conditions somewhat resemble those of the Moro Province, was begun in 1840, and in 1892 collected revenues amounting to ₱426,804 Mexican, which increased to ₱1,064,318 in 1901. Sarawak is a narrow strip of country on the northwest coast of Borneo, some 380 miles long, with an area of about 40,000 square miles, and a mixed population of about 500,000, consisting of many tribes speaking different dialects. It has many fine rivers, navigable for a considerable distance inland. The Moro Province has about the same population, similar diversity of tribes, about the same area, but a much larger coast line. Its main ways of communication are by water. In ten years, with good government, its revenues should exceed those of Sarawak, whose principal sources of revenue in 1901 were opium, gambling, liquor, and pawn farms (i. e., monopolies let to the highest bidders).

As the success of the province depends on trade and the development of its natural resources, it has been the constant effort of the government to encourage and assist all of the inhabitants agriculturally or commercially engaged; 47.4 per cent of the expenditures have been for public works, subsidizing ships, and for purposes of general utility. Trade has developed to a gratifying extent, the value of foreign<sup>a</sup> imports amounting to ₱746,771, an increase of about 7 per cent. Customs revenues increased 18.4 per cent over those of last year. The foreign export trade, of which we have a record from the ports of Zamboanga, Jolo, and Bongao only, increased 21.1 per cent over the preceding year.

By far the most valuable product, hemp, is not included in the above, as almost all the hemp from the province, and much copra, goes to Cebu and Manila, following an

<sup>a</sup>In this foreign trade is not included trade with or through other ports of the Philippines, of which, unfortunately, there is no record; the latter must amount to over eight-tenths of the exports from and imports into the province. Steps are being taken to keep such a record for future use.

old custom. In fact, the many commercial boats from those centers which visit the ports in the province have long since established their regular customers in the various places.

To decrease the cost of imported articles and because freight and passenger tariffs from Manila were so very high, arrangements were made with a line of Hongkong-Australian steamers to have one boat each way stop at Zamboanga each month. The province guarantees a reasonable sum, ₱1,000 each stop, for this service, and paid out for the first three months ₱3,993.13, but enough has been collected in customs brought by the boats to cover this, and the merchants and others have the advantage of cheaper rates; hence cheaper goods and new and profitable markets.

To assist the merchants and producers in their trade between ports in the province one 90-ton steamship is subsidized to make four monthly trips from Zamboanga and return. This has operated to reduce the freight and passenger rates one-half to two-thirds. The constabulary here have found it cheaper for the Government to send its passengers on the *Borneo* than on the coast-guard vessels since the adoption of a passenger tariff on the latter, the reason being that the tariff on the commercial boat includes meals. This boat has been able for the last two months to more than pay expenses, although, due to the coasting laws, there were many difficulties to be surmounted.

Two small ships came under the American flag from that of British North Borneo. They were, while under the foreign flag, chartered by the quartermaster and rendered excellent service, and were pronounced the best and most satisfactory boats in the province. It required an expenditure of ₱10,000 to make necessary changes to come under the requirements of the American laws. Their running expenses were almost doubled. In the case of the *Borneo*, her repairs made necessary in the first three months after the change of flag exceeded those of the preceding three years.

One of the objects of the coasting laws is protection. This protecting clause enables the licensed deck officers and engineers to demand salaries often larger than the return they render shipowners. The possession of a certificate does not necessarily make the deck officer or engineer efficient, as the experience of the shipowners has shown. There are many adverse conditions for the shipowners in these islands, some due to the acts of God, but some that can be corrected by changes in the coasting laws. Should an investigation of the matter be decided upon, it is recommended that the views of the local shipowners at Iloilo, Cebu, and Zamboanga be represented on the committee or obtained by the investigators. It is believed that every consideration and aid should be shown the owners of small steamers who endeavor to furnish good service.

The quartermaster and the coast-guard boats are not hampered by the coasting laws. To cite an instance: The *Borneo* could not continue to employ under said laws a Malay patron who had proven himself during many years' service capable of performing the duties of master. On his discharge from the commercial line he was at once employed by the quartermaster and assigned to command one of his small boats.

Brig. Gen. J. A. Buchanan, commanding the Department of Mindanao during the temporary absence of General Wood, has often enabled the provincial officials to get about for inspections on his dispatch boat, often at his own inconvenience, and has in many other ways assisted the provincial government.

The wisdom of the organization act has been demonstrated.

The relations, military and civil, have been most harmonious, as, in fact, the interests of both lie in making a successful and stable local government.

That the Philippine Commission has uniformly shown its interest in the development of the province and has always, when practicable, by legislation and resolutions, facilitated the local needs is much appreciated.

It is hoped that the efforts of the Commission to have Congress remove or change certain laws which now restrict the development of "Las Filipinas," will meet with success; also that a law to enable a foreigner to become a citizen of the islands will be secured.

In developing a tropical country it is comparatively easy to overcome any obstacle except a law which limits the action of the local government. ties the hands of its officials, and prevents it accomplishing all that is expected of it.

All settlers in Mindanao are waiting with much interest the establishment of some kind of a land law for the Moro Province. The Philippine Commission now has the matter under consideration, and is understood to favor extending the leasing clause to this province at an early date. This will enable settlers to have a good title to their land, which would run for twenty-five years, with the privilege of renewal for another twenty-five years, long before which period shall have expired the land laws will undoubtedly have been adjusted to suit the convenience of all who desire to settle, and afford ample protection for the native.

It is a pleasure to note the good character of the American settlers in Mindanao and the earnestness with which they seem to devote to the development of the resources of the country. The attitude of these settlers toward the local government has built up mutual respect and confidence. Their wants are frequently anticipated by the government; when made known they receive prompt consideration and action. Many former soldiers who have saved a small capital during their army life, upon discharge have settled and are doing well, either as planters or as merchants along special lines, such as druggists, etc. There is much room for men of character and capital, and the advantage to the new settler is that his capital need not be in a lump sum, but in monthly or quarterly installments. Not much land is required, unless a very large capital is invested, for the planting of cocoanuts, rubber, or hemp, all of which are valuable products. Cattle do very well in many parts of the province, and rinderpest, surra, and other diseases prevalent elsewhere have never reached Davao and Sulu districts.

Gold, copper, chalk, and coal are said to exist in the island of Mindanao, and prospectors can now go in almost any part of the country without danger, provided they come first to the provincial and district governors in order that they may be put under the care of chiefs who will be responsible for their safety. This precaution is necessary, both for the prospector and for the native.

The island of Basilan offers unusual advantages to American settlers, especially for companies of American employees who contribute small amounts monthly and have a representative on the spot to conduct the planting while waiting for returns from hemp, cocoanuts, and rubber. The Yacanes are anxious to work. The price of labor is very small, at present being only 25 centavos per day. There should be no difficulty in obtaining suitable land, provided always settlers cooperate with district officials and native chiefs. The nearness of Basilan to Zamboanga lessens the cost of supplies to the American settlers. The lumbermen of Basilan are doing well.

There is an opportunity for the establishment of a launch and lighter at Zamboanga to perform the necessary lightering to the constantly increasing number of commercial boats and for ferriage purposes to the towns of Taluksangay, Ayala, and Isabela, to say nothing of increased trade that could be worked up with other places in Basilan.

The officials and employees, though few in number, are of a high type, and have devoted energy and ability to the economical accomplishment of results. Their constant endeavor has been to benefit the public and to build up a government that will be an aid to all. No charges of dishonesty or corruption, barring a couple who were at once detected and dropped without any pecuniary loss to the government, have occurred since the organization of the province.

The legislative council provided in Act No. 79, above cited, for the employment of five officials as assistants to the governors, in order that they may study the natives among whom they are assigned to duty, learn their dialects, observe the tribal customs, become acquainted with the laws of the province, read the history of these islands and neighboring colonies, acquire by practice the ability to sit in judgment on native questions to be adjudicated, and generally fit themselves for the higher positions. These places should attract young men of high character and ability, susceptible of becoming fond of the native, and of a desire to devote the best years of their lives to the work of developing the country and the people.

On August 17 Zamboanga was honored by the visit of the Hon. William H. Taft, Secretary of War, and party of distinguished representatives of the United States. Advantage was taken of the occasion to have quite a number of natives of different tribes from four of these districts come to Zamboanga, the largest place that they had ever seen. Much good is expected to result from their attendance.

Thanks are due Rear-Admiral Reiter, U. S. Navy, and his officers and men of the *Rainbow*, the *Frolic*, and *Elcano*, who were present and assisted so materially in adding to the comfort of our guests and to the success of the entertainment.

The honorable the Secretary of War also visited Jolo, and made the trip from Malabang, via Lake Lanao, to Overton.

The action of the honorable the secretary of the interior and the chief of the bureau of forestry in simplifying the application of the forestry regulations is much appreciated. Their action has enabled the provincial government to go on with the work of bringing the wild tribes into settlements and in encouraging the natives to get out timber for the use of the Army and for timber merchants.

For the convenience of the timber men the forestry representatives have been given an office in the district treasurer's office.

In order that delays in receiving licenses from Manila may work no hardship on those engaged in getting out lumber, the chief of the bureau of forestry has verbally authorized the governor of the Moro Province to grant the applicant of good standing permission to cut timber while awaiting the receipt of his license, his application having been forwarded.

Due to drought, several forest fires have occurred. The private sawmills in the province are doing a good business, and there are openings for the establishment of others. There is also an excellent opening for the establishment of one or more plants for the manufacture of "cutch," a dye obtained from the bark of the mangrove. Three such plants in Borneo are doing a fine business, having more orders than they can fill. A fully equipped "cutch" factory requires a capital of some ₱60,000.

Within a month after the organization of the province a library was begun for the use of officials and others interested in the study of conditions in these islands and in other tropical and oriental countries.

It now contains some hundred and fifty books on government and on questions tropical and oriental. It has been a valuable source of information for comparative study, and 50 to 75 per cent of the books are constantly out, being read with many advantages, direct and indirect, to the province.

A number of the provincial and district officials have visited some of the colonies of foreign powers, and at present, due to the courtesy of General Buchanan, four of the district governors are on a visit to British North Borneo, the Celebes, and the Moluccas.

The three important things in these islands are: The education of the American, the development of trade and industries, and the preservation of order.

The second and third are axiomatic. The former applies to the merchant, who must study local wants and methods; to the planter, who must learn the conditions of the climate, soil, and labor; to shipowners, who must recognize the requirements of the shippers and travelers; to the resident, who must learn to care for his health and comfort; to the official, who must study the customs, the character, the needs of the varied population, the methods, failures and successes of other countries in colonization, and shape the government and administer existing laws to accomplish material results—and to others.

The legislative council, by Act No. 110, provided for the organization of provincial, district, and municipal boards of health. These have been appointed where necessary. The provincial board of health has supervised the conditions throughout the province, leaving the details to be carried out by the local boards. Medicines in considerable quantities have been supplied for indigents. The military hospitals have materially assisted in caring for the sick and wounded, and are reimbursed by the province at a fixed rate. As soon as practicable, the province hopes to construct hospitals at the larger centers of population. Vaccinators sent from Manila and paid by the province have done good work since they were placed under the supervision of detailed men from the Hospital Corps, U. S. Army. Wherever stationed, army surgeons have given their assistance, and to the medical department of the Army are due the thanks of the province. Their work is much appreciated.

Justice is administered in the province by two courts of first instance, by the justice of the peace courts and by the municipal courts. In addition to these courts, the legislative council is about to enact a law providing for the organization of tribal ward courts, in accordance with the provisions of subsection (c) of section 6 of Act No. 1283, Philippine Commission. These courts will be presided over by the governors and secretaries of the districts as justices and by such auxiliary justices as may be needed, and will have the jurisdiction of courts of justice of the peace in criminal and civil actions in which Moros and other non-Christians are involved, it being deemed unwise to permit native Filipino justices of the peace to exercise jurisdiction in such cases.

Act No. 787, the act organizing the province, contemplated a separate system of courts for Moros and other non-Christians in which their own customary laws should be administered. It was found, however, that the customary laws of the Moros and non-Christians were either nonexistent or so vague and whimsical as to be impracticable of administration in courts of justice. The legislative council reached the conclusion that it would be better to apply, with some modifications to suit local conditions, the general laws of the Philippine Islands to these people through the established insular courts, substituting only tribal ward courts for courts of justices of the peace, and upon its recommendation the Philippine Commission passed Act No. 1283, which follows the lines indicated.

The Government is represented in the courts of the province by the attorney for the Moro Province and an American assistant, who attend the several sessions of the courts of first instance to prosecute criminal actions, and to represent the province and the municipalities in civil matters.

The Filipino inhabitants of the province, as compared with those of other provinces, are remarkably peaceful and law-abiding. They commit few crimes, and

those committed are ordinarily not of a serious nature. During the two years that have passed since the organization of the province there has not been among them a case of "bandolerismo," so prevalent in other parts of the islands. As the government gets into closer touch with the Moros and other non-Christians, an increasing number of the crimes committed by them are brought before the courts. Undoubtedly as yet many of the less serious offenses committed by them are not brought to the attention of the authorities. From the information at hand, however, it would seem that the Moros and non-Christians, while more disposed than the Filipinos to commit violent crimes like murder, homicide, and robbery, compare very favorably with them with respect to the commission of other offenses.

There have been prosecuted in the courts of first instance of the province during the year ending September 1, 1905, only 102 criminal cases as compared with 198 for the preceding year. Of these, 36 originated in the district of Zamboanga, 35 in the district of Sulu, 21 in the district of Lanao, 11 in the district of Davao, 7 in the district of Cotabato, and 2 in the subdistrict of Dapitan.

The administration of justice by the justices of the peace of the province has not proved altogether satisfactory. A number of American justices of the peace have been appointed from time to time in places where it has been impracticable to find a native qualified for the position, but these appointees have usually remained in office during so short a period that they have been unable to acquire much efficiency in the discharge of their duties. Education in Spanish times was not so generally extended through the island of Mindanao as it was in the northern islands, and it frequently happens that only a few natives can be found in a municipality who know how to read and write the Spanish language. When one of these is appointed, he shortly finds that he can employ his time more advantageously in other enterprises, the remuneration of the office being miserably inadequate, and resigns. These continual changes result in keeping inexperienced men in office. It would seem necessary to make the office attractive enough to induce the best natives to accept the position and retain it indefinitely. Perhaps abolishment of the fee system and the payment of salaries in certain cases might be a step in the right direction. The salaries need not be uniform.

The attorney for the Moro Province has been appointed examiner of titles, in addition to his other duties.

A register of deeds has lately been appointed.

The constabulary, under the command of Col. J. G. Harbord, have rendered very valuable services, and have recognized the desire of the government to keep order rather than have them go on record for expeditions.

It has been the policy of the provincial government to make as much use of the constabulary as practicable, and to have them perform all of the police work outside of the better organized towns.

The constabulary in this province have, as a rule, shown a fine "esprit de corps," the officers being picked men. All of the district governors speak highly of and make frequent calls upon them, not only for the duties for which they were organized, but for many and various others.

The Calarian prison (provincial jail) is managed and guarded by them, under the supervision of the provincial governor. Captain Poggi, in addition to his other duties, acts as warden, and Lieutenant Youngblood as assistant warden.

Lieutenant Gallagher is the representative of the district governor at Dapitan, where he is doing good work among the wild Subanos, and the constabulary there perform the police duties in the various towns of that municipality.

At Tuouran, Isabel, Siasi, and Bongao constabulary officers are the representatives of the district governors, who have expressed their appreciation of the valuable work performed.

Captain Griffith, the senior inspector of the district of Lanao, is also the district secretary, where his work is appreciated. He has acquired the Lanao dialect, which increases greatly his prestige and usefulness.

At times, the uses of the constabulary are limited by the number of officers. Special work where discretion and judgment are required can not always be left to the native members. A few mishaps have shown the wisdom of waiting for their further development before sending them to make investigations or arrests where it is the desire to avoid fighting and where a slight indiscretion might bring it on.

The constabulary have also been represented on several expeditions with regular troops, where they have credibly acquitted themselves.

By request from this office the constabulary officers made an inspection of the municipal police during the months of July and August.



## TREASURY.

This department has been efficiently and economically conducted by the treasurer of the Moro Province, Mr. F. A. Thompson.

It has collected all taxes, save customs, handled and cared for all moneys and supervised the municipal finances, paid all salaries and wages, and bills for property or improvements made; all of this at less than a cost of 4 per cent, viz, at 3.6 per cent.

Mr. Thompson has made his report to the treasurer of the Philippine Islands, as well as to this office. Extracts are quoted:

"With the exception of two additional employees, one auditing clerk, class 8, and one clerk, class 9, the organization of the treasury is practically the same as at the time of the last annual report."

One tax and license inspector, class 8, became effective July 1, 1905, who will be devoted exclusively to field work in the various districts, under the supervision of the treasurer, Moro Province.

The recommendation of the treasurer, approved by the legislative council, that section 149 of the internal-revenue act be amended so that the gross proceeds of the poll or cedula personal tax collected in the province shall inure to the treasury of the Moro Province, to be expended in the discretion of the legislative council, for provincial, district, and municipal purposes, and that it be made retroactive to date from January 1, 1905, was favorably acted upon by the Philippine Commission.

"Thus the gross amount of provincial and internal-revenue taxes due the province are, as heretofore, deposited with the treasurer, Moro Province, to be expended by the legislative council for provincial, district, and municipal purposes.

"No additional taxes except municipal liquor license were provided for by the legislative council during the fiscal year 1905. On the contrary, a reduction was made by that body affecting the pearl fisheries industry and boats of Moro or Pagan construction. Foreign entrance and clearance fees covering these same boats were reduced from ₱4, Philippine currency, to .50 centavos."

The legislative council appropriated for municipal purposes during the year ₱81,884.13, including the construction of schoolhouses, wharves, repairs to streets, etc.

"A very gratifying improvement is shown in the financial affairs of the province during the last fiscal year as compared with the fiscal year 1904.

"Increase in revenues of the provincial and customs departments are marked, and a similar showing made in imports and exports that passed through the two ports of entry, viz, Jolo and Zamboanga.

"The legislative council has kept pace with the increase of revenues by appropriating for public highways. The work of extending, grading, metaling, and draining the public highways was carried on without cessation, and this work increased whenever conditions of finance would justify. Thus the revenues have been put into immediate circulation, benefiting the taxpayers directly and leaving permanent results."

*Revenue collections, excepting customs.*

	Districts.					Total.
	Zamboanga.	Cotabato.	Sulu.	Lanao.	Davao.	
Balance on hand July 1, 1904 (municipal funds).....		₱14,189.05	₱450.22	₱1,419.57	₱2,439.67	₱18,498.51
PROVINCIAL.						
Land.....	₱15,090.23	3,240.77	4,222.43	4,167.27	5,600.75	32,321.45
Cedulas:						
Moro non-Christian.....	5,375.00	4,209.00	8,682.00	3,443.00	6,758.72	28,467.72
Act No. 1189, Philippine Commission.....	5,842.00	752.00	1,077.00	2,699.00	3,484.00	13,854.00
Registration of property.....	379.75					379.75
Firearms permits.....	100.00	89.00	8.00	79.00	152.00	378.00
Provincial fines.....	75.85	182.00		168.00	678.00	1,096.85
Industrial.....	7,770.00	2,708.87	6,585.12	3,947.70	3,708.16	24,682.85
Stamps (old series).....	373.85	298.15	114.90	103.05	477.96	1,367.90
Shelling license.....	250.00		8,726.92			8,976.92
Miscellaneous.....	122.80					122.80
Moro exchange.....	821.88					821.88
Refunds.....					18.62	18.62
Total.....	85,701.86	11,424.29	24,361.87	14,602.02	20,876.20	106,965.24

*Revenue collections, excepting customs—Continued.*

	Districts.					Total.
	Zam-boanga.	Cotabato.	Sulu.	Lanao.	Davao.	
MUNICIPAL.						
Ownership and transfer of cattle.	690.00	981.00	280.00	751.00	3,768.16	6,470.16
Rents and profits .....	5,118.57	587.50	1,202.09	3,034.79	2,120.99	12,008.94
Licenses .....	17,116.86	11,861.05	13,143.16	6,352.25	2,604.15	51,076.97
Fines .....	2,087.86	4,511.13	1,287.00	4,456.99	1,923.96	14,216.98
Carts .....	172.50		249.00	3.00	236.17	660.67
Internal revenue, Act No. 1189						
Philippine Commission	415.88	192.50	135.00	212.50	105.00	1,060.88
Sales to municipalities .....	1,474.99		222.24		168.37	1,865.60
Deposits of trust funds .....	60.00	4,048.00	4,272.18			8,880.18
Latrine .....			1,654.88			1,654.88
Fisheries .....				53.04	20.13	73.17
Refund of over payment .....				73.50		73.50
Total .....	27,181.11	22,181.18	22,396.50	14,987.07	10,946.92	97,541.78
INTERNAL REVENUE.						
Internal-revenue stamps .....	4,670.98	1,681.60	4,892.73	1,441.30	1,723.74	14,410.35
Documentary stamps .....	406.96	14.22	151.20	20.82	88.26	676.46
Distilled spirits .....	856.70					856.70
Forestry .....	7,587.73	1,964.32	552.05	1,370.08	3,338.81	14,762.99
Liquidation, temporary system .....			2,041.60			2,041.60
Exchange of currency .....					1,450.80	1,450.80
Total .....	12,972.37	3,660.14	7,637.58	2,832.20	6,596.61	33,698.90
Grand total .....	75,804.84	51,404.66	54,844.67	33,790.86	40,859.40	256,704.43

NOTE.—₱6,741.26 Mexican, have been converted into Philippine currency at the rate of ₱1.30 Mexican for ₱1 Philippine currency.

Percentage of increase in revenues, imports, and exports are as follows, also statement of comparison of customs revenues for the months of July and August, 1905, as compared to same months, 1904:

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Provincial revenues	44	Imports	7
Customs revenues	18	Exports	21

## CUSTOMS REVENUES.

July, 1904	₱7,388.35	July, 1905	₱27,368.14
August, 1904	31,389.56	August, 1905	26,560.46

Percentage of increase for two months, 39.

*Comparative statement of customs revenues, fiscal years 1904 and 1905.*

Port of—	Fiscal year 1904.		Fiscal year 1905.		Increase.
	Philippine currency.	Mexican currency.	Philippine currency.	Mexican currency.	
Jolo	₱140,864.05	\$1,467.33	₱150,093.02	\$540.66	Per cent.
Zamboanga	76,836.73	806.46	109,584.01		0.0886
Bongao	1,940.27	606.57	8,088.71		.422
Cotabato	858.12		49.30		(a)
Siassi	57.60	1.15	11.20		(a)
<b>Total</b>	<b>220,556.77</b>	<b>2,381.51</b>	<b>262,826.24</b>	<b>540.66</b>	<b>.1841</b>

a Abandoned September, 1904.

*Comparative statement—Value of imports and exports in the Moro Province, fiscal years 1904 and 1905.*

Port of—	Imports.		Exports.	
	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Zamboanga .....	P152,372.00	P190,201.00	P77,543.00	P96,983.00
Jolo .....	539,020.00	547,686.00	240,186.00	276,730.00
Bongao .....	4,860.00	8,904.00	222.00	11,490.00
Total .....	696,252.00	746,771.00	317,961.00	385,153.00

Increase, 1905: Imports, 6½ per cent; exports, 17½ per cent.

*Public buildings and grounds now in the possession of the government.*

Value of buildings reported June 30, 1904..... P49,500.00  
 Constructed during fiscal year, 1905:

Provincial jail .....	P30,080.60	
Storage shed .....	270.01	
Schoolhouse, Zamboanga .....	2,220.00	
Moro exchange, Zamboanga .....	4,912.95	
Completion school, Davao .....	1,421.58	
Schoolhouse, Iligan .....	3,001.99	
		41,907.13
		91,407.13

Under construction at Zamboanga, provincial building on which the sum of P13,052.63 has been expended. School building at Mati on which the sum of P81.60 has been expended.

*Statement showing the number of parcels of land assessed in the Moro Province, by districts, value of land and improvements, and the amount of tax on same.*

Port of—	Parcels.	Value of land and improvements.	Tax.
Zamboanga .....	6,896	P2,141,244.00	P18,738.04
Sulu .....	290	270,149.00	2,344.06
Cotabato .....	482	252,996.00	2,143.25
Lanao .....	4,787	916,738.45	5,612.07
Davao .....			
Total .....	12,457	3,581,127.45	28,837.42

<sup>a</sup> Statistics from district of Davao not received when this report was closed.

There seems to be much useless paper work required by existing regulations. The matter is receiving careful study here in order that recommendations may be made to reduce the same. The engineer of the Moro Province might well be authorized to make local purchases without the written approval of the provincial governor in each case, and thus reduce the number of vouchers by three, and the number of certificates by nine for each purchase.

The requirement by the insular treasurer of the submission of ten-day reports on cedula taxes, documentary stamps, and internal revenue serves here no useful purpose and causes useless work. In lieu thereof a monthly report would answer the requirements.

The treasurer recommends the modification of Act No. 1147, Philippine Commission, "Registration and branding of large cattle," in its application to the Moro Province.

"The purpose of this act was to stamp out cattle ladronism. The Moro Province is not troubled with cattle thieves, though we have large numbers of beef cattle and many carabaos. There seems no reason why a law which has for its primary object the overthrow or regulating of an evil should be applied to the Moro Province, where the evil does not exist."

This view is concurred in and will be made the matter of a special request.

## CUSTOMS.

*Customs revenues collected and cost of collection.*

Port.	Revenues collected, 1904.	Revenues collected, 1905.	Increase.	Cost of collection, 1905.
			<i>Per cent.</i>	
Jolo.....	P141,992.77	P150,509.68	6	P20,636.19
Zamboanga.....	77,143.19	109,584.01	42	17,171.56
Bongao <sup>a</sup> .....	2,406.86	3,088.71		4,172.58
Cotabato <sup>b</sup> .....	858.12	49.30		476.00
Siasi <sup>b</sup> .....	58.48	11.20		450.79
Revenue launches.....				11,967.56
Total.....	222,245.42	263,242.90		54,894.62

<sup>a</sup> Established at request of provincial government.<sup>b</sup> Abandoned at request of provincial government.

The cost of collection was 20.85 per cent as against 23.8 per cent, a decrease of 2.95 per cent.

General Wood mentioned the high cost of collecting customs in his last annual report.

While Jolo collected the larger amount of customs, Zamboanga shows the much greater increase. Capt. George Bennett, collector of Zamboanga, has reduced the cost of collection to 15.67 per cent, and has taken the greatest interest, increasing receipts and in facilitating business.

At Jolo the cost of collection was P20,636.19, or 13.7 per cent, to which must, however, be added the cost of one of the launches which is assigned that port. At Bongao a like cost of the other launch should be added.

The province has no control over the customs, but receives the revenues collected at its ports, less the cost of collection.

To retain launches at Jolo and Bongao is advisable only when adequate returns are obtained by their use for the mutual benefit of the customs department, the provincial and district governments, and the Moro inhabitants who would derive advantages from frequent visits of the government representatives to study the needs of the Moros and to endeavor to alleviate the difficulties under which they live and to give them some return for the taxes collected from them.

This matter was lately explained to the insular collector of customs, and he has given instructions for the launches to be so used.

The launch at Jolo was useful for about two months in hauling stone for the repair of the pier at that port.

The insular government has a coast-guard cutter, the *Tablas*, in the Sulu Sea, to prevent smuggling. Captain Miller, of the *Tablas*, is specially mentioned by Colonel Scott, the district governor, for having used good judgment.

Collectors have been placed at Bongao and Cagayan de Jolo at the request of the provincial and district governments for the accommodation of the Moros and to make returns for the taxes collected from them. The cost to the province, less the collections at these ports, is greater than the taxes collected from the Moros benefited, but evinces the desire of local government to aid and protect the Moro.

Indiscretion on the part of any official in carrying out the requirements of the severe customs laws only causes ill feeling and unrest on the part of the Moros and endless trouble and annoyance for the district officials, and requires patient, hard work and tact to quiet the Moro and endeavor to make him feel that we are really working for his welfare. The insular collector of customs has instructed his representatives to confer with the provincial governor and to aid in carrying out the policy desired. His action is much appreciated.

The collector of customs at Jolo, Mr. R. M. Corwine, has taken the greatest interest in increasing the collections and in developing the business interests of that port.

An insular customs building was built.

A tram line costing P1,100 was arranged to run from the wharf to the custom-house and has brought in receipts of over P2,500, besides being of great convenience to the merchants.

## PUBLIC WORKS.

In addition to public works, the engineer department has also had the charge and care of furnishing all supplies for all branches of the government, including schools, which entail a great deal of work. There is but one property return for all provincial property, that by the engineer, who issues on memorandum receipt property used.

The satisfaction rendered to all and the small cost of administration, namely 4.4 per cent of the total expenditures for public works, is testimony to the efficient manner in which the department has been conducted.

During the year a provincial jail, called "the Calarian Prison," was constructed of concrete, with iron roof and gratings.

Plans for a provincial building have been prepared and foundations constructed, appropriations made, and the further progress of the work is only awaiting the arrival of materials. The building is to be a combination of the Spanish Renaissance with the local style of architecture, and will contain the offices of all the provincial and district officials, and include a court room for the judge of the court of first instance and offices for all other insular officials.

The wharves in the province have been and will be a constant source of expense until they are replaced with cement pilings and steel and cement superstructure. The wharves at Zamboanga and Jolo have been reconstructed, due to the action of the teredo upon piles supposed to be proof against their attacks. It is now thought that molave piles have been secured which will resist these attacks; but there is a difference in the molave, not only in species but in gender. If any female piles find place in the pier they will yield to the teredo and soon have to be removed.

The Zamboanga wharf has been repaired, and will in the near future be extended. Concrete gutters and curbs were placed in the town.

About Zamboanga more than 10 miles of road have been regraded or newly constructed and metaled. The work is still being pushed. Benefits accruing from these new roads have already been shown. Immediately upon opening up the San Roque road many new carts were bought by the natives to bring out their valuable produce of copra, etc. The engineer's department is now following the policy of purchasing carts for road work and employing natives who furnish their own bulls to deliver road material. Enough money is retained from their pay to enable the natives to soon purchase the carts, thus directly benefiting them and the community.

By arrangement with the chief quartermaster of the department a uniform wage has been established on all government work, both civil and military. Ordinary labor is paid 75 centavos per day of nine hours. Native carpenters are paid ₱1.50 and Japanese carpenters ₱2 per day. This is a reduction from the prices formerly paid, and should trade conditions improve and the policy of subsidizing vessels continue it may be possible to further lower the daily wage of the laborer to conform to what can be afforded by the planters, which, except in Davao, is not to exceed 50 centavos.

The foremen on road work in charge of ordinary laborers report the Moros the best of the natives, hard working and faithful, if handled with tact and consideration. Nearly all of the "camineros" are Moros. As few American foremen as possible are employed at from \$80 to \$100 per month. These were mostly soldiers and have been in the service long enough to be pronounced thoroughly good ones. The two provincial engineers have emphasized the fact that the large amount of military and civil public works in the province has been the best sort of an industrial school. There is no trouble to obtain either skilled or ordinary labor for any kind of work in the district of Zamboanga, but in all other districts skilled labor is scarce and lacking, and most of the foremen in charge of outlying works have to be supplied with carpenters, etc., from Zamboanga. No contractors with sufficient capital are available for more important works, but within a few years it is hoped that this condition will be bettered.

About Zamboanga with much success has been established within the past few months the maintenance system, modeled after the European system, well tried in Cuba and Porto Rico, i. e., a "caminero" to each kilometer, who is furnished with a wheelbarrow, scythe, shovel, and hoe, lives on his own kilometer, and keeps the ditches and culverts clean and repairs and maintains the road in general. The most satisfactory of the foremen employed by the provincial engineer are put in general charge of the maintenance, furnished with a bicycle, and, with his constant supervision, the system has already justified itself. Concrete kilometer posts were placed on all improved roads.

A schoolhouse has been built at Manicahan, and many minor repairs made to the many schools throughout the district.

The work of the Iligan-Lake Lanao road has been carried on, in spite of the many difficulties, as rapidly as practicable. An appropriation of ₱300,000 by the Philippine Commission, from the congressional relief fund, has been set aside almost entirely for this road. It should be understood that the road was first made by troops, and comparatively small amounts of money only have been expended at any one time, and they have been used as temporary measures for the purpose of opening up the road and making it passable for the heavy traffic which goes over it. The ₱300,000 recently allotted to the work will by no means pay for the construction of a good or

satisfactory roadbed, hence the total expense will be very great. Approximately the 20 miles of road required would cost at least ₱25,000 per mile should a telford roadbed be made. It is beyond the finances of the province to make so large an appropriation, as an allotment of ₱250,000 more would be needed within the next six months. Should the Philippine Commission see fit to appropriate that amount of money, the province could well afford to expend the necessary ₱30,000 per year to keep the road in condition, for any road in that locality, should it not receive constant attention, would be so damaged by heavy rains that in a short while the money expended upon it would be almost a total loss.

Since its beginning seven officers of the United States Corps of Engineers have been on duty with the road. For the past two months Lieutenant Poillon, of the Fourteenth Cavalry, has been in charge of the work. In a few weeks, on the departure of Lieutenant Poillon with his regiment, the entire road will be placed under the control of Capt. J. P. Jervey, Corps of Engineers.

Road machinery has been bought for metaling the road. Five hundred convicts from Bilibid Prison were sent down, but the first batches arrived without previous notification, and much time and some money was expended in constructing the proper shelter for them. Beri-beri broke out among them, which necessitated the return of a large number to Manila. A few died, but the percentage was less than the death rate in other places. This sickness demanded larger expenditures for their subsistence in order to counteract the evil influences of the disease. The latter, it is thought, has been eradicated.

Some 6 miles have been now metaled. The suspension bridge over the Agus River has been reconstructed. The "caminero" system—that is, the assignment of a workman to each kilometer to make immediate repairs to the roadbed, the most economical system known to obtain good results—has lately been established. Cement-pipe culverts have been put in, and some 9 miles, in addition to the metaled portions, have been made fairly passable.

By direction of the department commander quartermaster's transportation has been furnished in as large quantities as available, and the enlisted men of the engineer companies have, in a large measure, furnished foremen for construction, blasting, etc. For three years this road has sustained a very heavy and constant use from military trains, which, after the heavy rains on the dirt portions, have kept it constantly cut up. As a temporary measure several miles of corduroy were put in.

Efforts were made to obtain bids from Manila firms to replace the suspension bridge over the Agus River at Pantar with a steel truss bridge, but their tentative proposals seemed so excessive in time and money that it has been necessary to replace the wooden structure and prepare a project to replace that with iron or steel parts.

It is thought that the Army will construct a railroad from Overton to Lake Lanao; if not, a line built by private enterprise would pay. The lake region furnishes a splendid resort, with a cool climate, where there are now some 40,000 people, a number apt to increase, and a large garrison will undoubtedly occupy it as a hill station. Even should a railroad or electric road be built it will still be necessary to keep up the wagon road at a comparatively less expense. The military roads to Lake Lanao have resulted in the Lake Moros bringing much produce to Iligan and Malabang.

In Joló the Asturias and Tullai bridges were constructed and pierhead repaired. This pierhead suffered severely in the storm of July last. Proposals will be accepted for the extension of the wharf at Joló.

Schoolhouses were constructed at Matí, Dávao, Baganga, and Iligan, and a road built from Dávao to the landing. The Santa Cruz telephone line was constructed under the immediate charge of the district governor. The Matina bridge at Dávao was constructed.

In the district of Cotabato no roads are needed, as the highways are the waterways. The engineer's department has, however, prepared plans which are being carried out at municipal expense, and are nearly completed, for a tidal sewer in Cotabato, by means of dams, tide gates, etc.

The provincial engineer, or his two assistant engineers, have inspected all public works in Zamboanga, Dávao, Cotabato, and Joló, have been over the Lake Lanao road five times during the last quarter, and have rendered important technical assistance both to districts and municipalities. During the absence of Captain Keller, for the sake of convenience and economy, the offices of the secretary and engineer were temporarily combined. This arrangement has been continued, and the concentration of the record and correspondence work attached thereto has much simplified business and tended toward greater economy.

The thanks of the province are due to the U. S. Army engineers and to the quartermaster's department for the valuable assistance that they have rendered by authority of the department commander.

The Moros throughout the province have shown a great desire to work, and when once started on contract work the difficulty of the foremen has been to stop them in order to keep within appropriations. In three cases it has been impracticable to stop them in time, and they have cut more wood for the quartermaster, put in more poles for corduroy on the Lanao road, and brought more coral rock to Zamboanga from adjacent islands than has been called for. The reports of the provincial engineers will be forwarded by them to the engineer of the insular government.

*Expenditures for public works and supplies.*

Administration: Salaries, wages, and allowances, engineer's office.....	₱11,819.99
Provincial jail.....	30,080.60
Provincial building.....	13,052.63
Moro exchange.....	4,912.95
Storage shed.....	270.01
Construction and repairs to buildings.....	13,992.11
Wharves and docks.....	11,692.96
Roads and bridges, including road machinery.....	132,185.18
Beacons, Rio Grande.....	150.00
Fence about relief map made by Rizal at Dapitan.....	400.00
Telephone line.....	237.25
Transportation of freight.....	7,128.03
Supplies.....	41,360.95
Total.....	267,282.66

The system of keeping a record of supplies has been changed. All supplies are now bought from one fund and when issued are charged at once to the particular appropriation, office, or work to which they properly belong. The cost of office supplies has been large since all offices are newly organized, but as good furniture, etc., has been bought it will not have to be renewed for years. This change in the system of keeping a record of supplies will hereafter enable a more intelligent annual statement to be made.

SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

The school work during the year has been satisfactorily conducted by the superintendent of schools, Dr. N. M. Saleeby. The following is taken largely from his report. There are encouraging signs of progress, the general evidences of which are a uniform and well-adapted course of instruction, the establishment of several additional primary schools, one secondary and one trade school, a marked increase in enrollment, more efficiency in the teaching force, and the construction of several new buildings. The schools have entered upon the new year well housed and fully equipped.

A trades school at Zamboanga and a primary school at Dipolog were established in July. New schools were established last year at Catéel, Baganga, Caraga, Maymbung, Dapitan, and Tubaran.

The Christian population has given the public schools preference over the parochial schools. The Moro population has taken a strong interest in education, and pupils of both sexes attend school regularly and take considerable pride and interest in their studies.

Good results were accomplished at Joló in spite of very unfavorable conditions. The attendance in Siassi and Bongao improved markedly. The constabulary officers there supported and aided the schools. The school at Maymbung, the residential town of the sultan of Sulu, was broken up, due to hostilities by the Moros. The sultan had provided a house for the residence of the teacher, but did not furnish other assistance.

At Iligan the schools were well attended and successfully conducted. The municipality paid for the school lot on which a new building was erected.

At Malabang a new and commodious schoolhouse was built under the supervision of Colonel Reade and Lieutenant Fuqua, Twenty-third Infantry. Continued interest has been manifested in the school by the commanding officer of the Nineteenth Infantry at that station. The vicinity of Tubaran to Camp Vicars and the remarkable attitude of Datu Amay-Tampugaw renders that place a favorable locality for a small school which is being established.

At Cotabato the schools are doing well and have about 30 Moro pupils.

In the district of Davao moderate success only was accomplished at Caraga and Catéel, but the progress at Baganga was exemplary. The school there is coeducational and had the largest enrollment of any single school in the province. The

percentage of the children in school was also higher than almost all other localities. This was due in a large measure to the influence of the municipal president and the zeal he manifested in the cause of education in his town.

"The native teachers of the province are 64, 6 Moros and 58 Filipinos. Two of the Moro teachers have no knowledge of English at all, but the other 4 have received all of their education and training as teachers in our schools. Of the Filipino teachers, 17 received all their education and training as teachers in our schools, the remaining 32 had some elementary education in the parochial schools, and 9 were formerly teachers in Spanish schools; 14 were in the service of the bureau of education, while 50 were appointed after the organization of the Moro Province. A normal institute for native teachers was held in Zamboanga for the teachers of the district during January and February, and another at Davao for the teachers of that district was held in April. To aid the native teachers all American teachers serving outside of the town of Zamboanga have been directed to give their native assistants daily and regular instruction in all branches they are expected to teach. By this means, as well as by normal school and Saturday teachers' classes, the efficiency of the native teachers is gradually raised.

"There are 27 American teachers in the province, whose work has been very valuable. In remote places they exert a good influence over the natives and assist the government in many ways. The superintendent of schools is much pleased with their work as teachers, and their assistance to the government outside of their routine duties as teachers is appreciated. They frequently have to live where there is no other white person, and where it is difficult to procure the proper food supplies and necessary medical attendance. They have largely overcome local prejudices, and are succeeding."

The Moro boys, who at first seem unruly and out of place, repay by their quick learning the time devoted to them. The whole atmosphere of the public school is new and strange to them, but they soon get accustomed to their new surroundings and have much natural aptitude and a great deal of determination.

The publication by the province of two Moro readers prepared by Doctor Saleeby, one in Sulu and one in Maguindanao, has been of much interest.

There is a provincial secondary school which is doing very well, and a trades school is being established.

Attention is invited to the following figures on the school department:

*Cost of education.*

Salaries:	
Native teachers .....	P 26, 036
American teachers .....	54, 844
Janitors .....	552
Supplies .....	21, 000
Repairs to school buildings .....	5, 700
Rents .....	3, 800
Transportation .....	1, 600
Night schools .....	1, 728
Contingent expenses .....	742
	<hr/> P 113, 070
Administration, office superintendent of schools .....	12, 302
Total cost of school department .....	<hr/> 125, 372

The administration of the school department cost about 10 per cent of the appropriation for schools, the total cost of education being 24 per cent of the provincial expenditures for the year. This is a large proportion to devote to schools. In the future the cost per pupil may be less, since the present establishment is prepared to take many more pupils, and American teachers, although valuable in various ways, will be largely replaced by Filipinos.

The enrollment was 3,617, as against 2,114 last year, an increase of 71 per cent.

The attendance averaged 3,100, as against 1,582 for the preceding year.

DISTRICT OF ZAMBOANGA.

This district has been handled very earnestly and successfully by District Governor John P. Finley, captain, Twenty-seventh Infantry, judge-advocate of the department of Mindanao. Zamboanga, being the capital of the province, has received a greater share of the benefits of the appropriations for permanent improvements than the other and more remote districts, but the great increase in its trade and in the collection of revenues over the preceding year have fully justified the large



expenditures made for the district. The following has been taken in large part from the report of District Governor Finley:

The two municipalities, Zamboanga and Dapitan, have undergone several changes, especially in the subdivision of the municipalities into districts, that of Zamboanga having been reduced from 18 to 12. Many changes have taken place in the municipal officials in an endeavor to get good ones. The old municipal treasurer was replaced by a younger one, whose office was removed to that of the district treasurer for convenience in the work of administration. Maj. George M. Barbour was appointed chief of police and sanitary inspector and but lately resigned. The benefits of his enthusiasm were soon shown in the clean appearance of the town. There has been a new municipal jail built, and the municipality has been relieved of the care of provincial prisoners by the construction of Calarian Prison, where all prisoners of the Moro Province are now confined. The improvements in the municipality are new roads, bridges and culverts, cement curbs, pavements and gutters in the principal business streets, and a municipal ordinance requiring the placing of gutters on roofs overhanging the streets, for the comfort and protection of pedestrians in their walks. Public plazas have been improved; Chinese bullocks and native bulls from Basilan have satisfactorily replaced the carabao in municipal carts; an ordinance requires the use of distilled water in hotels, restaurants, and bars; work was begun on a slaughterhouse. Captain Finley recommends a public hospital, which recommendation is considered wise by the legislative council, which desires to establish public hospitals at all the larger settlements in the province as soon as funds for that purpose can be appropriated, probably within the next two years.

A district board of health has been established, as also a municipal board of health. Four expert Filipino vaccinators from Manila have been placed in the field, military surgeons acting as medical and sanitary inspectors for the municipalities. Zamboanga and its immediate barrios have been carefully inspected and vaccinated. Cases of smallpox have been reported from the municipality of Dapitan. The Subanos in the region of Sindangan Bay established an effective quarantine against the spread of smallpox and isolated sporadic cases.

Captain Finley also recommends that a public bath and laundry be constructed.

In Dapitan the personal visits of the district governor have brought that town from a very bad condition to one of comparative neatness. All of the police force was discharged and their duties were turned over to a detachment of constabulary. Large districts pertaining to the municipality were absorbed in tribal wards and new arrangements for barrios made.

Schools have been established under two American teachers at Dapitan and Dipolog. A constabulary officer, Lieutenant Gallagher, acts as a deputy of the district governor. With these three Americans working with the district governor, better results have been obtained, and much is hoped for the future. Lieutenant Hendrix of the constabulary lost his life while carrying out the instructions of the district governor, unfortunately terminating a most promising career in the service of his country. He was peculiarly well fitted for the task assigned him and was most faithful in the discharge of duty. Lieutenant Gallagher, of the Philippines Constabulary, now acting for the district governor in addition to his other duties, is performing very excellent work.

The work of organizing the tribal wards, under Act No. 39 of the legislative council, has been slow owing to the indifference and even opposition of those selected as headmen and deputy headmen, but has met with comparative success.

The organization of the first ward, containing the island of Basilan and adjacent islands, was delayed owing to the sudden death of the first headman, the famous Datto Pedro Cuevas, who was succeeded by his nephew in the control of about 25,000 wild natives who were held in subjection by the most rigid enforcement of customary laws by the old datto.

Datto Pedro had obtained his renown and masterful control as a result of about thirty years of internecine warfare, rising to the chieftainship by sheer ability, superior leadership, and great endurance—all in spite of foreign birth and the enmity of the Spanish Government. He was a Tagalog, had political aspirations, and was deported to Mindanao. He escaped from his guard at San Ramón Farm to Basilan, where he soon became important and a leader. His place became a haven of refuge to all convicts and evil doers, who, on arrival, were taken before Pedro, and if they wished to settle re began life with a clean slate. If a newcomer behaved he was encouraged and permitted to acquire property, fame, and comfort. If he misbehaved, he lost his head at Pedro's order. All report him as being an excellent ruler. Pedro was recognized as a datto by the Spaniards on account of his resisting an attack of the Joloanos from the Sulu Archipelago. An account of his life would make a most interesting volume.

The present datto, though somewhat of a dreamer, is earnest and has the prestige of having been selected and designated by the old Datto Pedro, to whom the natives ascribed almost supernatural powers.

Datto Mandi's ward has been peaceful throughout the year and much progress made; no serious complaints of any nature involving the Moro in abuse of either the Filipino or the Subano, a marked contrast of the conditions prevailing as late as a year ago. The Moros and Subanos are in daily friendly intercourse in the transaction of business at the Moro Exchange. Eighteen months ago the Subanos were afraid to enter Zamboanga for any purpose. The Samal Moros have sought employment, and many of them are engaged with satisfactory results by both military and civil departments. The successful foremen who consider the natives and study them are unanimous in pronouncing the Moro a satisfactory laborer and better than the Filipino. The natives are becoming more amenable to the laws and seem to appreciate more than ever before the rights of other people, the great advantages of peace, good habits, and industry.

The third ward, under the sultan of Maguindanao, was very difficult to organize. The principal opposition came from the late Datto Mustafá, a brother of the Princess, the present head of the royal family of the Cotabato Moros at Margosa Tubig, who refused to the last to accept the position of deputy headman or to have anything to do with the government. Datto Dacula and other chiefs who blindly followed his lead gave as an excuse their objection to taking the oath of office and assuming the duties thereof that it was contrary to their customs. The sultan having little force of character, made no effort to stem the tide of opposition. They were finally persuaded and accepted the positions, and took the oath in March of the present year. The Subano chiefs had conformed long before.

The death of Mustafá was the signal for a change of heart in the whole tribal ward. All opposition ceased, cedulas were taken out as quickly as they could be supplied, and the people applied themselves to clearing and building houses. A branch of the Moro Exchange has been established at Margosa Tubig for both Moros and Subanos. The Moros were persuaded to move from many rancherias around Dumanquilas Bay, where they had enforced for years a burdensome tribute from the Subanos, and to settle on Igot Island. The Subanos are being brought down to settle on the shore and occupy the towns vacated by the Moros, thus being given their first opportunity to live unmolested and to enjoy the freedom of trade and travel.

The Subano has been under the cruel bondage of the Moros for many years and he is naturally very suspicious of any movement looking to his immediate relief from such servitude. The Moro tells him that the Americans are "birds of passage" and on their departure the Subanos will suffer.

A company of Philippine Scouts, on duty at Margosa Tubig, have been of the greatest assistance in the interests of peace and prosperity of the people. The constabulary at Tucuran have rendered useful service in maintaining peace and promoting the industry of the people throughout the region of the Illana and Malubug bays.

A Moro school has been started at Margosa Tubig, the building being constructed by Moro labor. An official residence is being built for the sultan there, and a council house provided as a meeting place for the Moros and Subanos under military protection. There is also being constructed an office and residence for the district treasurer.

The Subano tribal ward back of Dapitan was organized by the district governor, who assembled the chiefs and directed them to establish settlements. The people have promised to come in and form settlements, cultivate the ground, and secure the advantage of a community of interests under government supervision and protection.

The Moro Exchange, a market especially for the wild tribes, was inaugurated September 2, 1904, and has been very successful from the start. Natives from all parts of the district have taken advantage of it, and have even come from Joló, Siassi, and Bongao with dried fish and other articles.

Since January 1 a tax of 1 per cent on all daily sales over 1 peso has been charged, and the revenue from this source has been more than sufficient to meet current expenses.

A lodging house has been built for the visiting natives, who before had no place to go. A general store has been established under control, where visiting Moros, Subanos, and others may buy for reasonable prices. Cash trades are encouraged, selling on credit is not. It required the utmost patience and many explanations to introduce cash sales, for both the Moros and Subanos have so long been accustomed to the vicious credit system of long-deferred payments with Chinese and European merchants. "The old form of credit still exists in Zamboanga and is very destructive of good business."

There is a well of good, clear water in the grounds of the Exchange, provided with

an American pump, which was at first a great source of wonder to the Moros and is now by them pointed out to all newcomers with pride. Branches of the Exchange have been established at Taluksangay, Margosa Tubig, Labangon, Semut, and Lubungan, thus covering the entire district of Zamboanga, with Moro and Subano trading posts under government supervision.

A record of the daily transactions in the Exchange has been kept, showing the monthly trade to be over ₱10,000 in the main market. The establishment of this market and its careful supervision by the district governor has developed some strong native characters. It is desired to introduce a like market system into the other districts.

#### DISEASES OF CATTLE.

The veterinary surgeon made a thorough inspection of all the large cattle in the municipality and found surra prevalent. Fifteen animals were destroyed by his order, and this caused so much dissatisfaction that it was decided to isolate infected animals until marked symptoms should appear. A corral was built for that purpose. Failure to report cases of disease was punished by a fine. There have been five convictions.

Surra and rinderpest broke out in Dapitan in July and August, 1904. A veterinarian of the government laboratories, Manila, went to Dapitan in September and inoculated many animals. This practically stamped out the epidemic for some time.

#### AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY.

Drought has caused a great deal of hardship throughout the whole district. Forest fires on Basilan in February spread to the plantations and destroyed several thousand coconut trees and hemp plants. The rice crop has been much smaller than during the past year, the scarcity causing actual want among the Moros of Basilan and Dumanquilas Bay regions. The district governor purchased rice from his own funds, to be sold at cost price. This was all quickly disposed of by doling out in small quantities. The rice was needed only by the Moros. The Subanos have sufficient food to tide them over the drought period until new crops are available. They are the real agriculturists of the district of Zamboanga. Heretofore they have not only supported themselves, but most of the Moro population, who have either treated them as slaves or subjected them to prohibitive taxation.

Compelled to respect the requirements of humane laws and refrain from piracy and other abuses, the Maguindanao Moros especially are suffering the pangs of hunger.

The various tribes of Moros have suffered more or less because of the long drought, but they could have lessened its severity upon them by industrious habits and by taking advantage of the excellent opportunities for trade offered them at the Moro Exchange. They were urged repeatedly to bring in jungle produce and fish, which find a ready sale at the Exchange, and thus provide against the loss of crops by drought and the destruction of working animals and stock by surra and rinderpest. Some of them heeded this instruction and warning, and as a result have profited much and have been able to live with a fair degree of comfort. The Maguindanaos are beginning to realize the effects of this example, and another year will show still better results from the establishment.

#### PRESERVATION OF ROADS.

To enforce the act of the legislative council permitting the use of broad-tired wheels only on the roads, and the prohibition of the use of wheels rigid with their axles, and all native sledges, seems to the average native a great hardship, but it helps to preserve the roads.

Captain Finley has started a commercial museum, which has been opened for the use of merchants and others seeking investment in the Moro Province, and for the instruction and guidance of natives in gathering jungle produce, searching for minerals, and opening the way for progressive development in various branches of industrial economy. The Subanos and Moros especially have shown a keen interest in the collection and are being benefited by it. The district governor has also made preparations for issuing by mimeograph prints a bimonthly or quarterly trade bulletin.

The subject of the boundary line between Dapitan and Misamis is still of importance and undecided.

#### DISTRICT OF COTABATO.

In this district last year the natives gathered the largest crop of rice in forty years, but instead of its bringing prosperity and contentment to the people and an incentive to accomplish better things, they used this for a sustenance fund to carry on hostilities against the government.

The expeditions against Ali and his followers brought much hardship to them. The large extent of swamp lands made it impossible for the troops to capture Ali himself, as he always received notice of their coming and was able to get off in the high grass of the swamps. It is difficult for one who has not participated in that sort of an expedition to realize the hardships attendant upon it. Marching through swamps under the tropical sun, on narrow paths, through grass often 15 feet high, and suffering the attacks at night of swarms of mosquitoes which have prevented whole commands from sleeping at all. The troops stationed in the upper Rio Grande have to use three mosquito bars to keep out the mosquitoes.

Ali now has no desire to fight Americans, but he is as yet afraid to surrender on terms that can be accepted. Every endeavor has been made to bring about a peaceful settlement. Doctor Saleeby, who knew him well, visited him and remained with him for a month, but no agreement could be made. The Tirurays in the Cotabato Valley have improved during the last year. Trade has not increased.

The municipality of Cotabato is very well off financially, and is being, on the whole, satisfactorily conducted.

The stealing of carabao and slaveholding have decreased. Better things are hoped for in this district in the next year. There is magnificent land for cocoanuts and hemp, and excellent opportunities for American settlers with some capital. The cocoanuts are said to bear in five years. An early settlement of the Ali question is hoped for in the near future, when settlers should be encouraged.

#### DISTRICT OF SULU.

The district governor, Maj. H. L. Scott, Fourteenth Cavalry, also the commanding officer of the garrison, has had success in establishing law and order with so unruly a tribe as the Sulus, long known as the boldest of the pirates infesting Malayan seas. All of the natives being of the same tribe and religion, there was no opportunity to play one against the other.

The customs receipts of Joló are much greater than those of Zamboanga and are increasing, while the exports to foreign ports show an increase of 10 per cent over last year. The exports from the Sulu Archipelago to other ports in the Philippines are not reported. By constant effort on the part of the district and other officials the Moros have been induced to engage in agricultural pursuits and to gather produce from the seas and to bring the results of their labor into town, which they can now do, since travel is unmolested and slavery and its evil consequences largely suppressed.

This increase in trade has occurred in spite of two severe campaigns against hostile Moros, the terrible storm in October, which wrought great disturbance in Joló and Siassi, and an unfortunate and miserable famine caused by the long drought, which has weakened some of the people and forced them to subsist in many places on roots. Advantage was taken of this condition of affairs to endeavor to establish a fixed trade and fish industry, especially at Siassi.

Headmen of the different sections into which the capital district is divided are gradually learning to assist the district governor and be of greater use to their own people instead of oppressing and robbing them.

From Colonel Scott's report the following synopsis is taken:

Laksamana Usap last year surrendered in due form, but did not long remain friendly. He protected thieves, refused to visit Joló, and attacked the troops out surveying. He collected some 400 men in his cotta and refused all overtures for a peaceful settlement. He fired on and insulted the troops when they approached his cotta. After a severe fight the cotta was taken by the troops under Colonel Scott, Usap and his followers killed, and the cotta destroyed. Only 7 men surrendered, although every opportunity was given them.

One Imamil was captured near the cotta by Moros and sent to Joló. He ran amuck and was mortally wounded. He was taken to the hospital and placed on the operating table, where he used his last breath in throwing his betel box at the surgeon who was endeavoring to save his life.

It was ascertained that the principal cause of Usap's attitude was the advice of an Arab from Mekka, Salip Masdali, who sold him charms, planted in the four corners of the cotta, which he assured him would make him invulnerable—that he (Usap) could fight the soldiers and that he would live forty years longer.

After much explaining to and meetings with the chiefs, Colonel Scott succeeded in making them agree to pay the cedula tax. The sultan made a speech, declaring that this tax in no way interfered with the eleven tenets of the Mohammedan religion, and then asked permission to take out the first cedula.

Early in January Colonel Scott learned that a Moro of Talicau had gone over to British North Borneo with about 10 followers, had run amuck and killed or wounded about 30 persons. They returned to Talicau, and about a month later a letter from

the Governor of British North Borneo stated the crime and asked for the arrest of the Moros. They were located, and on March 23 an effort was made to surprise them at cotta Lumbo, Talicau, where a hostile element had collected. The troops and gunboats *Quiros* and *Paragua* were fired on, and the Moros escaped with some loss.

Later they committed many offences, fired on our troops, destroyed property of our friends, shot a mule in the artillery stables, and fired into the barrios near Joló. The hostile element increased in strength and Colonel Scott reported the matter to General Wood, who organized a column with troops from Mindanao and Joló, and took the field in person with them. The district governor and district secretary were with the expedition. The troops left Joló on May 1, returning May 13, having attacked the hostiles in a very strong position, killed Pala, Paruka Utig, and Tungalan, of Pata, and many of their followers, with a loss to the troops of 11 killed and 25 wounded. A detachment of Philippine Constabulary formed part of the expedition, and the gunboats *Quiros* and *Paragua* cooperated, rendering valuable assistance.

The few remnants of Pala's band have since surrendered to Colonel Scott.

Captain Hayson, Philippine Constabulary, stationed at Siassi, where he was doing excellent work, was killed while asleep by the constabulary sentinel over his quarters. This murder was due to Pala's influence through his emissaries. Seven conspirators were arrested and tried. One will soon be hanged in Siassi; another sentenced to death died in the Calarian prison.

The efforts of the district governor to encourage the natives to plant hemp, fruit, and cocoanuts have met with considerable success, and the exports of these products are constantly increasing.

The town of Joló has steadily improved and had on June 30, 1905, a balance in its treasury of ₱7,544.01.

It is gratifying to note that during the late troubles the sultan and all important chiefs were on the side of the government; that those who made the trouble were renegades from their influence; that they had no important influence, and that the districts of Parang, Pansol, and Look took no part. This indicates a greater hold upon the people than has hitherto been obtained.

Owing to the character of this district, for some time to come the governor should also be the commander of the troops, as a one-man power is easily understood and is appreciated by the inhabitants.

#### DISTRICT OF LANAOS.

This district has progressed very favorably, due to the energy and good judgment of the governor, Capt. D. B. Devore, Twenty-third Infantry, who has been ably assisted by the district secretary, Capt. E. W. Griffith, Philippine Constabulary. The success of their work in the district has been made possible by the presence and assistance of the troops.

In October a mislaid dato, Oato, who had been in a supposedly friendly attitude, but who had retired to his cotta and with a lot of malcontents had fired upon and otherwise insulted the troops and officials, was severely punished by the troops in a sharp and well-handled attack upon what Oato thought was a very secure position. There are still some hostile Moros at Maciu. Governor Devore has been constantly visiting the Moros and the various settlements in his district, which necessitates much discomfort and hard work. Escorts have been furnished him, when needed, by the military authorities.

The troops stationed at Taraca after the campaign there were withdrawn in November without bad results.

There have been fewer acts of lawlessness, and the offenders in such instances have been in most cases delivered to the district governor by the headmen. A number of individual bad Moros have made attacks upon soldiers to obtain rifles, but as a general rule they were killed.

At Malabang a municipal government has been established, on the recommendation of the post commander and the district governor. Two officers selected by the post commander are on the municipal council, and the justices of the peace are army officers. The greater number of people and houses of the settlement are on the military reservation, but the municipal government is working harmoniously. The markets are developing fast at the various stations, under the guidance of the district governor, with the assistance of the military authorities, who preserve order and encourage trade.

It is expected in the near future that a military railroad will be put in between Overton and Marahui. It is hoped that this will be an electric road, on account of the many other uses to which the plant would contribute.

There are fine opportunities for white settlers with some money to establish paying plantations on the Malabang side of the lake along the Malabang River.

The Moros are being encouraged to get out timber needed by the military authorities in the construction of posts. The natives have many prosperous looking settlements, and as they have a great desire to make money they are anxious to work and to trade.

Throughout the district Moros have worked well for the government and for private individuals when handled with tact and fairness. For example: The regimental post at Keithley, with over 70 barracks, quarters, and other buildings of grass and bamboo was built mostly by contract with Moro chiefs and laborets. They live up to contract, conditions and penal clauses included. They furnished logs for the quartermaster sawmill. This was due largely to the energy, tact, and fair dealings of Captain Davidson, quartermaster there. They furnish corduroy for the roads and fuel for the Overton ice plant. Major Hardie, of Overton, had great influence over those with whom he came in contact and his work was far-reaching, so that when he left a number of sultans addressed a letter to the department commander to request his retention.

To quote Governor Devore:

"There are many feuds among the different tribes which have resulted in the killing of a number of Moros, whose law in such cases is of ancient origin, 'a life for a life.' This is gradually giving way and the Moros are beginning to give assistance in the capture of criminals, thieves, etc., for punishment by organized law. Many of the more influential Moros recognize a better and more prosperous condition of affairs now than before the coming of organized power, though it will take time to convince them all that a government which taxes them without their having a voice in the matter of taxation nor use of the funds is really the best sort of government for them. They were wily of the cedula at first, but the only objection I find now is lack of the necessary peso; rice is very scarce, and that being their main food, they are having a hard struggle to meet the coming harvest. I have visited all the wards in the district except Munay, and the large increase in cultivated land over last year shows that a great many Moros are doing honest labor. The sawmill at Marahui has given work to many Moros in cutting logs and rafting them in the lake, where they are bought and taken to the mill by the launch. The Moro in general will work if he sees pay ahead. If modern methods of agriculture could be introduced in such a way as to be applicable to the conditions, the saving of labor and increased products would give a healthy impetus to good order and improvement among the Moros. When they are far enough removed from their savage nature to appreciate that protection can be given them in their goods and chattels, as well as personal protection, I think they will be encouraged to accumulate a little property.

"The Moros who went to the St. Louis Exposition returned in the early part of this year and seem to be benefited by their visit, and their influence among their friends has been good. No case has been brought up to me showing an intentional wrong by any one of the Moros who visited the United States. Now, many of the influential Moros want to visit the United States, and I recommend that arrangements be made for a number of headmen and important datos to visit the States next summer for the express purpose of teaching them the value of labor and showing them the results of it on well-regulated farms of rice, cotton, fruits, and other tropical products. A visit of this sort, I believe, would be very beneficial for this section of the Moro country.

"The number of reclusas is decreasing gradually, which indicates a little improvement; within the last month some old feuds broke out in which 3 Moros were killed. Oato people killed a Binadayan Moro; a Lenoc Moro killed one of Ama-i-Binnaning's men, and a Ramaian-Detch-en feud resulted in the killing of 1 Moro. A visit was made to Ramaian and Detch-en Monday, June 26, and a Winchester repeating rifle taken up, a shot from which killed the Moro referred to above. The Moro who fired the shot is to be brought in Sunday, July 2. The Winchester was brought from the States by a Moro. Oato has made an effort to catch the men implicated in the killing of the Binadayan Moro, but so far without success. Ama-i-Poingen, of Lenoc, has been ordered in on account of the killing there, but he is a little slow responding. A soldier was killed on Sunday, June 25, by two Moros from Tauan. By previous arrangement a rendezvous was made where the Moros were to bring bino (native wine) to the soldiers; a dispute arose in which 1 soldier was killed and 2 Moros wounded. Troops were sent out promptly and made a prisoner of a Moro found near where the affray took place. It was reported the Moro tried to run away and was killed. An investigation developed that the soldiers tried to take the bino without paying for it, that the sergeant fired a shot from a revolver and was immediately attacked and killed. The two wounded Moros were brought in on being sent for and are now in the hospital, their wounds not considered fatal.

These Moros will not be further punished, as it is believed the soldiers were the aggressors. The Moro killed was one sent by Ama-i-Sankakala to search for a lost pony and he happened to be in the vicinity where the sergeant was killed when the troops arrived. Moros make numerous complaints about hunting parties or armed parties firing into their towns and houses. Accidents have occurred in this way. These depredations by soldiers are difficult to adjust, and the Moros are inclined to feel that the soldiers are anxious to get a chance shot into their towns and houses."

Much care has been given to the development of responsibility among headmen and deputies, and they have responded excellently. The fact that the assistant to the governor and Sergeant Easley can visit throughout the lake country and enforce law and peaceful conduct is conclusive. Mr. Chapman has spent months living with the Moros to study their language and customs.

The raising of the Spanish gunboats and their use in civil work, through the courtesy of the military authorities, has had the greatest benefit in changing conditions for the better. The visit of the Lanao Moros at different times with Captain Devore and Major Hardie, to Zamboanga, has had good results. Their shipping out hemp, rubber, etc., to coast merchants has helped them to see the advantages in developing their trade and incited them to cultivate their grounds and secure products from the jungles.

#### DISTRICT OF DÁVAO.

This district has shown encouraging progress under the direction of the district governor, Lieut. E. C. Bolton, Seventeenth Infantry, in spite of the severe setback caused by the drought. There are a good number of American, Spanish, and other foreigners, as well as Filipino planters, who are as a rule prosperous.

There have been several companies formed of residents in the Philippines, generally in Manila, who pay into the common fund so much per month, while a representative in Dávao takes charge of the plantation. A white man to settle in Dávao, or, indeed, anywhere in this province for the purpose of planting, should have \$100 per month that he can count on for three years. It will cost him \$50 per month to live properly. To succeed he must be energetic, of good constitution, and of good character, because his success will depend on his ability to influence the wild tribes and to get them to work for him. If all goes well he can hope for a return from hemp planting in two years, but there are always vexatious delays and other unforeseen causes for losses.

With hemp, cocoanuts should be planted. The cost<sup>a</sup> of setting out 500 acres in cocoanuts and properly caring for them for eight years is estimated at ₱69,300. Crop returns after the fifth year to include the eighth, ₱64,000, so that considerable capital is needed for planting on a large scale.

The planters in Dávao are as a rule squatters, but they say that they have every faith in the government of the islands and know that their rights will be protected. Opportunities exist for several hundred planters of the right sort with capital. Should the number increase the government must aid in bringing in labor. For planting hemp, cocoanuts, and rubber, but a small amount of land is needed, which can be had at a small cost, under the leasing clause of the Philippines land act, as soon as it is extended to this province.

The cost of the government in Dávao has been very small.

The small subsidized steamer has given the planters and merchants the advantages of low tariffs.

District Governor Bolton has done excellent work in settling the difficulties between the wild tribes and in building up new villages and reestablishing old ones. A paddle-wheel steamer has been put on the Gulf of Dávao by Mr. Boardman for commercial purposes, and it is hoped that the venture will pay him, as the advantages to the gulf will be very great. Lieutenant Bolton has reestablished and continued a telephone line from Dávao for many miles down the west coast of the bay, at a cost of ₱12 a mile for construction, due to the desire of the inhabitants to have the benefits of its use. The line is now under the constabulary, who furnish a lineman. By a harmonious agreement among all concerned the maintenance is very cheap.

The following is taken from Lieutenant Bolton's report:

"There are 5 municipalities in the district—Dávao, Mati, Caraga, Baganga, and Cateel—and 4 tribal wards organized under Act No. 39, legislative council. The municipality of Dávao has 7 barrios with 48 villages, 12 of which have been founded since July 1, 1904. The gain in houses during the year was 400, and in population 1,170.

<sup>a</sup> Handbook, Federated Malay States.

*Approximate classification of population.*

Moros:		Bagobos .....	500
Christians .....	2,000	Atas .....	30
Mohammedan .....	600	Americans .....	22
Bagobos, Christians .....	1,200	Spaniards .....	160
Samals .....	1,000	Japanese .....	14
Calaganes, infidel .....	500	Chinese .....	2
Tagacales .....	800	Belgians and Syrians .....	2
Bilanes .....	800		
Manobos .....	2,400	Total .....	10,080

*Gain during the year.*

Americans .....	12	Japanese .....	154
Spaniards .....	2	Visayans .....	300
Syrians .....	1	Interior and coast tribes .....	701

"The gain from wild tribes was actually far greater, but a large number was deducted from the total amount to form tribal wards.

"*Agriculture.*—One million hills of hemp were planted during the year and 5,000 cocoanuts. The drought delayed some 400,000 hemp plants eight months. There are about 10,000 acres of land under cultivation, and some 250,000 acres of uncultivated land awaiting settlers.

"*Average monthly exports.*—Hemp, 22,000 piculs; copra, 200 piculs; almaciga (gum copae), 400 piculs; beeswax, 3 piculs.

"*Imports.*—Rice, 1,200 piculs.

"*Natural products as yet not utilized.*—Rubber vine, oil of biao nut, resin (Brea-Baloi), Tangal bark (tannic), hardwoods, and rattan. The government is endeavoring to stimulate a trade in these articles.

"*Improvements during the year.*—Province road to beach at Dávao; province school-houses at Dávao, Matina, and Daleao; Dávao-Santa Cruz telephone line, 26 miles completed; port light erected at Malalag; 30 Dietz street lamps placed in Dávao. There were many other minor improvements.

"Mounted mail carriers deliver mail free from Dávao to Malalag. Town councilors take weekly hours of duty inspecting town prison and markets and overseeing public works.

"One case of slaveholding was proved before the court of first instance; peonage systems are gradually decreasing, the cases generally being settled by arbitration. Municipal officials are competent and satisfactory, evincing great interest in their work, making considerable personal sacrifices. Balance on hand in municipal treasury, ₱1,400. The inhabitants are prosperous and contented. The actions of the secretary of the interior and of the chief of the forestry bureau are highly appreciated.

"The municipality of Mati has 7 barrios composed of 21 villages. The town and villages are kept clean; little increase or improvement shown.

"*Estimated monthly exports.*—Hemp, 58 piculs; almaciga, 180 piculs.

"There are some 180,000 hemp hills and 3,000 cocoanuts and 9,000 cattle; population, 2,800. A port light has been placed at Mati.

"Municipality of Caraga has 6 barrios with 11 villages. This municipality has not shown any marked improvement. Lacking material for town officials, peonage is general. Larger portion of inhabitants, Mandayan—"new Christians." They are as a rule shiftless, very ignorant, and submissive. The rice crop has failed the last few years. Hemp does not do well on account of frequent droughts, the nature of the soil, and shiftlessness of the labor. There are about 65,000 hills of hemp, 3,500 cocoanuts, and 3,000 cattle.

"Monthly exports estimated at 35 piculs.

"Municipality of Baganga has 4 barrios with 10 villages, two having been organized during the year; 2,240 inhabitants.

"*Agriculture.*—There are about 650,000 hills of hemp, about 90,000 having been planted during the year, and 800 acres of rice also planted.

"Estimated monthly exports, 280 piculs hemp, while last year estimate was 85.

"The presidente, V. Serra, is an exceptionally intelligent and energetic Filipino. The town is fairly well governed, is clean, and shows progress, due to the presidente.

"The municipality of Cateel has 6 barrios, with estimated population of 2,400. Agricultural interest is insignificant. The inhabitants are shiftless and addicted to the use of tuba. The village of Boston is the seaport and most enterprising of all the villages.



## TRIBAL WARDS.

"The wild Bagobos, Gucangas, Moros, and Mandayas have been organized under Act No. 39, legislative council, in tribal wards. These have a headman for each ward and deputy headmen for the various subdistricts. The Bagobos seem prosperous and contented in two of their districts and are improving in the third. A feud in the latter was settled by Governor Bolton in April last. The Bagobos have about 35,000 hemp hills. The Gucangas have all the villages in their ward connected by good trails, and the inhabitants seem contented. They have some 12,000 hemp hills. The Moro tribal ward had some men working in Davao on the road there. When they returned to Tagum they immediately laid out, rounded, and ditched a road for about half a mile along the river. The Mandayans and Mansacas have entered this ward at their own request. The Moros are planting hemp and cocoanuts near all their villages. They furnish laborers on several plantations and for public works. All the nipa, bejuca, and tangal for Davao comes from the Moro ward. The collections of cedula, cattle, and arm registration taxes have been made among them without difficulty.

"Three Moro tribal councils were held during the year, attended by all dattos and principal men, to discuss tribal ordinances and public taxes and to try tribal officials for disobedience. A large council house has been erected at Tagum. No crimes reported during the year.

"The unorganized tribes are Manobos, Tagacales, Bilanes, Libabaoan, Manganun, Mansaca, Managusan, and Atas."

## SUMMARY.

The following shows the cost of the various branches of the government during the last fiscal year:

*Expenditures Moro Province.*

Executive offices, provincial and district governors and secretary .....	₱60,564.01
Treasury:	
Office of provincial treasurer .....	₱13,534.53
All offices, district treasurers .....	25,657.50
	39,192.03
Public works and supplies:	
Cost of office of provincial engineer .....	11,819.99
Construction, repairs, and supplies .....	249,562.30
	261,382.29
Judiciary:	
Office attorney Moro Province and assistant .....	11,946.56
Other expenses .....	10,827.92
	22,774.48
Schools:	
Office superintendent of schools .....	12,302.61
Salaries, rents, supplies, miscellaneous expenses .....	102,644.95
	114,947.56
Health .....	3,553.70
Guaranties and subsidies, steamships .....	6,993.13
Bates treaty subsidies, Sultan of Sulu and advisers .....	19,402.00
Collecting customs .....	52,409.40
Total expenditures .....	581,218.60

Table showing cost by districts, etc., during fiscal year 1904-5.

	Moro Province.	Administra- tion.	Zamboanga.	Cotabato.
Executive.....	₱18,418.96		₱9,626.21	₱5,664.48
Treasury: Rents, transportation, postage, travelling expenses, and supplies.....		₱13,584.53	5,911.57	4,136.58
Public works.....		11,420.17	38,982.44	160.00
Provincial office building.....	13,052.63			
Calarian prison.....	30,080.60			
Road-working machinery.....	26,269.09			
Construction and repair buildings.....	1,237.19			
Roads and bridges.....	30,825.44			
Transportation of freight.....	3,902.52			
Wharves and docks.....	7,854.95			
Building supplies.....	10,662.96			
Justice.....		17,383.06	1,472.34	1,354.10
Schools.....	8,750.02	12,302.61	58,594.96	7,411.29
Board of health.....	3,479.50			
Ship subsidies.....	6,993.13			
Total.....	161,606.99	54,640.37	115,297.52	18,726.45

	Sulu.	Lanao.	Davao.	Customs.	Total.
Executive.....	₱12,584.32	₱8,506.13	₱5,764.91	₱52,409.40	₱112,973.41
Treasury: Rents, transportation, postage, travelling expenses, and supplies.....	3,754.30	3,980.01	4,447.06		35,764.05
Public works.....	12,756.13	31,903.76	19,144.29		114,365.79
Provincial office building.....					13,052.63
Calarian prison.....					30,080.60
Road-working machinery.....		26,269.10			52,538.19
Construction and repair buildings.....					1,237.19
Roads and bridges.....					30,825.44
Transportation of freight.....					3,902.52
Wharves and docks.....					7,854.95
Building supplies.....					10,662.96
Justice.....	1,649.44	915.54			22,774.48
Schools.....	8,867.71	5,249.66	14,821.33		115,247.56
Board of health.....	74.20				3,553.70
Ship subsidies.....					6,993.13
Subsidies to Sultan of Sulu and advisers.....	19,402.00				19,402.00
Total.....	59,087.10	76,823.20	44,177.59	52,409.40	581,218.60

a Paid by the insular government.

To which should be added the difference in cost between the customs collections at Bongao and cost of the customs department there, which should be charged against the district of Sulu instead of against collection of customs, ₱1,083.82.

The apparent discrepancies are easily explained. The cost of certain school buildings were in one case included in the cost of education and in another under public works for the purposes of illustration.

While a good deal of money has been spent for temporary measures, which always means a loss, yet the newness of the government and the urgency of the cases demanded it.

The announced policy of the legislative council is to limit its appropriations for public buildings and works to those of a permanent character after carefully studied projects have been approved. Until the revenues increase many necessary works will have to wait.

This province should in the near future attract capital, as there is so much unoccupied and very rich ground and thousands of acres of tropical forests awaiting the coming of agriculturists and others. Questions of politics do not enter to any embarrassing extent in the province, owing to the great diversity of the population and the simple state of society. There are some 28 tribes, with different customs and dialects. Most of these take kindly to the supervision of the white man and the settlers, by working in accord with the local officials, obtain better results.

For a successful provincial government here frequent inspections by administrative officials are essential, necessitating constant travel. This is limited by the small number of boats and is possible at present only through the courtesy of the military authorities.

The province entered upon the new year with a balance in its favor of over ₱100,000, as it was thought better to wait until the amount of the refunds from Manila was known before making large appropriations.

The insular government supplied Joló with a new custom-house, and the province must now build one with a bonded warehouse at Zamboanga.

Requests for allotments for public works and schools from all districts are constant, and the cost of running the government must gradually increase.

Attached hereto are copies of certain acts passed by the legislative council since the last annual report, also a map on which are indicated the various places mentioned in this.

The employment of officers of the Army and of the constabulary greatly lessens the cost of the local government and permits larger appropriations for public works and measures of general utility. It also harmonizes the relations of the various branches of the services and is of incalculable benefit to all.

The many letters of inquiry received from would-be settlers, the increase in revenues and in the value of the exports, and the benefits derived from public improvements and subsidies give promise of future success.

Respectfully submitted.

G. T. LANGHORNE,  
Captain, Eleventh Cavalry,  
*Aid-de-camp, Secretary, and Acting Governor.*

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY,  
Manila, P. I. .

#### APPENDIX.

ACT No. 66.—An act amending section 1 of act No. 21 of the legislative council, entitled "An act providing for the establishment of the municipalities of Mati, Dávao, Makar, Cotabato, Malabang, Dapitan, Cateel, Baganga, and Caraga, and enlarging the municipalities of Iligan and Zamboanga."

*By authority of the Philippine Commission, be it enacted by the legislative council of the Moro Province, that:*

SECTION 1. Sections 1, 6, and 11 of act No. 21 of the legislative council, entitled "An act providing for the establishment of the municipalities of Mati, Dávao, Makar, Cotabato, Malabang, Dapitan, Cateel, Baganga, and Caraga, and enlarging the municipalities of Iligan and Zamboanga," are hereby amended to read as follows:

"SECTION 1. The municipalities of Mati, Dávao, Makar, Cotabato, Malabang, Dapitan, Cateel, Baganga, and Caraga are hereby established with boundaries as prescribed for each in sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10, and the municipalities of Iligan and Zamboanga are hereby enlarged with boundaries as prescribed in sections 11 and 12, all longitudes herein mentioned being referred to the meridian of San Fernando, which is 6 degrees 12 minutes 20 seconds west of Greenwich, a map showing these boundaries being deposited in the office of the secretary of the Moro Province. The provisions of the Municipal Code now in force in the Philippine Islands, except as hereinafter modified, are extended to the municipalities established by this act."

"SEC. 6. The municipality of Malabang shall include all territory lying north and west of the eastern boundary of the Lanao district, south of the watershed of the mountains which run approximately northwest, following the watershed to its intersection with the meridian 130 degrees east of San Fernando, and east of the latter meridian, including also all the islands within the three marine league limit. The municipal town shall be Malabang."

"SEC. 11. The limits of the municipality of Iligan are hereby extended to include all territory of the Moro Province north of the 8th parallel of N. Lat., and east of the Mipangi River, its boundaries being the 8th parallel of N. Lat. on the south, the waters of the Panquil and Iligan bays on the west, the parallel of latitude through Salinbal Point on the north, and the meridian 130 degrees 38 minutes east of San Fernando on the east. All islands within the three marine league limit shall also be included. The municipal town shall be Iligan."

SEC. 2. Subject to annulment or amendment by the Philippine Commission, this act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted August 4, 1904.

ACT No. 67.—An Act to prevent the further introduction into the Moro Province of epidemic diseases of large cattle, and to provide measures for the suppression of the present epidemic of such diseases, and making appropriation for the expenses thereof.

*By authority of the Philippine Commission, be it enacted by the legislative council of the Moro Province, that:*

SECTION 1. The term "large cattle" for the purposes of this act shall be held to include cattle, carabaos, horses, and mules.

SEC. 2. The governor of the Moro Province is authorized to designate in each district as many employees of the province or district to act as veterinary inspectors as may be necessary, and such veterinary inspectors shall perform the duties imposed upon them by this act without extra compensation. The governor of the Moro Province may also appoint as veterinary inspectors under this act not more than five veterinarians of the United States Army, who shall receive a per diem allowance of not to exceed five pesos, Philippine currency, for each day of service performed by them, or a monthly compensation of not to exceed one hundred and fifty pesos, Philippine currency. Should veterinarians of the insular government be temporarily assigned to the province as veterinary inspectors under this act, their salaries for their period of service in the province shall be reimbursed the insular treasury from provincial funds. Veterinary inspectors shall perform their duties under the supervision of the governor of the Moro Province until such time as a provincial board of health shall have been established, and thereafter under the supervision of the president of such board.

SEC. 3. All large cattle coming into any port of the Moro Province from any other port of the province or of the Philippine Islands, or from any foreign port, shall, subject to the provisions of the customs administrative laws and regulations, be discharged under the supervision of the veterinary inspector stationed at such port, if any there be. It shall be the duty of the veterinary inspector to subject such large cattle to a rigid quarantine for a period of seven days, at a place designated by him, unless it shall be made to appear to his satisfaction that the animals in question have not been recently exposed to any epidemic disease destructive to large cattle either prior to embarkation or en route, in which case quarantine shall not be necessary. Large cattle brought into the province for the use of the United States Army shall be delivered to the proper military authorities for quarantine under their supervision.

SEC. 4. At the end of the period of quarantine, should no symptoms of epidemic disease destructive to large cattle have appeared among the large cattle in quarantine, and should their condition be such as in no way to render liable the spread of any destructive disease among the large cattle of the province, they shall be removed from quarantine and delivered to the person entitled thereto. Should symptoms of epidemic disease destructive to large cattle appear during the period of quarantine, the veterinary inspector shall cause the separation from the other large cattle of all animals showing such symptoms, and shall so isolate them as to guard against the transmission of infection by insects or otherwise. This procedure shall be repeated, if necessary, until the herd in quarantine is pronounced free from disease.

SEC. 5. Large cattle held in quarantine in accordance with the provisions of this act shall be cared for and fed by and at the expense of the owner or person entitled to the possession thereof. Should the owner or person entitled to the possession fail or refuse properly to feed and care for large cattle so held in quarantine, the veterinary inspector shall do so at the expense of the province. The amounts so expended by the province shall constitute a lien in favor of the province upon all the personal property of the owner or person entitled to the possession of the large cattle, which lien may be enforced by the district treasurer by any method provided by law for the enforcement of the lien arising from delinquent internal-revenue taxes.

SEC. 6. When it shall appear to the satisfaction of any veterinary inspector that any large cattle within the district are afflicted with surra, glanders, or rhinderpest, it shall be his duty to summarily seize such large cattle and cause them to be killed and the bodies destroyed in such manner as may be prescribed by the governor of the Moro Province, or the president of the provincial board of health, as the case may be; and such proceeding shall not give rise to any claim, or any cause of action, civil or criminal, against the Moro Province or any of its agents. He shall at once report his action in detail to the district governor, stating the number and kind of animals seized and destroyed and the disposition made of the bodies.

SEC. 7. It shall be the duty of every owner of large cattle and of every person having large cattle in his possession or under his charge, who has reasonable cause to believe that any of such large cattle exhibit symptoms of surra, glanders, or rhinderpest, immediately to isolate such animals by confining them in an enclosure to which uninfected large cattle have no access, and to make immediate report thereof to the councillor of his barrio. Failure to comply with the provisions of this section shall

be punished by a fine of not less than ten nor more than fifty pesos, Philippine currency, or by imprisonment of not more than thirty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 8. It shall be the duty of the councillor of each barrio to whom a report is made in accordance with the provisions of the preceding section, or who has reasonable cause to believe that any large cattle within his barrio show symptoms of surra, glanders, or rhinderpest, immediately to make or cause to be made an examination of the suspected animals. If, in his opinion, such animals show symptoms of any of the diseases mentioned he shall cause the owner or person having charge thereof to isolate and securely hold them by placing them in an enclosure not accessible to other large cattle until the symptoms shall have disappeared, or a veterinary inspector shall have ordered the quarantine removed, or until the animals shall have died or been destroyed; but the period of isolation shall in no case be less than fifteen days, unless otherwise ordered by a veterinary inspector. He shall at once report his action to the municipal presidente, who shall, in turn, report to the district governor. Every municipal officer who fails or refuses to comply with the duties imposed upon him by this section shall be dismissed from office. Every owner of large cattle isolated by order of his councillor or every person in charge of such large cattle who shall fail or refuse to keep such large cattle in isolation during the time and in the manner required by this section, shall be subject to the penalties provided by section 7 of this act.

SEC. 9. It shall be the duty of the owners of large cattle or the person having charge thereof, who shall have reasonable cause to believe that any animal has died of surra, glanders or rhinderpest, to cause the body of such animal to be cremated, or buried at once at a depth of not less than eight feet from the surface of the ground, within the corral or enclosure in which the animal has been isolated during its sickness, if such isolation shall have taken place, unless a contrary disposition of the body shall have been ordered by a veterinary inspector. Such burial must be made at a point at least thirty feet distant from any well, running stream or body of standing water. Failure to comply with the provisions of this section shall be punished by the penalty provided by section 7 of this act.

SEC. 10. District governors shall submit to the governor of the Moro Province, or to the president of the provincial board of health, as the case may be, a quarterly report concerning the presence of surra, glanders, rhinderpest, and other diseases destructive of large cattle in their districts, which report shall set forth in detail the number and kind of animals affected, and the action taken in each case.

SEC. 11. There is hereby appropriated, out of any funds in the treasury of the Moro Province not otherwise appropriated, the sum of two thousand pesos, Philippine currency, or as much thereof as may be necessary, for the payment of the expenses incurred in carrying out the provisions of this act, including the building of government corrals, the feeding and care of animals in quarantine, the payment of salaries, and all incidental expenses. Said sum shall be apportioned to the several districts by resolution of the legislative council, and shall be disbursed by the district treasurers as in the case of other funds appropriated for district purposes.

SEC. 12. Subject to annulment or amendment by the Philippine Commission, this act shall take effect on its passage; but no penalty shall be imposed for the commission, prior to the first day of October, nineteen hundred and four, of any act herein declared to be unlawful, unless the prosecution shall affirmatively prove knowledge on the part of the accused of the unlawful nature of such act.

Enacted, August 17, 1904.

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ACT No. 69.—An Act authorizing the governor of Moro Province to establish harbor lines for the preservation and protection of the harbors, bays, and navigable lakes and rivers of the province.

*By authority of the Philippine Commission, be it enacted by the legislative council of the Moro Province, that:*

SECTION 1. Whenever it shall be essential to the preservation and protection of the harbors, bays, and navigable lakes and rivers of the province to establish harbor lines, the governor of the Moro Province may, by executive order, establish such harbor lines, beyond which no piers, wharves, bulkheads, or other works shall be extended or deposits made, except under such regulations as may be prescribed from time to time by him.

SEC. 2. Subject to annulment or amendment by the Philippine Commission, this act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, August 31, 1904.

ACT No. 77.—An Act fixing the fire limits of the city of Zamboanga.

*By authority of the Philippine Commission, be it enacted by the legislative council of the Moro Province, that:*

SECTION 1. The fire limits of the city of Zamboanga shall include all the territory bounded as follows:

On the west, by a line running parallel to and one hundred feet west of the center line of Calle Adoves, and extending from high-water mark on the beach to a point one hundred feet north of an extension of the north line of Calle Enrique.

On the northwest and north, by a line commencing at the point last described and extending to a point on the west bank of the Río Santa María, one hundred feet north of the north line of the Santa María bridge, thence to a point four hundred feet north of the point of intersection of the north line of Calle General Jovellar and the east line of Calzada de Tumaga.

On the northeast and east, by a line from the point last named to the intersection of the west high-water line of the Río Hondo with the high-water line of the beach.

And on the south, by the high-water line of the beach between the last-described point and the point of beginning.

Between these limits all buildings hereafter built shall be of permanent construction, with masonry or board sides, hard-wood posts and tile, concrete or galvanized-iron roofs; and before beginning construction plans showing the details of the proposed building shall be submitted to the provincial engineer, together with a written application for authority to build the same.

SEC. 2. Subject to annulment or amendment by the Philippine Commission, this act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, October 1, 1904.

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ACT No. 78.—An Act to prevent encroachment upon the roads and streets of the Moro Province, and for other purposes.

*By authority of the Philippine Commission, be it enacted by the legislative council of the Moro Province, that:*

SECTION 1. No building shall be constructed within ten feet of the street line of any street within the limits of any city or town in the Moro Province, except in the case of business streets, the designation of the latter to be made by the legislative council of the Moro Province, after recommendation by the municipal council and the district governor.

SEC. 2. No building shall be constructed within sixty feet of the middle of any improved road anywhere in the Moro Province, outside of the fire limits of any city or town in the Moro Province.

SEC. 3. No cocoanut tree shall be planted within sixty feet of the middle line of any road or street in the Moro Province.

SEC. 4. Persons hereafter building or planting cocoanuts nearer the street or road lines than is prescribed in the preceding paragraphs shall, upon notification by the president of the municipality or the engineer of the Moro Province, remove such portions of the structure extending beyond or cocoanut trees within such lines, and the cost of the removal shall be at the expense of the owner.

SEC. 5. Every householder outside city or town limits shall keep open and clean the street or road and the ditch in front of his buildings for a distance of not to exceed fifty feet on either side of the middle line of the buildings, and failure to comply with this regulation shall subject the householder, upon conviction, to a fine of not to exceed twenty pesos.

SEC. 6. District governors will instruct the municipal presidents to post copies of this act, in English and Spanish, in conspicuous places within the fire limits and in conspicuous places in each barrio or district of the municipality without the fire limits.

SEC. 7. Subject to annulment or amendment by the Philippine Commission, this act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, October 1, 1904.

ACT No. 90.—An Act to amend the municipal code of the Moro Province, Act No. 36.

*By authority of the Philippine Commission, be it enacted by the legislative council of the Moro Province, that:*

SECTION 1. The municipal code of the Moro Province is hereby amended as follows:

(a) By adding to subsection (g) of section 19 the following paragraph: "No arrest shall be made for a violation of a municipal ordinance except upon warrant duly issued from the president's court, unless the offense shall have been committed in the presence of the peace officer making the arrest. In every case upon arrest the officer making the same shall immediately, and before incarceration of the offender, take him before the president, there to be dealt with according to law. Should it be impossible to take the offender before the president before the closing of the office hours of that official, he may, in default of bail, be incarcerated in the municipal jail until the reopening of the office of the president, when he shall be immediately taken before him. It shall be the duty of the president to be present at his office on Sundays and legal holidays for such time as may be necessary, both in the morning and in the afternoon, for the purpose of admitting to bail, freeing on their own recognizances, or remanding to jail offenders against municipal ordinances who after arrest have not been brought before him previous to the closing of his office hours on the day previous. The municipal council shall by ordinance invest the chief of municipal police or the officer or officers in charge of the municipal jail with power to admit to bail or to place in liberty on their own recognizances offenders against municipal ordinances brought to the municipal jail for incarceration after the closing for the day of the office hours of the president, conditioned upon their appearance in the president's court at the opening hour of the first ensuing session thereof. The municipal council may also, in its discretion, by ordinance provide that offenders against municipal ordinances arrested in barrios situated more than ten kilometers distant from the municipal building shall be first taken before the councillor of the barrio in which arrested, and invest that official with power to admit such offenders to bail or to place them in liberty on their own recognizances, conditioned upon their appearance before the municipal president at a time to be appointed by such councillor, or to remand such offenders forthwith to the municipal president. All prisoners arrested for violations of municipal ordinances shall be bailable before conviction; and the amount of such bail shall in no case exceed fifty pesos."

(b) By striking out of subsection (dd) of section 41 the words "where the judgment shall be for a fine exceeding fifteen pesos or for imprisonment exceeding fifteen days."

SEC. 2. Subject to annulment or amendment by the Philippine Commission, this act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, December 2, 1904.

ACT No. 95.—An Act to prohibit the establishment of saloons, bars, or drinking places in the Moro Province except within the limits of certain defined zones.

*By authority of the Philippine Commission, be it enacted by the legislative council of the Moro Province, that:*

SECTION 1. No saloon, bar, or drinking place for the sale of intoxicating liquors (other than "vino," "tuba," "bassi," "tapuy," or like domestic distilled or fermented liquors) shall be established, conducted, or maintained in the Moro Province, except within the limits of a liquor zone as delimited by this section. Liquor zones shall be known as "first-class liquor zones" and "second-class liquor zones."

The following shall constitute first-class liquor zones:

All that portion of the municipality of Joló included within the walled town.

All that portion of the municipality of Zamboanga included within a radius of five hundred and fifty meters from the provincial building.

All that portion of the municipality of Cotabato included within a radius of two hundred and fifty meters from the intersection of the street of Spain with the north fork of the Río Grande and lying on the left bank of the river.

All that portion of the new town of Parang in the municipality of Cotabato, included within a radius of two hundred and fifty meters from the northeast corner of block number five (as determined from a map of the new town of Parang on file in the office of the provincial engineer) and lying on the right bank of the river.

All that portion of the municipality of Iligan included within a radius of two hundred and fifty meters from the municipal building and lying on the right bank of the Iligan River.

The following shall constitute second-class liquor zones:

All those portions of the municipalities of Dapitan, Davao, Mati, Baganga, Caraga, and Cateel included within a radius of one kilometer from the respective municipal buildings of such municipalities; and all that portion of the former municipality of Isabela de Basilan included within a radius of one hundred and fifty meters from the main gate of the navy-yard.

Every retail liquor license (other than licenses for the sale of "vino," "tuba," "bassi," "tapuy," or like domestic distilled or fermented liquors) shall have endorsed thereon a description of the zone for which it is issued and shall entitle the licensee to deal in intoxicating liquors within the limits of such zone only.

SEC. 2. The minimum license fee which shall be collected for the issuance of a municipal liquor license (other than a license for the sale of "vino," "tuba," "bassi," "tapuy," or like domestic distilled or fermented liquors) shall be two thousand four hundred pesos per annum for first-class liquor zones and three hundred pesos per annum for second-class liquor zones. Should any municipal council fail by ordinance to provide for a license fee of not less than the above amounts, the municipal treasurer shall nevertheless collect the minimum amount herein specified for each license issued. Where any liquor zone is situated without the limits of an organized municipality, the district treasurer shall collect the minimum fee prescribed for zones of its class in lieu of a municipal license, and the proceeds shall constitute a part of the provincial funds.

SEC. 3. Persons to whom licenses have heretofore been granted for the sale of liquor at places in which the sale of liquor is prohibited by this act, and whose licenses shall not have expired on the taking effect of this act, should they elect not to continue their business within the nearest liquor zone, shall be entitled to be reimbursed from the treasury or treasuries into which their license fees have been paid such a proportion of the fees paid as the time for which the license has yet to run bears to the whole time for which the license was granted.

SEC. 4. Subject to annulment or amendment by the Philippine Commission, this act shall take effect on the first day of January, nineteen hundred and five, except section two, which shall take effect on the first day of April, nineteen hundred and five.

Enacted, December 10, 1904.

ACT No. 96.—An Act to authorize the collection of the cedula tax from Moros and other non-Christians under the provisions of Act No. 5 of the legislative council after the 1st day of January, 1905.

*By authority of the Philippine Commission, be it enacted by the legislative council of the Moro Province, that:*

SECTION 1. District treasurers shall continue after January 1, 1905, to collect the cedula tax from Moros, and shall thereafter collect a cedula tax from non-Christian inhabitants of the Moro Province other than Moros, under and by virtue of the provisions of Act numbered five of the legislative council, entitled "An act to provide for the imposition and collection of a cedula tax," the provisions of Article XII and subsection (a) of section 146 of the internal-revenue law of 1904 to the contrary notwithstanding. Section 1 of said Act numbered five of the legislative council is hereby amended by striking out of the first sentence thereof the words "a member of a non-Christian tribe other than a member of a Moro tribe."

SEC. 2. Subject to annulment or amendment by the Philippine Commission, this act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, December 16, 1904.

ACT No. 97.—An Act to encourage small shipping among Moros and other non-Christian inhabitants of the Moro Province.

*By authority of the Philippine Commission, be it enacted by the legislative council of the Moro Province, that:*

SECTION 1. Boats of Moro or Pagan construction of less than ten tons burden, owned wholly by Moros or other non-Christian inhabitants of the Moro Province, may engage freely in the local trade of the Moro Province and touch at any place therein, whether an open port or otherwise, without being subject to the provisions of the customs administrative act or the regulations of the insular collector of customs governing the use, registration, or licensing of boats of like burden; but nothing in this section shall be construed to abridge the right of customs officials to go aboard such boats and make lawful searches, seizures, and arrests thereon.



SEC. 2. Before it shall be lawful for a boat to engage in the local trade of the province under the provisions of this act, the owner must present the same for registry. The officer charged with the registration of boats shall number each boat consecutively in the order of its presentation, and shall enter the number, together with the name and residence of the owner and the date of registry, in a book to be kept for that purpose. He shall cause to be painted or carved on each boat, to his satisfaction and at the expense of the owner, the initial letter of the district in which registry is made, the number of the boat, and the letters "M. P." He shall thereupon issue to the owner of the boat a certificate of registry, which shall be in substantially the following form:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *Moro Province*.  
CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRY No. —.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.  
DISTRICT OF —.

Under the provisions of Act No. 97 of the legislative council of the Moro Province the boat marked "(Initial letter of district) (Number) M. P.," of which —, a (Moro or other non-Christian, as the case may be) residing at —, district of —, Moro Province, is the owner, is entitled to engage in the local trade of the Moro Province and to touch at any place therein, whether an open port or otherwise, without being subject to the provisions of the customs administrative act or the regulations of the insular collector of customs governing the use, registration, and licensing of boats of like burden.

Issued at —, district of —, Moro Province, Philippine Islands, this — day of —, nineteen hundred and —.

(Signature of official.)

(Title.)

The certificate of registry shall be preserved on board the boat while engaged in trading operations and shall be presented on the demand of any customs official or of any provincial or district official of the Moro Province. In case of transfer of ownership to another Moro or other non-Christian the boat must be presented and the original certificate surrendered, in order that a new certificate may be issued in the name of the purchaser. In case of loss or destruction of an original certificate a duplicate certificate may be issued upon application by the owner. Registration shall be made and original and duplicate certificates thereof issued, and transfers shall be recorded, without compensation of any kind.

SEC. 3. Registration shall be made in districts in which a collector of customs is stationed by such collector or his lawful deputies, and in other districts by the district governor or the district secretary acting under the supervision of the district governor.

SEC. 4. Boats of Moro or Pagan construction of less than ten tons burden, owned wholly by Moros or other non-Christian inhabitants of the Moro Province, when engaged in general coastwise trade of the Philippine Islands under a first-class license or when engaged in foreign trade under the provisions of section 301 of the customs administrative act, as amended, shall be subject to the provisions of the customs administrative act and the regulations of the insular collector of customs, as provided by act numbered forty-seven of the legislative council: *Provided, however*, That collectors of customs in the Moro Province shall admeasure such boats and issue certificates of protection and first-class coastwise licenses thereto without compensation: *And provided further*, That it shall be necessary to affix to each foreign clearance issued to such boats a customs stamp of the face value of fifty centavos only.

SEC. 5. So much of act numbered forty-seven of the legislative council as is inconsistent with the provisions of this act is hereby repealed.

SEC. 6. Subject to annulment or amendment by the Philippine Commission this act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted December 28, 1904.

ACT No. 99.—An Act regulating the use of firearms in the Moro Province, amending subsection (A) of section 12 of Act No. 39 of the legislative council, and repealing in its application to the Moro Province section 24 of Act No. 175 of the Philippine Commission.

*By authority of the Philippine Commission, be it enacted by the legislative council of the Moro Province, that:*

SECTION 1. The governor of any district may, with the approval of the governor of the Moro Province, issue a written permit to any resident of the district to purchase, receive, or hold a firearm, or firearms, and to purchase, receive, or hold ammunition

therefor, when satisfied that the person so purchasing, receiving, or holding the firearm or ammunition needs it for his reasonable protection, or will use it for hunting or other lawful purposes only. A list of the permits issued hereunder shall be kept by the officer issuing them and by the governor of the Moro Province; and notice of the issue of each permit shall be given by the governor of the Moro Province to the chief of the Philippines constabulary, in such form as the latter may require. The Governor of the Moro Province may, by executive order issue regulations as to the form and conditions of permits to be issued, and provide for the exaction of a bond upon terms to be fixed by him, which shall be conditioned for the safe-keeping of the firearm or ammunition authorized to be purchased, received, or held. The governor of the Moro Province may issue a permit to any person to deal in firearms, ammunition, and explosives, and to deliver the same to persons authorized by permit of a district governor to receive them, subject to such conditions and regulations as the governor of the Moro Province may, in his discretion in each case, prescribe. No permit to purchase, receive, or hold a firearm shall be issued by the district governor until the applicant shall have first paid to the district treasurer the sum of one peso, and the district treasurer shall have endorsed on the permit a receipt therefor. Permits shall remain in force for a period of one year from the date of issue.

SEC. 2. Any person not connected with the Army or Navy of the United States or otherwise authorized by law having in his custody a firearm or ammunition without having procured a permit therefor, or who deals in firearms, ammunition, or explosives without having procured a permit therefor, or who sells or delivers any firearm or ammunition to any person not authorized by permit of a district governor to receive the same shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 3. The provisions of this act shall not be applicable to the use or possession of firearms or ammunition by Moro or other non-Christian inhabitants of the Moro Province residing in a tribal ward; but as to such Moros or other non-Christians the provisions of Act numbered thirty-nine of the legislative council shall continue in effect. Subsection (h) of section 12 of said act numbered thirty-nine is hereby amended by striking out the last sentence and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "The tax shall be collected by the district treasurer, who shall endorse on the permit a receipt therefor without which endorsement the permit shall not be valid."

SEC. 4. Section 24 of Act numbered one hundred and seventy-five of the Philippine Commission, as added by section 4 of act numbered six hundred and ten, and amended by section 1 of Act numbered six hundred and fifty-two, is hereby repealed in its application to the Moro Province.

SEC. 5. Subject to annulment or amendment by the Philippine Commission, this act shall take effect on its passage, except section 2, which shall take effect on the first day of June, nineteen hundred and five.

Enacted January 11, 1905.

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ACT NO. 107.—An Act providing for the establishment of a single commercial registry for the Moro Province, regulating the manner of recording instruments therein, establishing the official language therefor, and providing for the maintenance thereof.

*By authority of the Philippine Commission, be it enacted by the legislative council of the Moro Province, that:*

SECTION 1. There shall be established for the Moro Province a single commercial registry, which shall be located in the office of the register of deeds for the Moro Province at the municipality of Zamboanga. The register of deeds for the Moro Province, when appointed, and until his appointment the treasurer of the district of Zamboanga, shall perform the duties of commercial register. District treasurers, other than the treasurer of the district of Zamboanga, may receive at the district capitals and forward to the commercial register at Zamboanga all commercial instruments presented for registry in their respective districts; but such receipt of instruments by a district treasurer shall not be deemed a filing or registration thereof.

SEC. 2. It shall not be necessary for the commercial register to preserve copies of instruments presented for registry; but all instruments subject to registry shall be recorded at length in the proper books, and the original, with an endorsement thereon setting forth the day, hour, and minute of presentation for registry, and the book, volume, and folio in which entered, under the official seal of the registry and signed by the register or his authorized deputy, shall be returned to the person entitled thereto. The official language of the commercial registry shall be English; but instruments executed in the Spanish language shall be recorded in that language. All fees

received by the commercial register for his services according to the schedule of fees in force shall be paid into the provincial treasury under such rules and regulations as the treasurer of the Moro Province shall prescribe. The expense of maintaining the commercial registry shall be borne by the Moro Province.

SEC. 3. All royal decrees, regulations, and laws, or parts thereof, in so far as the same are inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed in their application to the Moro Province.

SEC. 4. Subject to annulment or amendment by the Philippine Commission, this act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted March 14, 1905.

ACT No. 110.—An Act providing for the establishment of a provincial board of health for the Moro Province, and for district and municipal boards of health.

*By authority of the Philippine Commission, be it enacted by the legislative council of the Moro Province, that:*

SECTION 1. A provincial board of health for the Moro Province is hereby established, which shall consist of the governor of the Moro Province, as president, the superintendent of schools of the Moro Province, and the engineer of the Moro Province. The chief clerk in the office of the secretary of the Moro Province shall perform the duties of secretary of the board. The attorney for the Moro Province shall be the legal adviser of the board. The president of the board shall be its executive officer and shall exercise general supervision and control over the various branches of its work. In case of an emergency, and when a quorum of the board can not be obtained, he may exercise the power conferred upon the board by this act; but he shall report his action to the board for ratification at the earliest practicable time. On or before the tenth days of March, June, September, and December of each year he shall prepare and submit to the legislative council of the Moro Province quarterly estimates, showing the probable expense of properly conducting the work of the board for the coming three months. He shall make such reports as the board of health for the Philippine Islands may direct. In case of the absence of the president of the board from the province, or of illness incapacitating him from the discharge of his duties, the senior member of the board shall temporarily discharge them. The provincial engineer shall act as sanitary engineer of the board. The secretary of the board shall keep its records, compile its statistics, and render such other clerical assistance in connection with the legitimate work of the board as it may direct.

SEC. 2. The board shall hold regular meetings on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month, and special meetings at the call of the president or of a majority of the members. It shall make no contracts and incur no liabilities in excess of the amounts duly appropriated for its use by the legislative council of the Moro Province, or by the central legislature of the Philippine Islands. No provincial officer or employee shall receive extra compensation by reason of services performed in connection with the board. The board shall exercise the powers conferred upon it by this act under the direct supervision and control of the board of health for the Philippine Islands.

SEC. 3. The provincial board of health shall have general supervision over the health and sanitary conditions of the Moro Province, including the health of domestic animals; and shall exercise general control over all district and municipal boards of health within the province. It shall cause to be prosecuted all violations of sanitary laws, and shall enforce the regulations of the board of health for the Philippine Islands within the province. It shall have the power to abate nuisances endangering the public health; to remove the cause of any special disease or mortality; to make and enforce such interior quarantines as it shall deem necessary in any part of the province, and to make and enforce quarantine regulations at ports of entry or other ports in the province at which no quarantine service shall have been established. It shall make and enforce regulations for maintaining in a sanitary condition all prisons and other public institutions of the province or of any municipality, and it shall be the duty of one member or more of the board to visit at least once in each year each provincial or district prison or other public institution of the province for the purpose of investigating the sanitary condition thereof.

SEC. 4. The provincial board of health shall provide for medical attendance on prisoners confined in provincial, district, and municipal prisons, or inmates of other public institutions, and, in its discretion, on indigents. Upon the request of the attorney for the Moro Province or of any judge of a court of first instance it shall provide for conducting autopsies and investigations in cases of sudden deaths where there is a suspicion that the causes arose through the unlawful acts or omissions of other persons, or from foul play, and for making such other investigations or reports

as may be required in the proper administration of justice. It may require any member of the provincial board of health or of any district or municipal board of health who is a physician to perform such services without compensation. In case no physician who is a member of the board of health is available, it may provide for the performance of such services by a medical officer or contract surgeon of the United States Army, or by any available physician in private practice, in which case payment shall be made from provincial or municipal funds, as the case may be, by fees, according to a fixed schedule to be prepared by the board, upon the presentation of vouchers prepared in accordance with such regulations as the treasurer of the Moro Province may prescribe.

SEC. 5. When in the opinion of the provincial board of health the Moro Province or any portion thereof is threatened with an epidemic of infectious, contagious, or communicable disease, the governor of the Moro Province may, in his discretion, issue an executive order declaring that the province or some part thereof is threatened with an epidemic and vesting the provincial board of health with emergency powers to enact such emergency health ordinances as it may deem necessary to prevent the occurrence or spread of infectious, contagious, or communicable diseases. Such ordinances shall have the same force and effect and be enforced in the same manner as if enacted by the legislative council. When in the opinion of the governor of the Moro Province the danger of an epidemic has passed, he shall so declare by executive order. Upon the publication of such order, all emergency health ordinances shall become of no effect, unless the governor of the Moro Province shall in such executive order specifically declare that one or more emergency health ordinances shall remain in effect for a further period to be by him prescribed.

SEC. 6. There shall be in each district of the Moro Province a district board of health, which shall consist of the district governor, as president, the district secretary, and, when provided for by legislative council, a third member, who shall be a duly qualified physician. Until such physician is appointed the district treasurer shall act as the third member of the board. The district board of health shall be the agent of the provincial board of health within the district, and shall hold such meetings, perform such duties, and exercise such powers, not in excess of the powers conferred upon the provincial board of health by this act, with reference to the health and sanitary condition of the district, as may from time to time be directed by the provincial board of health. The district governor, the district secretary, and the district treasurer shall receive no extra compensation by reason of the services performed in connection with the district board of health.

SEC. 7. Whenever, in its opinion, it shall be necessary, the provincial board of health may establish, in any municipality of the Moro Province, a municipal board of health, which shall consist of the municipal president, as president, the municipal secretary, and a third member, to be appointed by the provincial board of health, who shall, when practicable, be a duly qualified physician, an undergraduate of medicine, or a male school-teacher of the municipality. The municipal board of health shall be the agent of the provincial board of health within the municipality, and shall act under the supervision and control of the district board of health. It shall hold such meetings, perform such duties, and exercise such powers, not in excess of the powers conferred upon municipal boards of health by act numbered three hundred and eight of the Philippine Commission, with reference to the health and sanitary condition of the municipality and its barrios, as may from time to time be directed by the provincial board of health. The municipal president, the municipal secretary, and a male school-teacher serving as a member of the board shall receive no extra compensation by reason of services performed in connection with the municipal board of health. A physician or undergraduate of medicine serving on the board, and not otherwise in the employ of the province or municipality, shall receive such salary, to be paid by municipal funds, as the provincial board of health shall direct.

SEC. 8. Subject to annulment or amendment by the Philippine Commission, this act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted March 29, 1905.

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ACT No. 111.—An Act to amend Act. No. 96 of the legislative council by providing a minimum fee to be collected for the issuance of a municipal liquor license to clubs.

*By authority of the Philippine Commission, be it enacted by the legislative council of the Moro Province, that:*

SECTION 1. Act numbered ninety-five of the legislative council is hereby amended by inserting at the end of the first sentence of section two the following: "The minimum license for clubs in either class of zones shall be three hundred pesos per

annum. By the word 'club' shall be understood a bona fide social organization, of limited and selected membership, in which sales of intoxicating liquor are made at retail exclusively to the members thereof, such furnishing of intoxicating liquors being merely incidental to the main purpose of its organization."

Sec. 2. Subject to annulment or amendment by the Philippine Commission, this act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, April 1, 1905.

Act No. 114.—An Act regulating the imposition of penalties upon Moros or other non-Christians convicted of crime or misdemeanor, and vesting in the governor of the Moro Province the power of pardon and parole in such cases.

*By authority of the Philippine Commission, be it enacted by the legislative council of the Moro Province, that:*

SECTION 1. In pronouncing sentence upon a Moro or other non-Christian inhabitant of the Moro Province convicted of crime or misdemeanor, the judge or justice may ignore any minimum penalty provided by law for the offense, and may impose such penalty, not in excess of the highest penalty provided by law, as, in his opinion, after taking into consideration all the circumstances of the case, including the state of enlightenment of the accused and the degree of moral turpitude which attaches to the offense among his own people, will best subserve the interests of justice. The judge or justice may also, in his discretion, at any time before the expiration of the period allowed for appeal, suspend the execution of any penalty or part thereof so imposed, subject to such conditions as he may prescribe.

Sec. 2. The power to pardon or parole, conditionally or absolutely, Moros or other non-Christian inhabitants of the Moro Province convicted of crime or misdemeanor, is hereby vested in the governor of the Moro Province.

Sec. 3. Subject to annulment or amendment by the Philippine Commission, this act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, May 16, 1905.

Act No. 115.—An Act to amend Act No. 97 of the legislative council by providing for the issuance without compensation to certain boats of Moro or pagan construction of certificates of ownership.

*By authority of the Philippine Commission, be it enacted by the legislative council of the Moro Province, that:*

SECTION 1. The second sentence of section four of act numbered ninety-seven of the legislative council is hereby amended to read as follows: "Provided, however, That collectors of customs in the Moro Province shall admeasure such boats, and issue certificates of protection and ownership thereto, without compensation."

Sec. 2. Subject to annulment or amendment by the Philippine Commission, this act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, May 16, 1905.

Act No. 121.—An Act establishing a liquor zone at the municipality of Malabang, and providing for the appointment of officers or soldiers in active service to municipal office in said municipality, and in the barrio of Nituan, municipality of Cotabato.

*By authority of the Philippine Commission, be it enacted by the legislative council of the Moro Province, that:*

SECTION 1. In addition to the liquor zones defined in act numbered ninety-five of the legislative council, a liquor zone of the first class, consisting of all that portion of the municipality of Malabang included within the following limits: Commencing at a point formed by the intersection of the north or right bank of the Malabang River with the western boundary of the military reservation at Malabang; thence due north two hundred yards; thence due west two hundred yards; thence due south to the seashore; thence in an easterly direction following the high water line of the seashore, to the point of beginning, is hereby established: *Provided, however, That a retail liquor license issued for the zone established by this act shall entitle its holder to deal in beer and wines only.*

Sec. 2. Officers or soldiers in active service may be appointed to municipal office in the municipality of Malabang and in the barrio of Nituan, municipality of Cotabato, the provisions of section sixteen of act numbered thirty-five of the legislative council, "The Municipal Code of the Moro Province" to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 3. Subject to annulment or amendment by the Philippine Commission, this act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, June 26, 1905.

## REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF OCCIDENTAL NEGROS.

[Translation.]

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, PROVINCE OF OCCIDENTAL NEGROS,  
*Bacolod, July 15, 1905.*

SIR: Complying with the provisions of section 1 of Act No. 1044, Philippine Commission, I have the honor to send you the following report, in which I have endeavored to reflect in bold lines all those matters having relation directly to the administrative situation of the government of this province, its progress, commercial, and economic conditions, and all other matters affecting its political and social existence, from the time of the rendition of my former report sent to the General Government on July 15, 1904, to June 30, 1905.

## POLITICO-SOCIAL CONDITION.

Day by day good order in the pueblos of this province is becoming assured, as the former friction produced either by the clash of aspirations and different political ideas, or by the heterogeneity of the races that inhabit this island, have been followed by currents of mutual regard and confraternity, arising from the wisdom of their rulers and the good sense of the inhabitants.

It can be said that good order and peace in the province have been firmly assured since the constabulary force in Occidental Negros, conveniently garrisoned at strategic points, such as Guimbalaon, Escalante, Camp Barret, Cabancalan, and Camp Barry, and the municipal police in the pueblos, gave a vigorous impulse to the campaign against thieves and people of evil lives.

This campaign, aimed especially at the capture and, if possible, at the annihilation of the notorious bandit Papa Isio and his people (who have cowed the inhabitants of this province, especially those planters living near the woods and mountains), if not crowned with the brilliant success which the capture of said bandit would imply, has at least been able to intimidate him by hurling him and his people, bag and baggage, to the eastern coast where, according to official reports and private information received by this government, the valiant constabulary official, Lieutenant Morle, surprised Papa Isio and the notorious bandit Cagaling at Naghuyá de Guilhufgan, killing them, although it is maintained by those who have known Papa Isio that the photograph sent to the constabulary headquarters in this province is not that of the celebrated babaylan Isio, though all are agreed as to the identification of Cagaling.

The news of the death of Papa Isio was further confirmed by reports of constabulary to the effect that while on expeditions in the mountains they had seen certain of the hill people wearing crape on their left arms in mourning for the death of Papa Isio, and because since last January nothing has been heard of this bandit in spite of the frequent expeditions of constabulary to answer the call of some municipality or other for assistance in the capture of organized thieves.

But when everybody was almost sure that the bullet of Lieutenant Morle of the constabulary had had the good fortune to give Papa Isio a passport to the other world, thus relegating to oblivion the name of this celebrated babaylan of doleful memory; when the inhabitants of this island, and more especially the planters whose lands lie in the sitios and barrios distant from pueblos and near the mountains, were tranquil in the security offered by the death of the "Pontifex of the Mountains" of Negros, there suddenly appeared in the pueblo of Isabela (which is situate at the foot of the mountains) a band of pulahans armed with a few rifles and other weapons (though as to the rifles there is no assurance of their having been real), to the number of some 40 men, endeavored to sack that pueblo, but several inhabitants who had firearms, with the vice-president, Señor Garaygay, and the municipal secretary, Señor Bibat, and two Turks, and the American teacher, Mr. Falon, prevented these outlaws from doing mischief to the pueblo. The municipal police, having only 3 serviceable rifles, placed themselves under the orders of Lieutenant Colmenares, Philippine Constabulary, who at that time was stationed with his force at Mampahubog, distant about two or three hours travel from the municipality of Isabela. When the constabulary arrived at the pueblo the bandits had already taken to the woods, fleeing from the force of constabulary that had responded to the pueblo's call for relief.

However, there is at present a vigorous campaign against this plague of bandits infesting our mountains, Lieutenant Colmenares having already succeeded in killing some and capturing several individuals of Isio's band and in seizing arms and impedimenta belonging to it. The municipal police have not been idle in hunting down bandits, having captured two men and two women, one of the latter being formerly Papa Isio's paramour. She assures us that the "Pope" is still numbered among the living and that it was he who gave orders to the band that attempted to sack Isabela

last June. Papa Isio's following having again been dispersed, there is once more tranquillity in Isabela, and peace would be firmly assured if the municipal police of that town were to be provided with good arms, as without them efficiency of service can not be expected from them.

#### GAMBLING AND VAGRANCY.

Although gambling and vagrancy spread considerably throughout the province during the latter months of 1904 and the first months of the present year, the measures adopted by this provincial government, which was obliged to suspend one president and one vice-president, have at last been able to restrict these two pernicious evils that have caused misfortune to many families, dragging some to ruin, and carrying others to outlawry.

I have stated that these two calamities have been restricted at last in this province by the vigorous campaign undertaken by this government and the municipalities against gambling and vagrancy, but I will not dare to state that they have been completely and definitely wiped out, as to exterminate the vice of gambling among a people, however civilized they may be, would be a difficult undertaking and one, perhaps, impossible of realization, for so long as man exists vice will not cease, it being innate to humanity and a second nature, so that to expect men to exist untainted by vice is to ask that the inhabitants of this planet be converted into angels.

With respect to vagrancy, this other public calamity that constitutes a focus of vice and crime in the community, the law in the first place leaves many loopholes, making its restriction difficult, if not impossible, and in the second place lack of work at present constitutes an important factor which unfortunately tends to spread this social ulcer whose extirpation is necessary in order to give direction to the progress and prosperity of our people. Aside from the material dearth of work, owing to the lack of commercial and agricultural activity, predisposing the individual to idleness, the law which was enacted to suppress this evil makes the prosecution of vagrancy difficult, owing to the procedure which must be followed in order to do so. Were the prosecution and punishment of vagrancy given over to the direct charge of the municipalities where it occurs, it is possible to suppose more positive and practical results, for aside from the fact that no one is better informed of the conduct of each inhabitant than the municipality, no one can better undertake the prosecution of the vagrant who yawns his time away.

I therefore suggest to the honorable the Philippine Commission the amendment of the vagrancy act in the sense that their prosecution and punishment shall be placed in charge of the municipal presidents, for if the matter is left in the hands of the courts of first instance it will continue to be difficult to find the president of a pueblo lying at a distance from the provincial capital who will be willing to make the trip in order to testify in a vagrancy case. Moreover, it being an easy thing for the vagrant to prove when his cause is brought up in the court of first instance that he is working for some other person, the municipal president will have been put to all his trouble in vain and will lose both time and money thereby, while the vagrant, it can almost be asserted, will have gained by being able to outwit the authorities and laugh at the law.

#### RELIGIOUS STRIFE.

The dissension in religious matters prevailing in the pueblos weakens friendly relations among the inhabitants and introduces the fire of discord into the very sanctuary of the home.

Of a verity this dissension does not exist because of a diversity of religious beliefs, but solely on account of the presence of the friar. Instinctively he engenders a spirit of repulsion such as is felt at sight of a rattlesnake. This is the feeling of the generality of the Filipinos in this province. The Filipino soul can not forget the bitter anguish suffered by the people during three centuries of religious slavery, and if there still remain a few persons in the pueblos fanaticized by the friars, they persist in their attitude either because it suits their own ends or because they have been suckled by the friar element and are therefore under the obligation of reciprocating for favors received.

In referring here to religious strife I do so on account of the relation it bears to the progressive movement of the people—a movement delayed as a consequence of this strife that like a poisonous virus slowly attacks the body of society and which, though it has produced so far only a boil that a good plaster would absorb, to-morrow may produce an incurable cancer which will corrode the most sacred principles upon which the admirable American Constitution is based.

It may be said, forsooth, that this can never happen, owing to the separation of church and state in the pueblos ruled by American laws, and yet, in view of the ignorance of the popular masses, it is feared that religious fanaticism will prevail, and this fanaticism, manipulated by the friars, must needs undermine the most solid foundation, upon which rests the government that the American nation is establishing in this country, at the cost of great sacrifice on the part of her children.

The religious strife upon which Spain is entering is a precedent to which we could point were the events developed in these Philippine lands, as a result of the spiritual domination exercised by the friars upon the conscience of the Filipinos during the dark times of the late Spanish government in this archipelago, insufficient.

It would be desirable, therefore, that the general government of the islands recommend to the government of the sovereign country that it negotiate with the Vatican for the withdrawal of the friars from the Philippines, or that they be prevented from administering any parish, in order that the words of the ex-civil governor of these islands, Mr. Taft, might be complied with, when he answered the public at Bacolod in a mass meeting, saying "that it is just as possible that Weyler should return to Cuba as general as it is for the friars to return to their parishes in the Philippines."

All this to the contrary notwithstanding, I hope that the youth of to-day, who are absorbing new ideas and being developed in the schools by American teachers, will put an end to this religious strife now maintained by the fanaticism of the ignorant masses.

#### EDUCATION.

Education is the hope of our youth, the aurora breaking in the distant horizon of the political and social future of our people. The present system of education adopted by American teachers awakens in our children and young people an affection for study in contrast to "past times" when the children fled from school as one would flee from a den of horrors.

The Filipino people, now, more than ever before, understand the necessity of education and consider it as the only, the most powerful lever to lift them to their future social regeneration. This love for learning which is awakening in the breasts of the sons of this soil is due in a measure to the eager solicitude of the American teachers, who rival one another in the grand work of educating our youth. To them is due the credit for the continual spread and extension of education to the most remote barrios in the province.

Not only municipalities, but private citizens, too, give example of civism in gratuitously giving up their houses for schools, as is demonstrated by the following narrative of facts:

On January 1, 1905, the province had 33 schoolhouses, the cost of which had been paid for partly in money and partly in rice belonging to the province. From that date to June 30, 21 schoolhouses were built in the municipalities and their barrios, over half of them with private funds given to foster education. Besides this 76 houses were freely given up by their owners for the use of schools in the different municipalities of the province. The material furnished by some of the property owners and residents of the different municipalities of the province of Occidental Negros employed in the construction of schoolhouses is estimated at a value of ₱1,800, without counting the amount of money contributed by the inhabitants of some of the pueblos for expenses of construction, that amount, approximately, to ₱560. The labor on these buildings contributed by property owners cost, approximately, ₱360.

In the municipality of Bacolod a lot has been purchased at a cost of ₱2,000 by popular subscription of the inhabitants, and turned over for educational purposes, upon which the building of the Rizal Institute is to be constructed. In the municipality of Silay several residents have gratuitously contributed a lot valued at ₱400 to the educational department.

An irrefutable proof of the increase in the number of scholars attending the schools throughout the province is to be found in the following comparative table for the fiscal years 1903-4 and 1904-5:

From the month of July, 1903, to March, 1904, the total attendance of children of both sexes throughout the province was, on an average, as follows:

Primary schools.....	10,051
Intermediate school .....	217
Secondary school.....	13
Total.....	10,281



From the month of July, 1904, to March, 1905, the total average daily attendance was:

Primary schools.....	14,684
Intermediate school .....	294
Secondary school.....	20
Total.....	14,998

It is seen from the above figures that there is a difference in favor of the past fiscal year of 4,717 scholars of both sexes attending the public schools of the province.

#### ADMINISTRATION.

##### PUBLIC WORKS.

In spite of the efforts of the provincial board to arrange for the repair of provincial roads and bridges, the majority are in an undesirable state, owing to the fact that the province is not in condition to make large expenditures. The only time that the province can count upon sufficient funds for this purpose is when the land tax is collected, which coincides with the gathering of the sugar crop. After this time work on roads and bridges is suspended, as the funds that it is possible to collect appropriated for this purpose are insufficient to carry on the work continuously, in view of the fact that nearly half of the taxes are not paid by hacienda and other property owners who have made nothing during the past few years.

If the work to be done in the future should be put in charge of the municipalities, under the supervision of the provincial board, it is expected that in a few years there would be good roads, as the very interest that each one of the municipalities would have in seeing its roads well kept would be a powerful incentive to them in seeing to it that a closer collection of the taxes was made, considering the benefits which would accrue to them therefrom. This does not happen now, when the roads of remote municipalities are in a state of complete neglect and will undoubtedly remain so for many years, at the rate that the work on the provincial roads is progressing. However, these municipalities pay their share of the land tax to the province for roads.

Upon the recommendation of the governor-general and the Philippine Commission, made in November, 1904, that each municipality pass upon the form in which the road tax should be put into operation in order to provide for the expense of keeping up old roads and opening new ones, all of the municipalities of the province, after having heard the opinion of the inhabitants relative to the five days' labor exacted, and believing that with the present system work on the roads and bridges will never be finished or that the work would be proportionately distributed throughout the province in accordance with the revenues of each municipality, almost unanimously resolved to recommend, in case the road tax is created, that its collection be made by the municipalities themselves and that it be left to them to fix the roads and bridges in their respective districts, stating that only in this manner was it practicable to fix all of the roads in the province within a short time.

The provincial board, after examining each and every resolution of the municipalities on the matter, forwarded them to the Philippine Commission with the recommendation that the petition of the municipalities be considered and that the arrangement of their respective roads be left to them in the sense that the work be let out to the lowest bidder and carried through under the supervision of a maestro de obras (professional superintendent of public works), who would estimate the value of such works.

The reason alleged, that by the distribution among the municipalities of the taxes belonging to them each one would have a sum insufficient to undertake important work, must yield to the consideration of the interest that each municipality would take in improving its roads to the extent that the inhabitants in good circumstances would advance amounts upon the payment of their taxes; while if the present system is followed, the remote pueblos, as has already been stated, would perhaps never see their roads put in shape.

In nearly the majority of the municipalities of the province there are roads that during the rainy season are almost impassable and they become converted into a sea of mud, and, to say nothing of vehicles, horses can scarcely go over them.

It is therefore desirable that the Philippine Commission study this matter of vital importance to the progress of this province carefully; and if it desires to see the province in a state of relative prosperity soon, it would be advisable that the roads be fixed as soon as possible, as it is a matter of public knowledge that when highways by land are in good condition and there is easy communication between towns the progress of the latter is very much facilitated. Therefore I suggest that the

Philippine Commission enact a law in the sense that this work be given over to the municipalities under the inspection of the provincial board, whose duty it shall be to appoint a superintendent of public works to direct the construction of bridges and the maintenance and opening of public roads.

#### MUNICIPAL TREASURERS.

In view of the cases of defalcation and other irregularities recently recorded of municipal treasurers of this province that gave rise to criminal prosecutions in the court of the first instance of this district and that were widely heralded, I am compelled to make a few remarks concerning Act No. 999 of the Philippine Commission, amending paragraph 1 of section 18 of the municipal code, which refers to municipal treasurers.

Before the enactment of that law the office of municipal treasurer was an elective one, just as any other office provided for by the municipal council, and then (at least it was so observed) though some irregularities occurred in certain municipalities they were isolated cases and were rather due to neglect on the part of the treasurers than to premeditated malversation of public funds. The majority of the treasurers then were wealthy persons and inhabitants of the municipalities where they served, and the least of them were honest persons who inspired the confidence of their municipal councils that had elected them, as they knew them personally, and they deemed that their honesty and probity were sufficient to insure the safe custody of the funds intrusted to them.

But when Act No. 999 came into operation, which restricts the control formerly exercised by municipalities over municipal treasurers, and gave this control to the provincial treasurer, who was empowered thenceforth to appoint from civil-service eligibles municipal treasurers upon the approval of the provincial board, it was necessary to make the choice of persons for that office of trust from eligibles that were not residing in the locality where they would discharge the duties of their office and without having any knowledge as to their previous conduct or character than the mere fact that they were in the civil service. Hence the defalcations and other irregularities that sprung up subsequent to the enactment of the said law in the municipal treasuries of this province, as if by enchantment, much to the scandal of the public—defalcations and irregularities whose origin it was afterwards learned was the pernicious vice of hazarding sums that should never have left the municipal strong boxes, except to satisfy duly authorized municipal obligations, to the risks of gambling.

On the other hand, such acts, condemned by the law, by morality, and the personal dignity of the employee himself, would never have occurred nor brought into disrepute the names of the treasurers of this province if the person holding the office should have been left, according to the provisions of Act No. 82, to the election of the municipal council, for the council better than anyone knows the honest and capable persons in the town fit to hold these positions of trust, and, knowing the responsibility it was under, would have been extremely careful in its selection.

Having made this slight comparison of the different effects of the provisions of both laws, and in order to avoid a repetition of such scandalous acts, which redound to the prejudice of the province, I take the liberty to suggest that the Philippine Commission carefully study the most practicable manner of amending the paragraph of Act No. 999 that empowers the provincial treasurer to appoint the municipal treasurers, in the sense that it be left to the municipalities to provide for this office of so much responsibility, which should be occupied by a person having the confidence of the municipality which is directly interested in the good operation of the municipal treasury. This amendment that I suggest would not affect the other provisions of said Act No. 999 (which I consider have been wisely enacted), for the treasurers elected in this manner by the municipalities can be subjected to examination in the grade prescribed by the civil-service act.

I further suggest that the office of municipal treasurer, because of its nature, its many duties, and the responsibility that weigh upon the person holding it, should be well paid, the salary assigned to it being at least equal to that received by the municipal president, according to the category of the municipalities, as the present pay given to the treasurers far from compensates the labor and the great responsibility exacted from them.

#### JUSTICE OF THE PEACE COURTS.

It is my opinion that there should be a reform in the administration of justice, one of the most important branches of government, in order that it may be placed in the hands of capable persons, who will guarantee an efficient and proper discharge of their duties in all of the pueblos of the province.

The office of justice of the peace as it is at present administered constitutes a danger for the interests and for the security of the citizen, inasmuch as it is difficult to expect justice to be administered by persons who have not a knowledge nor even an idea of the most fundamental principles of law.

This office is refused at the present time by those persons who, on account of their knowledge, might discharge its duties relatively well; in the first place, for the reason that as a general rule these persons are better off than any of their fellow-townsmen and do not need to hold office, and, in the second place, because the office is more productive of annoyances than profit, and often is a source of expense to persons holding it. Hence neither the municipality nor the provincial government is able to select capable persons for the office, which has to be conferred upon those who are willing to accept it and who are often the least fitted for it.

The extent of power the law gives to justices of the peace, their exemption from responsibility for the damage that they do by their decisions in civil actions, and the wide interpretation given to the question of jeopardy makes it necessary to provide these courts of justice with a select personnel having a knowledge of law, for these courts come more directly and continually in contact with the people than the courts of first instance, and therefore the consequences of maladministration are more deplorable.

This reform might be carried into practice without costing the treasury more than it does at present by adopting the following plan:

Each three or four pueblos, according to their distance from one another and the density of their population, shall be served by one justice of the peace, who will hold sessions every week or every ten days in each pueblo.

During the absence of the justice of the peace the municipal secretary shall act as clerk, receiving complaints, filing same, and issuing necessary summons, so that upon the dates set for the session the judge may give immediate hearing to all matters presented.

All fines, fees, and other emoluments at present collected by justices of the peace from private parties and the municipality in civil and criminal matters shall be turned over to the municipal treasurers and delivered to the provincial strong box, out of which the justices of the peace shall be paid a salary.

This salary, according to the importance of the pueblos embraced in the judicial district, shall be not less than ₱100 nor more than ₱150 per month.

To be appointed justice of the peace, a candidate must first pass an examination on the general principles of civil law, the Code of Civil Procedure and its amendments, general orders No. 58, Acts Nos. 136, 194, and others, a knowledge of which is necessary to enable one to act as justice of the peace. These examinations might be held before a committee composed of two lawyers and the provincial fiscal or the judge of first instance.

The supplies necessary for the court shall be furnished by the corresponding municipalities. This will not constitute a hardship on account of the insignificance of the amount involved, taking into consideration the great benefits that would be derived from this reform.

This province has 21 pueblos. Taking one with another, let us suppose that they will yield an average revenue of ₱40 a month, making a total of ₱840.

Let us suppose that they will require six justices of the peace, at an average salary of ₱125, making ₱750 in all. This will leave a surplus of ₱90, so that neither the municipalities nor the province will be taxed more than they are at the present time.

It must, furthermore, be taken into account that summons and other processes might be served by the municipal police or other agents of the municipality, and the fees charged for this service, instead of going to the sheriff, will be turned over to the provincial treasury. With these revenues we will have a larger average than that estimated, and therefore the surplus will also be greater, so that, far from the reform being expensive to the province, it will be a source of additional revenue.

This is the only manner of securing justices of the peace fitted to hold office in contrast to the present state of affairs.

I repeat that this is a very important branch of the administration, for the reason that upon it depend the interests, the honor, and the welfare of the citizens, who ought not to be at the mercy of the more or less erroneous judgment of an ignorant justice of the peace.

I respectfully call the attention of the honorable the governor-general to this important matter, and earnestly recommend careful consideration of the most practicable manner of carrying out the reform that I suggest, as this is a measure the prompt adoption of which is required by the welfare of my province and, to my manner of thinking, that of nearly all of the balance of the provinces of the Philippine Archipelago.

## MUNICIPAL POLICE.

In spite of the defective arms furnished the municipal police they have assisted in a larger measure than could have been expected in the maintenance of good order and tranquillity in the pueblos.

Whenever the police as individuals have been wanting in efficiency and good conduct, they have immediately been corrected by the municipal presidents. The reason why the police have at times been found wanting in the discharge of their duties is due to their lack of discipline and to the lack of regulations by which every institution should be governed that, like the municipal police, is called upon to guarantee the personal security of the citizens and to safeguard the general interests of the people.

It is true that the municipal councils have passed ordinances regulating the service, but these ordinances, aside from lacking uniformity, do not fix general rules applicable in all of the pueblos which should serve as a guide for the conduct of all the individuals of the body of municipal police.

If a law were to be enacted by the Philippine Commission setting forth the rules and regulations for the government of the municipal police similar to the one enacted for the discipline of the Philippines Constabulary, providing it did not diminish the control exercised by the municipalities, would introduce an improvement in the service, especially if the police were to be furnished with good arms, considering that they are controlled by officers. With this to be done, greater efficiency in the service might well be expected.

## ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

## AGRICULTURE.

For some years past the vital essence, so to speak, the only source of wealth of this province, which is agriculture, has been suffering such reverses as the cattle plague, droughts that have dried up the fields, locusts that have destroyed the plantations, and other thousand and one calamities, retarding its development to such an extent that it might well be said that agriculture is on its last legs. The majority of the planters have no money and are impotent to arrest the terrible avalanche of misfortunes that is gradually carrying them to ruin.

If present conditions continue to prevail, agriculture, without the resources and protection necessary to lift itself from the depression in which it lies, and to follow a new course that would lead it to a prosperous existence, will hasten the day when ruin will extend its dominions over all branches of business, as with agriculture at its lowest ebb, the most important nerve of the mercantile organism of the country, business, far from prosperous will drag out a languid existence, and with the death of agriculture and commerce it would be illusory to endeavor to place the country on the road to its long wished for prosperity. The only way that agriculture could be lifted from its present condition of distress and return to its former prosperity is by government aid extended either in the form of a loan of \$3,000,000 for the purpose of establishing a mortgage bank to advance money to planters at an interest of from 4 to 6 per cent per year, upon the security of unencumbered urban and country property, or by attracting American capital for that purpose under government guaranty, as is being done for the purpose of constructing railways.

Without the immediate and direct aid of the government, which is called upon to protect the wealth of the country, all of the efforts of the planter, all of his energies and his desire to save his property from imminent ruin will fail, as they have failed in the face of the continuous calamities that overwhelm agriculture.

If with the establishment of agricultural banks the abolition of the Dingley tariff should be secured from Congress, the products of the Philippines would find a market of their own and the efforts of the planter would be well compensated, and then agriculture would enter upon a prosperous existence.

## INDUSTRIES.

Properly speaking, there are scarcely any industries carried on in this province, if sugar making is excepted. The making of native textiles, fisheries, the distillation of tuba, and the making of copra, all carried on in a small scale, and with the investment of a small amount of capital, are the only industries known here.

The textile industry for the making of camisas, pantaloons, and patadiong, which are woven of silk, pifa, or cotton and other materials, by hand, scarcely yields sufficient to keep those who exercise it, and serve rather to increase in a small measure the revenues of the laboring classes.

Those engaged in fishery are as a general rule poor people, whose only source of

livelihood it is, and the profits made do not compensate by a long ways the efforts and sacrifices of this class.

The distillation of tuba is an industry that does not bring large returns, as its product is consumed exclusively in the locality and the consumers all belong to the poor class; an industry under these conditions can not hope ever to be a help to the province.

With regard to copra, there are very few who are engaged in this industry now, owing to the high price of cocoanuts and of the relatively low rate at which copra is quoted in the Iloilo market. The only persons engaged in this industry are the owners of cocoanut groves, and even they often prefer selling the fresh nuts to making copra, as it is more profitable.

To sum up, all of these industries are so insignificant and yield such small returns to persons engaged in them that they could hardly be hoped to constitute new sources of revenue improving the financial condition of the province.

#### COMMERCE.

Just as this province has not been famous for its industry, neither is it remarkable for its commerce, the only trade known here being the sale of sugar and of staple articles, in which Chinese merchants are exclusively engaged.

It is not that the natives scorn trade or that they are averse to it. On the contrary, they have always endeavored to improve their economic condition, but owing to the want of capital to start business and advantageously compete with the Chinese merchants, many of whom have been engaged in trade since the beginning, those who have taken it up have become bankrupt and gone out of business.

The lack of a spirit of association among the natives and their ignorance of the advantages derived from the combination of small sums is one of the reasons why the business that the natives go into is not prosperous, for those who have the means of making an association, fearing that they will lose their money in an enterprise of this character, or believing that any competition with the Chinamen is impossible, prefer to devote all of their energies to getting the largest possible crops from their lands.

Respectfully submitted.

ANTONIO JAYME,  
*Governor Province of Occidental Negros.*

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

#### REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF ORIENTAL NEGROS.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, PROVINCE OF ORIENTAL NEGROS,  
*Dumaguete, July 19, 1905.*

SIR: I hereby have the honor to forward my annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905.

In spite of the untoward events of last year conditions in the province have improved, so that to-day conditions in general are satisfactory, especially from a moral point of view. From an economic standpoint, however, the majority of the pueblos have retrograded, owing to the late drought, which caused a scarcity of corn, the principal food consumed by the majority of the inhabitants of this province, who have been compelled to invest their savings in rice imported by Chinese merchants. The change in the currency has also affected economic conditions, the majority of the ignorant classes not having yet become aware of the demonetization of Mexican currency, not on account of lack of publicity, as not only has the fact been made known by advertisements, but also by means of proclamations read in the most remote barrios of the pueblos. All efforts made by the local authorities to convince the holders of Mexican of the loss to which they exposed themselves have given but little result, for, according to information obtained from the pueblos, it is estimated that from ₱200,000 to ₱300,000 in Mexican currency still remain in the province.

#### PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.

The separate departments of this provincial government operate with satisfactory regularity, the relations between the different offices being sincere and cordial.

The provincial treasurer has on hand the sum of ₱21,145.29, according to the balance struck June 30. This department, aside from ordinary provincial expenses, expended the sum of ₱36,700 on roads and bridges during the past fiscal year,

the work having been done under the immediate direction of Engineer W. W. Coleman, who, during the period mentioned, built from 7 to 8 miles of well-constructed roads and repaired from 4 to 5 miles, besides putting in 28 bridges and culverts, solidly constructed, and repaired others. This work has helped to improve the precarious situation during these months of scarcity of the laboring classes of the pueblos of Aynquitan, Tanjay, and Bais, through which the provincial wagon road to the north of the province runs.

Collections for cedula taxes during the past year exceed those of the former, amounting to the sum of ₱38,014, and \$3,104.16 in Mexican and Spanish-Filipino currency.

The long drought was the cause of the majority of the agriculturists having failed to pay their land taxes during the period fixed by law, but if the present crops do not fail this tax can be easily met by them within the period of the extension granted. During the past fiscal year there was collected for land taxes the sum of only ₱23,488 Philippine currency and \$10,296 Mexican.

The amount of internal-revenue taxes collected was ₱6,518.81.

A better idea of the financial condition of this province can be gained from the report of the provincial supervisor-treasurer.

#### HEALTH.

With the exception of smallpox no epidemic has visited the province during the year, and it has been confined to the island of Siquijor, where its ravages have not been very extensive owing to the opportune and skillful measures adopted by the president of the provincial board of health in the vaccination of the inhabitants of the infested barrios. To date cases of this disease have been recorded from only four pueblos, and with the measures adopted by the provincial board of health I am confident that the epidemic will be localized.

The little attention paid to health by the common people results in 45 per cent of the deaths being of children of 10 years of age and under, and if it were not that the birth rate is much greater than the death rate the decrease in population would be very remarkable.

The financial condition of the majority of the municipalities does not allow their having a physician as president of the local board of health, and it would be highly beneficial for the sanitation of the pueblos if a law would be enacted authorizing the organization of municipal sanitary districts, composed of from two to three municipalities, and that section 3 of Act No. 308 be amended in the sense that the salary of the president of the municipal board of health shall not be less than that of the municipal president of each pueblo embraced by the proposed district. The province has at the present time within its borders but three physicians, two at the provincial and one at Bais. The balance of the pueblos are completely without medical attendance and there are frequent deplorable deaths owing to the lack of a physician or to the stupidity of the local practitioner. I believe that I can say that the majority of the deaths are caused by the plague of inexperienced practitioners and midwives to be found in all the pueblos.

The following table shows the number of deaths from July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905:

Ayuquitan .....	293	Luzuriaga .....	253
Bais .....	194	Siaton .....	161
Bacon .....	233	Siquijor .....	281
Dumaguete .....	528	Tayasan .....	150
Dauin .....	416	Tanjay .....	309
Guijulan .....	242	Tolong .....	188
Larena .....	138		
Lacy .....	342	Total .....	3,728

#### REGISTRATION OF PROPERTY.

The land registration office, created by virtue of Act No. 496, has been established in this province since October 1, 1904.

Its establishment in this province as a separate and independent office from that of the registration of deeds of Occidental Negros, to which it was attached during the time of the Spanish domination, can be considered as an undoubted improvement, which not only affords greater facilities and opportunities to land owners for the inscription of their property, but also represents an advancement and progress in the sphere of provincial government.

As regards the work done up to this time by that office, it has not given the desired results, especially with relation to registrations under the provisions of Act No. 496, that is due, more than to any other one thing, to the economic condition of the property owners of this province and of the inhabitants in general. It can be said that it is only this year that the property owners and agriculturists have raised a good crop and even this has been at the cost of borrowing upon mortgages that has so diminished the profits realized that they have been only just sufficient, and in some cases not enough, to pay back these loans that were almost obligatory.

A palpable proof of the financial crisis are the deplorable but eloquent figures shown by the books of the office of land registration in this province, as the majority, if not all, of the inscriptions and notations made in them are for mortgages and satisfaction of mortgages, but one transfer having been recorded. From this it is gathered that the transactions of the property owners are not of the kind which might be called voluntary and that would reflect a prosperous condition in the province, nearly every document filed having been filed in obedience to judicial orders for execution of mortgage or for judgment to satisfy indebtedness.

From the provincial tax lists the following table of the number of real properties in the municipalities has been compiled:

Pueblos.	Pieces of property.	Pueblos.	Pieces of property.
Ayuquitan .....	2,569	Luzuriaga .....	4,637
Bacon .....	3,695	Siaton .....	2,001
Bals .....	1,576	Siquijor .....	5,556
Daulin .....	2,938	Tanjay .....	2,113
Dumaguete .....	6,772	Tayasan .....	856
Guijufugan .....	699	Tolong .....	817
Lacy .....	4,256		
Larena .....	3,460	Total .....	41,930

This total is really immense, but it must be taken into account that property in this province is greatly divided, the majority of the holdings being small parcels of an average value of ₱150. It is owing to this fact that the number of pieces of property is not in proportion with the number of registrations made in this province, for the value of the majority of the properties being very small, the owners besides being financially embarrassed do not care to make large expenditures for registration fees and to pay a surveyor in order to have their property recorded under Act No. 496, these expenditures being about half, or perhaps more than half, the value of the land.

I trust that in the future more positive and beneficial results may be obtained from the work of the land registration office, when the economic situation of the entire province is more prosperous and attractive.

#### ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

This important department of the government leaves nothing to be desired so far as the court of first instance is concerned, if exception is made of the reform introduced by virtue of Act No. 1321 doing away with the office of the provincial fiscal of Oriental Negros, consolidating the duties attached to this office with those of the fiscal of Cebu, who is now called upon personally or by deputy to attend to same.

This reform, leaving aside considerations relative to a prompt prosecution of crime, and facilities which should be afforded to the fiscal for the compliance with his duties as counselor of the provincial government, has been badly received by all classes in this province, which has been unjustly left behind and deprived of a representative of the prosecuting attorney's office in this city. The discontent on the part of the people was still further increased upon the enactment of Act No. 1359 amending Act No. 1321 in the sense that the deputy of the fiscal of Cebu to the province of Oriental Negros might reside in Cebu and not in this provincial capital.

From this point of view the administration of justice has suffered a prejudicial change in this province, while, on the other hand, it has not resulted in any saving to the provincial treasury, but on the contrary it is an expense not compensated by promptness and timeliness in the discharge of judicial matters.

One of the reforms whose necessity is felt in the court of first instance is the creation of the position of interpreter for the Visayan, as it now happens that this work has to be performed by a private person, who, without compensation and simply as

a matter of generosity on his part, lends his services in favor of the administration of justice without being compelled thereto, and it is sometimes difficult to find a person at the very moment that he is needed during the term of court.

In order that the said position of interpreter may not be a burden to the provincial finances, and considering that in this province but two terms are held yearly, the remuneration should consist only in a reasonable per diem during the time of the service of the interpreter in the court of first instance.

Following is a table of the civil and criminal cases originating in this province during the past fiscal year at the regular terms of court held in accordance with the law in September and February, and a special session in the month of June in the municipalities of Ayuquitan, Bacon, and Luzuriaga, as well as in this city.

	Number.		Number.
September term:		Special session in June:	
Civil cases sentenced .....	7	Civil cases sentenced .....	0
Criminal cases sentenced .....	32	Criminal cases sentenced .....	14
Appeals in misdemeanors .....	5	Appeals in misdemeanors .....	0
February term:			
Civil cases sentenced .....	6		
Criminal cases sentenced .....	19		
Appeals in misdemeanors .....	7		

The criminal cases sentenced in the court of first instance were classified as follows:

	Number.		Number.
Parricide .....	2	Forgery of cedulas .....	3
Murder .....	2	Estafa .....	2
Frustrated murder .....	2	Arson .....	1
Homicide .....	18	Frustrated arson .....	1
Assault and battery .....	8	Assault and battery .....	1
Discharge of firearms .....	1	Arbitrary detention .....	1
Threats .....	1	Usurpation of powers .....	1
Adultery .....	1	Illegal possession of firearms .....	1
Rape .....	1	Violation of Act No. 749 .....	2
Frustrated rape .....	2	Vagrancy .....	1
Attempted rape .....	1	Treason to the constituted government .....	1
Abduction .....	1	Reckless negligence .....	1
Robbery .....	3		
Theft .....	5	Total .....	65
Housebreaking .....	1		

The administration of justice in the justice of the peace courts continues to be very deficient owing to the character of the persons holding that office, who are unfit to discharge the duties incumbent upon them with the brilliancy to be desired and which an upright administration of justice would demand. Each day the necessity for reform in the administration of justice in the justice of the peace courts is more urgently needed in order to do away with certain vices and defects inherited from the domination of the Spanish Government.

The principal reform that would be well looked upon by everybody and is in every way practical in operation—would be the formation of judicial districts, each one to contain two or three municipalities. In each district there should be an official charged with the administration of justice, but before entering upon the discharge of his duties said official should sufficiently demonstrate his fitness, and he should be well paid, in order that positive and beneficial results favorable to an upright and wise administration of justice might be obtained.

It is very desirable that prompt action and radical measures be taken in this particular.

#### PROVINCIAL JAIL.

This penal establishment has cost the province during the past fiscal year the following amounts:

Salaries of warden and eight guards from July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905. ₧1,510.00  
 Rations furnished by the contractor during said period. 2,909.55



The following table shows the number of prisoners in the jail on June 30, 1905:

	Sen- tenced.	Detained for court of first instance.
Homicide.....	5	4
Theft.....	6	
Assault and battery.....	2	
Estafa.....	1	
Vagrancy.....	5	
Threats.....	1	
Malversation of funds.....	1	
Rape.....	1	
Robbery.....		1
Perjury.....		3
Pulahans.....		32
Total.....	21	40

Of the 32 who figure in this list of detention prisoners charged with bandolerismo, the majority are natives from the neighboring island of Cebu.

#### MUNICIPALITIES.

Although in some municipalities very little advancement has been noted owing to the small revenues they have on the one hand, and on the other, to the lack of energy of the local authorities, the majority of the pueblos are improving their condition, especially those of the north. The municipal presidents have demonstrated during the course of the year their willingness to comply to the best of their ability with the duties of their office, and if some have not displayed the necessary energy it has been due more to their character and disposition than to ignorance of the laws. They are the true guardians in this province of public order, and to them is due the fact that brigandage is unknown here.

All the attempts made by Papa Isio and other leaders of the neighboring island of Cebu to organize bands in this province have failed, owing to the constant vigilance and to the measures adopted by the presidents in their respective jurisdictions. When, in January, 1905, Papa Isio attempted for the last time to make inroads into this province, threatening to attack the pueblo of Guijulugan, I went to that place as soon as I heard of it, and to find out the condition of the pueblos and barrios on the road to that place, I made the trip on horseback and had the satisfaction of finding both the pueblos and the barrios ready to repel any attack of the pulahans, having placed their guards in such a way that they could not be surprised either by sea or by land. Upon passing through the municipality of Tayasan great was my satisfaction upon finding that the principal inhabitants of that district were not only ready to repel the bandits but, without being asked, they accompanied me to Guijulugan for the purpose of personally cooperating in the hunting down of Papa Isio. On this occasion the pueblos of the north have once more shown their sincere love of good order. The principal inhabitants of Guijulugan gave proofs of praiseworthy civism, making sacrifices to repel the bandits either by their efficient cooperation with the constabulary and the municipal police or by the organization of volunteers for the purpose of exterminating completely the pulahans who had dared to disturb the good order of that district, and by their efforts shortly were able to disperse the band and make some important captures.

Papa Isio, finding that he was closely pressed, took refuge in the center of the mountains, accompanied by his favorite general, Ca-Galing, and the balance of his party who, believing themselves secure in Mount Naghuya, were surprised at sunrise on February 1, by the distinguished and active Lieutenant Mohler, Philippines Constabulary, who, with admirable firmness, crossed extensive and thick forests, without the sign of a known road, in order to surprise the for many years terror of the island of Negros, Papa Isio, Ca-Galing, and four others of his followers, all of whom were killed. The heads of the two first, after being identified in the municipality of Guijulugan, were brought to this capital and recognized by some of the prisoners in the provincial jail who had belonged to the party.

The following telegram demonstrates the conduct of municipal officials:

GUIJULUGAN, *February 3.*

Governor LARENA:

Received message provincial board to-day. Presidents and all municipal officials of Guijulugan deserve great credit for the help they have given us in this capture.

MOHLER.

## MUNICIPAL TREASURIES.

The municipal treasuries are now in charge of persons who have acquitted themselves honorably and properly during the entire year, with the exception of the municipal treasurer of Siquijor, who was suspended last May for embezzlement. Besides holding the office of municipal treasurer, they are at the same time deputies of the provincial treasury, by which they are paid an additional allowance. The following table shows the different salaries assigned to municipal treasurers:

Municipalities.	Salaries as municipal treasurers.	Allowances as deputies of provincial treasurer.	Total salaries.
Ayuquitan .....	P 400	P 120	P 520
Bais .....	400	150	550
Bacon .....	400	120	520
Dumaguete .....	540	180	720
Dauin .....	360	120	480
Guijulugan .....	360	120	480
Lacy .....	360	120	480
Larena .....	400	120	520
Luzuriaga .....	300	120	420
Siaton .....	360	120	480
Siquijor .....	540	180	720
Tanjay .....	360	120	480
Tayasan .....	360	120	480
Tolong .....	300	100	400
Total .....	5,440	1,810	7,250

Experience has demonstrated that treasurers of municipalities of the third and fourth classes can scarcely live on their salaries, and as the majority of these positions are held by persons who are strangers in the locality, living is always dearer to them, and as the financial state of the municipalities is not such as to allow an increase in the salaries of its officials I take the liberty to suggest the consolidation of these offices into districts composed of two or more pueblos. The 14 municipalities of this province might very well be divided into 5 districts for financial purposes in the following form: First district, Dumaguete, Luzuriaga, and Bacon; second district, Siquijor, Larena, and Lacy; third district, Ayuquitan, Tanjay, and Bais; fourth district, Tayasan and Guijulugan; fifth district, Dauin, Siaton, and Tolong.

The amount of P 7,250, which covers the salaries of municipal treasurers at present, could be reduced to P 6,000, assigning the salary of P 1,200 to each district treasurer. With this salary the position would not only be solicited but better attended to, while at present it is necessary to let a position of treasurer in a third or fourth class municipality go begging, and, as a general rule, the incumbents leave it at the first opportunity, by resignation, whenever they feel that their interests are being prejudiced.

## MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Each day the necessity of the reorganization of the municipal police is felt more, owing to the deficiencies due to a lack of unification, instruction, and discipline, which makes the efficiency of this corps somewhat nugatory.

At present the municipal police are divided into different bodies in the 14 municipalities of this province, there being no relation between them, making it therefore difficult to assemble them when necessary where the provincial governor is obliged to use their services.

Moreover, at the present time, the 14 municipalities by themselves pay the entire expense of maintenance of the municipal police, which amounts approximately to P 1,800 per year for each town, without the police rendering suitable services in return for this sum. It is therefore time to think of reform by introducing measures which will favor and tend to organize a good service of municipal police, instead of the present deficient one which owes its deficiencies to defects in organization, and this should be done even at the cost of considerable sacrifice.

The present number of municipal police in the entire province, including non-commissioned officers, is 140, which will be reduced to 100, according to the table detailed hereunder, and a chief police and one disbursing officer.

This reform will save money for the municipalities, inasmuch as one-half of the total salaries shown by the table will be paid by the province and the other half pro rata by the 14 municipalities.

This corps of police reorganized in that manner shall be the only exclusive organization to maintain public order and tranquillity in the different municipalities and in the province, and as it is one of the most sacred duties of the provincial governor and the municipal presidents to safeguard public order, it is logical that once this corps is reorganized it should be placed under the control of the provincial governor in every case, and in special cases under the immediate orders of the municipal president.

## PERSONNEL AND SALARIES.

	Per annum.
1 chief of municipal police at a monthly salary of ₱100.....	₱1, 200
1 disbursing officer at a monthly salary of ₱60.....	720
5 sergeants at monthly salary of ₱25 each.....	1, 500
5 corporals at a monthly salary of ₱20 each.....	1, 200
10 first-class guards at monthly salary of ₱18 each.....	2, 160
80 second-class guards at monthly salary of ₱15 each.....	1, 400
Rations for men, ₱300 a month.....	3, 600
Office supplies, light, etc., ₱20 per month.....	240
Total.....	25, 020

In order that the municipal police may comply properly with their duties and that their work may be of some effect and that the members may be more respected it is necessary that the police carry a revolver and baton, the most suitable arms for the work that they have to do.

However, it would be advisable to recommend besides all the above that the provincial board have the custody of a reasonable number of rifles, so that when necessary they might be used in case the province is invaded by bandits or there are great disturbances of the public order.

In order that the cost of uniforms for the municipal police and noncommissioned officers may not increase the above estimate each policeman, corporal, and sergeant should be made to pay an amount of their salaries monthly for this purpose.

As the organization of the said corps of municipal police would necessarily originate at the beginning extraordinary expenses, and in order that the provincial or municipal funds may not be burdened further it is suggested that the sum of ₱1,000 be paid out of the insular treasury for this purpose.

Once this project is approved and authority is given to carry it into effect, the provincial governor will designate the person in his confidence who will have direct charge of the organization and who will draw up the regulations of its government, discipline, instruction, and qualification of the members.

These regulations shall be submitted to the approval of the honorable provincial board and immediately after approval the appointment shall be made of the chief and the disbursing officer of the municipal police, but these appointments shall be made solely and exclusively by the provincial governor, who will be the chief, by virtue of his office, of said organization.

## PUBLIC EDUCATION.

This department, which is undoubtedly at present the most important in the Philippines, having in charge so noble and beneficial a measure as that of educating the youth of the Philippines along the path of progress and knowledge, is efficiently reinforced in this province by the work done by the never sufficiently lauded Silliman Institute.

In my former report I spoke at length of this institution of learning which, together with the public schools of the government, carries on the great enterprise of cultivating the minds of our children. But now it is my duty again to mention it, as the progress which it has been making day by day since its start is really marvelous.

I refer to the increasing number of students, boarders and day scholars enrolled, as during the school term beginning last June not only natives of this province but many from Iloilo, Cebu, and even Manila were enrolled.

This proves that even here in this provincial capital the work of the Silliman Institute is truly worthy of praise.

Besides the powerful help given by that institution to the increase of education, the province owes it much, and especially the capital, Dumaguete, for the reason that they have put up beautiful buildings, dwelling houses for their professors, and have thus contributed to the embellishment of the town and its improvement from a material aspect.

Restricting myself to official education by the public schools of the government, I regret to state that the average number of scholars attending the said schools during the fiscal year covered by my former report was much greater than the present attendance, which only amounts to 4,086, while the year before it reached 7,000.

The difference between these two amounts is quite notable and the decrease is explained by various reasons, among which the principal is the scarcity of corn, which naturally decreases the number of children attending the public schools, they being obliged to take to the fields in order to attend to their subsistence.

The following table shows the number of children enrolled in the public schools on June 30 and the average attendance in the different pueblos of the province:

Pueblos.	Students enrolled.	Average attendance.	Pueblos.	Students enrolled.	Average attendance.
Ayuquitan .....	259	177	Larena.....	534	327
Tanjay .....	161	117	Luzuriaga.....	90	50
Bacon .....	145	109	Siato.....	174	134
Daulin .....	134	78	Siquijor.....	1,650	1,443
Bais .....	697	501	Tayasan .....	102	73
Dumaguete.....	387	387	Tolong.....	53	48
Dumaguete (secondary).....	99	87			
Guijulangán.....	237	157	Total.....	5,411	4,086
Lacy .....	699	398			

The small enrollment in the municipality of Tolong is due to the scarcity of insular teachers and to the number of inhabitants, this being the smallest pueblo in the province.

From the above figures it is seen that, with the exception of the municipality of Tolong, that, owing to the reasons I have just stated, has a small number of students, Luzuriaga comes next with an attendance of but 50, a figure that is daily diminishing owing to the underground work of the friar in that pueblo, who continues to undermine the hearts of incautious heads of families, threatening them with excommunication if they send their children to the public schools where the American teachers are Protestants. This is not a mere assertion of mine, for prior to the coming of this friar to the municipality the number of children attending the public government school reached 500. The decrease could not have been greater, and if it continues the time will shortly arrive when the school will have to close down for lack of attendance.

It is therefore necessary to adopt measures which will prevent obstacles being thrown in the way of Filipino children attending the public schools, that are the only ones where children receive a solid and useful education, aside from the fact that the young people there become acquainted with the liberal spirit of our present-day institutions and are not subjected to any imposition of a religious character.

#### COMMERCE AND AGRICULTURE.

The commercial movement of this province has been greater this year, owing to the importation of rice which, according to data furnished by the Chinese merchants, amounted to 110,691 piculs during the said period. Eighteen thousand four hundred and ninety piculs of corn were imported. The following table is a résumé of the merchandise articles shipped out of the province to the ports of Cebu and Iloilo:

Sugar .....	piculs..	45,370
Hemp.....	do....	48,371
Cotton .....	do....	2,806
Bayones .....	bales..	8,286
Copra .....	piculs..	17,453
Cascalote .....	bundles.	12,966
Lard .....	cans..	80
Lumber.....	pieces..	5,230
Rattan .....	bundles.	62
Choice leaf tobacco.....	hands..	22,613
Ordinary leaf tobacco.....	do....	4,350

With the exception of sugar, the majority of which was taken by the Compañía General de Tabacos, the balance of the merchandise was handled by Chinese.

The agricultural products which formed the most important articles of commerce of this province exceeded greatly in amount the figures for last year, as can be proven satisfactorily by the résumé hereunder.

*Sugar.*—Though the present crop did not come anywhere near the figures reached during the time prior to the loss of the cattle by rinderpest, it greatly exceeded the crop for the year before, planters having been besides favored with high prices from the beginning of the grinding season, and which continued with small fluctuations until they placed their sugar, some at a price hitherto unknown of ₱7.25 a picul, while others at the least ₱6.10.

These prices came at an opportune time to encourage the planters, who have been able to live through adversity and market some of their crop, and though they have been unable to recover past losses they have been able to pay their debts or a part of them and have secured new credit denied to them heretofore by commercial houses.

Encouraged by the prevailing prices and the prospect of equal or better ones next year, the area under cane has been extended to the limit permitted by the scarcity of work cattle, and it is to be hoped from the good looks of the new crops that the next harvest will greatly exceed the present one.

*Hemp.*—This product has presented the most remarkable increase in spite of the fires, occasioned in the woods by six months of continuous drought, reaching a considerable extent of the plantations nearest the forest, which, destroyed by the voracious element precisely at the time of harvest, left but a small portion to be gathered, consequently giving a poor quality of fiber.

To this must be added a drop in prices and the great disadvantage that the small producers are under in having to dispose of their products to Chinese merchants, the only buyers of fiber in this province, so that in the months of May and June they offered but ₱14.50 per picul for first-class hemp, as good as the best of Leyte, and ₱6 for ordinary, although the market in Cebu paid for like qualities ₱22 and ₱18 per picul, respectively.

In spite of all these disappointments it can be said that the production of this article, distributed among small property owners, has extended its benefits to a great part of the population, being one of the reasons why the inhabitants of this province have been able to support themselves and combat the famine following the scarcity of corn.

*Copra.*—Though the prolonged droughts this year considerably damaged the coconut plantations, there is but little difference between the exportation of this article this year and last.

*Corn.*—The production of this staple article of food of the inhabitants of this province was not sufficient to meet the demand, large quantities having been imported from the neighboring island of Cebu, as well as Saigon rice, which as usual absorbed a great part of the products of this province.

*Résumé of the principal products of the province obtained during the fiscal year 1905.*

Sugar .....	piculs..	45, 370
Hemp .....	do...	48, 371
Cotton .....	do...	2, 806
Copra .....	do...	17, 453
Corn (approximate).....	cavanes..	25, 000
Tobacco .....	hands..	40, 000

CATTLE.

According to figures furnished by the cattle registration offices in the municipalities of this province, the number of cattle registered to June 30 was as follows: Carabao, 6,904; cattle, 1,186; horses, 1,221.

It is estimated that there are 5,000 head of large cattle in the province not registered, and that during the year 519 died of rinderpest.

POLITICAL CONDITIONS.

The political conditions of the provinces continued the same as described in my last report until the arrival of some friars in this province who, according to public rumor, were appointed by their bishop at the request of some of the inhabitants of the pueblos where they are now administering the parishes under the Roman Catholic Church.

The pueblos referred to are Luzuriaga, Ayuquitan, and the barrio of Sibulan. Since the friars set foot in the said pueblos the tranquillity that had reigned in the locality up to that time changed. The ignorant classes, believing, doubtless, that the most efficient method of protesting was that used by the caciques of the former sovereignty, that is to say, to stone the house where the person with whom they could not agree was lodged, had recourse to it in this instance. Though the masses of the people have the liberties and the rights that they possess to-day, and that happily they are able to enjoy under the present sovereignty, they have misgivings that with the return of the friar the old-time tyranny will also return, together with the ley del bejuco, the insecurity of the homes, and all of the other evils suffered under the past domination of the friars.

Even those who can appreciate the immense difference between the present and the former sovereignties, can not consent to having the skies of the Philippines protect their eternal enemy and the cause of their retrogression and intellectual stagnation, nor can they see that the friar, even in this environment of liberty, could be other than what he always was during the time when his nation was sovereign.

Unfortunately for the present day, the friar is still a factor against the progress and welfare of our country, as is practically demonstrated in the municipality of Luzuriaga, where in a period of less than eleven months the friar living there has been able to convince fathers and heads of families that to send their children to a school in charge of a Protestant teacher was a mortal sin. This conviction has reached such an extreme that the children who formerly showed sincere affection for their worthy teacher prior to the arrival of the friar, to-day run away from him as if he were excommunicated. The municipal officers who, because of their culture and convictions, failed to offer their services to the friar upon his arrival are to-day the target of the machinations and intrigues undermining society in that locality where, it is said to have to confess, but it is the pure truth, the figure of the friar stands for the great cacique who, from his throne in his convent, wishes to dominate everything.

Aye, sad it is to confess, I repeat, he is an element that little by little is undermining the ground he treads on, brandishing as a talisman the Catholic Apostolic Roman religion, in order to add followers to serve him as a vile instrument for the success of his plan and for his own private benefit.

The deplorable thing about this is that in this province the very Filipinos whose faces were crossed and lashed by the whip of the friar have retained no impression thereof, nor of the calumny and dishonor to which they were subjected, and continue to reverence the friar and kneel at his feet and offer him their lives and property as a holocaust to his dignity.

This group of followers is fortunately small in numbers at the present time, but it is noticed that day by day it is increasing, and who knows but what in the future it may be a harm and a danger for the Philippines and for its liberties.

The majority of the Filipinos of this province can not find an explanation, nor can they conceive how, it having been one of the ideals and the most vehement desires and aspirations of the Filipinos to expel the friars, they should still continue here, and less do they understand their remaining here under the protection of the liberties we enjoy; how, under the protection and advantages of the liberties we enjoy, the greatest slavery, that of the friar, should find a haven.

More regrettable is the deplorable misgiving which has arisen in the minds of some, as a deduction of certain prejudices demonstrated in public acts, which foresees that color and interest can influence the impartiality which should preside at all actions of the public administration.

Outside of this lack of confidence and of the struggle observed between the friar and some of his followers and the great nucleus of the inhabitants of this province, it can be affirmed that from a political standpoint nothing surprising has happened, and that the inhabitants continue to be as faithful and loyal to the great American nation as they have been from the beginning.

In making these considerations of a political character I am guided solely to reflect in this report the aspirations and desires of the inhabitants of this province, believing, in my humble judgment, that this should be one of the principal ends of the annual report which I have the honor to forward to the General Government.

Respectfully submitted.

DEMETRIO LARENA,  
*Governor Province of Oriental Negros.*

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

## REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF NUEVA ECLJA.

[Translation.]

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, PROVINCE OF NUEVA ECLJA,  
*San Isidro, July 18, 1905.*

SIR: In accordance with Act No. 1044 and the instructions of June 11, 1905, I have the honor to submit the following report:

## ADMINISTRATION AND PROGRESS OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.

The province continues being governed by a provincial board, composed of the governor, treasurer, and supervisor, with the provincial secretary as secretary of the board. It is hoped that the position of the supervisor will, for the sake of economy, be consolidated with that of the treasurer, the place of the former on the provincial board to be filled by the division superintendent of education. Thus the administration will be simpler and more effective, especially if the 14 existing municipalities are reduced to 11 or 12. The administration will be further facilitated by the completion of the railroad line from Penaranda to Cabanatuan and of the roads and bridges in the course of construction in the municipalities of the eastern, northern, and western portions of the province, connecting said municipalities with Cabanatuan.

## COMMERCIAL CONDITIONS.

The establishment of the railroad line and the repair and construction of the roads and bridges connecting with it have been a great factor in the commerce of this province and have greatly reduced the expense of transportation and given increased employment to capital and to exportation of the products. It is estimated that the benefit derived from the cheap and easy transportation will decrease the cost of production from 25 to 75 per cent.

## ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

In comparison with last fiscal year the economic conditions of the province have improved 25 per cent, due to the fact that the rice harvest has been the largest in ten years. The scarcity of carabaos has been replaced by human labor, and 25 per cent of the people have been able to harvest sufficient for themselves and a little more besides without the aid of carabaos.

The legislation regarding the locusts, and the galvanized iron and rice furnished for their destruction, have contributed greatly toward the success of this crop.

It is feared that this year the harvest will not be very abundant, as it was last, the locusts having made their appearance a month and a half ago; but it is hoped that a loss of the harvest will be prevented by the measures taken, although the same will not be as successful as last year for the reason that the government has neither galvanized iron nor rice. An appropriation of ₱3,000 from the Congressional relief fund would cover this deficiency.

## FINANCIAL CONDITIONS.

The situation of the province has improved 25 per cent over what it was during the last fiscal year, but the bad financial condition still exists, there being an indebtedness to the insular government of ₱27,000—₱12,000 for current expenses and ₱15,000 for the construction of a school of secondary instruction. Aside from this debt, and in view of the increase in population due to the railroad line, this province will be able to make headway and improve its financial condition.

It is therefore suggested, in view of the fact that the insular government has not furnished the schools with any assistance—

1. That the indebtedness of the province of ₱27,000 be remitted, or, if this is not possible, that the same be done at least with regard to the ₱15,000 for the school of secondary instruction.

2. That a reasonable reduction be made in the salaries paid in the provincial offices.

3. That the indebtedness of the province to Bilibid Prison, Manila, for the maintenance of prisoners whose cases are pending appeal to the supreme court (said indebtedness amounting to ₱5,480.40), be reduced to one-half or less, because it is excessive and not at all reasonable that the province be required to pay ₱0.40 for each person confined in Bilibid Prison, Manila, while in this province we pay only ₱0.17, which could even be reduced to ₱0.15 if the appellants were in the province instead of being at Manila.

## INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS.

The industry of this province, which is of itself ephemeral on account of this being a wholly agricultural region, has not increased, but rather decreased, on account of the internal-revenue law. The provincial funds, on the other hand, have increased, for the reason that the province receives 55 per cent more from the insular government than it received from the former industrial tax, which was payable to the province. Nevertheless, it is expected that in view of the improvement of the means of communication and the cheapening of transportation the industrial condition of this province will improve.

## POLITICAL CONDITIONS.

Never before has the province improved in its political condition as during the present fiscal year. Public tranquillity is assured and the inhabitants are engaged solely in working for their social and economic betterment. There is no real political party controlling the masses, and therefore the much-descried caciquism does not exist.

The harmony prevailing among the authorities, the select insular and municipal police, and even the secret agents of the government are the whole secret of the peace prevailing in this province. In no year before have more rifles and ammunition been captured than during the present, and yet in no year were there less abuses, assaults, and robberies. The people are satisfied not only with their condition, but also with the equity and prudence of the authorities.

Respectfully submitted.

EPIFANIO DE LOS SANTOS CRISTOBAL,  
*Governor Province of Nueva Ecija.*

## REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF NUEVA VIZCAYA.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT OF NUEVA VIZCAYA,  
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR,  
*Bayombong, P. I., August 28, 1905.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report, required by Act No. 1044, United States Philippine Commission:

## GENERAL CONDITIONS.

Since the end of the period covered by my last annual report conditions prevailing in this province have continued satisfactory, and substantial progress has been achieved by the people along educational, industrial, and political lines.

The Christian population, numbering at the time of the census of 1903 but 16,026 persons, sparsely settled over a great extent of fertile land comprising the Magat River Valley, which is the head of the Cagayan-Isabela Valley, has continued to increase by the immigration of industrious and desirable settlers, chiefly from the Ilocos provinces, and the movement of these settlers into the province is constantly on the increase. I believe it to be a moderate estimate that between two and three thousand settlers have come into the Magat River Valley during the past year.

The supply of animals for working the land has increased, and the acreage under cultivation, which had fallen off from causes consequent on the war and the almost entire loss of work animals almost 50 per cent, has now gone back to nearly or quite what it was in the most prosperous days of the provinces, and promises to increase in future at a rapid rate.

The Padre Juan Villaverde road into the province from San Nicolas, Pangasinan, over the Caraballo range to Bayombong, 63 statute miles, which had just been completed at the date of my last annual report, has been of immense benefit to the people of the province. It has proved to be very easy to keep it in excellent repair at all seasons, and has increased travel to and from the lower provinces and lowered the prices of merchandise consumed in the province to a surprising extent.

## POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

No municipal elections have been held during the year, the terms of all the elective officials expiring January 1, 1906. With scarcely an exception in the Christian towns the municipal officials have proved energetic and satisfactory.

No cases of dishonesty or other causes for suspension or removal have occurred, and any minor shortcomings on the part of municipal officials in the performance of



official work have been more through inexperience and lack of knowledge of their duties than deliberate indolence or neglect. In all such cases reproofs and suggestions have been cheerfully received and improvement noted.

The people seem to take an intelligent interest in the selection of their municipal officials, and if their selections at the coming fall elections shall be as good as at the last elections the provincial board will continue to be well satisfied with the working of the township government act as regards the selection of municipal officials.

The provisions of this act have as yet been extended only to one district outside the Christian towns, namely, the district of Quiangan, which was organized as a township shortly before the date of my last report.

The Dominican missionaries formerly maintained a mission in Quiangan and a number of the Igorrotes (some 30 or 35 out of a total population estimated at 6,000 in the township) can read and write a little. The experiment of full township government has not been entirely successful in Quiangan after a little over a year's trial, although much has been accomplished and an excellent municipal police force of six men has been maintained out of municipal funds.

In organizing local governments among the Igorrotes in future the provincial board are inclined to the belief that it is better to give them as simple an organization as possible and extend further provisions of the township act (No. 387) to them as they work up to them.

## FINANCIAL.

The following is a summary statement of provincial and municipal receipts and expenditures during the fiscal year just ended, furnished by the provincial treasurer:

	Provincial.		Municipal.		Total.	
	Philippine currency.	Mexican currency.	Philippine currency.	Mexican currency.	Philippine currency.	Mexican currency.
<b>DR.</b>						
Balance July 1, 1904.....	P6,885.98	\$739.31	P2,154.76	\$108.64	P9,040.74	\$847.95
Sales, supplies.....	686.07				686.07	
Industrial.....	150.66		150.67		301.33	
Cedulas:						
1904.....			1,548.00		1,548.00	
1905.....	2,458.00		2,458.00		4,916.00	
Stamps.....	74.92		74.92		149.84	
Cart.....			592.25		592.25	
Property.....			5,598.16		5,598.16	
Fisheries.....			346.16		346.16	
O. and T. cattle.....			3,601.00		3,601.00	
Rents.....			1,718.09		1,718.09	
License.....			453.00		453.00	
Fines.....			196.60		196.60	
Dog license.....			1,151.65		1,151.65	
Warrant 8562, Act 1225.....	10,000.00				10,000.00	
Warrant 3980, Act 1225.....	10,000.00				10,000.00	
Warrant 4865, internal revenue.....	741.96		1,112.93		1,854.89	
Exchanges.....	3,067.84	2,905.06	95.25		3,163.09	2,905.06
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>34,065.43</b>	<b>3,644.36</b>	<b>21,251.44</b>	<b>108.64</b>	<b>55,316.87</b>	<b>3,753.00</b>
<b>CR.</b>						
Salaries.....	13,747.82				13,747.82	
Roads.....	996.50				996.50	
Provincial building.....	2,327.30				2,327.30	
Subsistence of prisoners.....	916.50				916.50	
Supplies.....	5,270.07				5,270.07	
Miscellaneous.....	4,228.90				4,228.90	
Municipal transfers.....			18,911.17		18,911.17	
Exchanges.....	2,447.81	3,592.45		108.64	2,447.81	3,701.09
Balance June 30, 1905.....	4,130.53	51.91	2,340.27		6,470.80	51.91
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>34,065.43</b>	<b>3,644.36</b>	<b>21,251.44</b>	<b>108.64</b>	<b>55,316.87</b>	<b>3,753.00</b>

The amount shown as expended for roads does not indicate the amount of work done on roads, bridges, ferries, irrigation canals, and construction of schoolhouses during the year under the direction of the provincial supervisor, the provincial governor, and the superintendent of schools. A large amount of gratuitous labor has been performed by the people of the towns on these works voluntarily and cheerfully during the year.

## PUBLIC WORKS.

During the year two provincial ferries have been constructed over the Magat River, at Bayombong and Bagabag, nearly all the unskilled labor required for their construction being furnished voluntarily by the towns.

This river is very difficult to cross during the rainy season, the old method having been to transport cargoes and persons in a banca and to swim horses and carabaos across when the river was not too high to attempt a crossing. When it was so high as to be dangerous, it was frequently necessary to wait for days for the water to subside. The ferries that have been constructed are adapted to the conditions and work perfectly well in times of flood. They are on long and narrow pontoons and are attached to wire cables offering small resistance to the current, which is exceedingly swift. They have each a capacity of five pack animals with their cargoes and work perfectly in stages of the river when it was formerly impossible to attempt a crossing.

The material is on the ground and the construction will shortly be commenced of another ferry across a branch of the Magat River between the towns of Aritao and Bambang, on the line of the Padre Juan Villaverda road, which at times, though rarely, is as troublesome to cross as the main stream of the Magat.

Not as much road and bridge work has been accomplished during the year as the provincial board had hoped for. Funds have not been available and most of the voluntary labor contributed has been utilized for other more urgent work. It is earnestly hoped that the Commission will enact for the provinces organized under the Nueva Vizcaya act the road-tax law which is now before them for consideration as an amendment to that act. This amendment contemplates a tax of ₱2 or its equivalent in work at the prevailing rate of wages for each able-bodied male inhabitant of the province, with certain exceptions.

There is no opposition in this province to the enactment of this provision. The municipal officials and citizens of all the towns are all anxious for its passage. It would give us in this province between 20,000 and 25,000 days' work annually on much-needed public works from the Christian population alone, and in two or three years' time the highway extending through the province from the Isabela line on the east into Pangasinan on the west can be made an excellent permanent road.

## EDUCATION.

The Christian population of this province have been remarkable for their interest in American education ever since the stationing of American teachers among them in 1902, and this interest shows no diminution during the past year.

The following figures are taken from the quarterly report of Mr. J. J. Coleman, division superintendent of schools, for the quarter ended March 31, 1905:

Estimated school population .....	2,545
Total enrollment .....	2,491
Percentage of attendance, school population.....	98
Average number belonging.....	2,128
Average attendance.....	1,853
Percentage of attendance.....	87

These figures are for the Christian towns only, omitting Quiangan, the township newly organized out of Igorrote territory.

School work among the Igorrotes is as yet in its infancy in the province, only one school having been established, that at Quiangan. It is intended to make this an industrial school. The larger part of the industrial equipment has not yet been installed, but instruction in sewing and simple manual training has been given in addition to instruction in English during the past year shows very gratifying results. The Igorrotes of Quiangan have maintained their interest in the school, and the American teacher, Mr. Roberts, and his two native assistants in the industrial work have all the pupils they can handle. It is planned to erect a suitable building for the Quiangan work and another for a school to be established at Banaue as soon as a teacher can be assigned there. The provincial board believe it to be for the best interests of the Igorrotes to devote as large a part as possible of the internal revenue refund corresponding to that part of the population to educational work among them.

## PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The provincial government building, for which ₱5,000 was appropriated nearly three years ago, is not, I regret to report, ready for occupancy. It is hoped to have it framed and under roof within the next six weeks. It has been necessary

to get out the timber for the building by hand and to transport it considerable distances, and the services of the provincial foreman, the only man available to direct this work, have been required so much elsewhere that it has not been possible to push it faster during the year. It is probable that only one story of the building, just sufficient to provide for the provincial offices, can be finished within the appropriation.

The provincial jail occupies the basement of the municipal building in Bayombong. It is the only stone building and the only building strong enough for the purpose in the town, but is too small for the present number of prisoners. The need of a larger jail, or the enlargement of the present one under a lease from the municipality, will be made the subject of a special report.

#### LAND TENURES.

All of the land in this province, so far as any existing public records show, is government land, though much of it has been occupied for very many years by the present tenants or their grantees or ancestors. Many of the owners have documents showing their application for title to the Spanish Government, but up to the time that Spanish sovereignty ceased none of them had received patents. I believe that the operation of some, if not all, of the sections of the public-land act should be extended to those parts of this province not occupied by the non-Christian tribes.

#### MUNICIPAL POLICE.

At the date of my last report the municipal police force had been discontinued and small details of constabulary substituted in two of the towns of the province, namely, Bagabag and Dupax, because it seemed impossible to maintain an efficient, disciplined force in those towns. The police forces of these two towns have now been restored and are in a good state of efficiency. In all the towns the police are now doing excellent work and are to be commended for their drill and discipline. I have had occasion to call them out for emergency work several times during the year and they have served as intelligently and well on these occasions as at their routine duties.

#### NON-CHRISTIAN TRIBES.

The great majority of the inhabitants of the province are of the so-called non-Christian or wild tribes. The official census figures give between 47,000 and 48,000 non-Christian inhabitants for the province.

The Spanish Government maintained about 400 troops in the province under ordinary and usual conditions. We believe we should have at least half that number of constabulary, with a liberal allowance of American officers, carefully selected for the work, to maintain a sufficient number of posts among the Igorrotes and Ilongotes to keep in touch with them at all times and to carry on the work of weaning them from their savage practices and customs and inducting them into the ways of useful citizenship.

The non-Christians of the province are: First, the Igorrotes of the northeastern portion, called by themselves and in the local dialect Ifugao, these are by far the most numerous and important, inhabiting some hundreds of rancherias among the mountains of the northern part of the province; the Isinacs, who are also Igorrotes but with an entirely different dialect and without the savage and head-hunting customs of the Ifugao. These inhabit comparatively few rancherias in the more level country near the towns of Dupax, Aritao, and Bambang.

The Isinacs are under the influence of and in contact with the Christian population and require no show of force to keep them in order.

The third tribe of non-Christians, and one of the most interesting and peculiar tribes to be found anywhere, are the Ilongotes, or, as they call themselves, Ibilao. These are under 1,000 in number in the province, and are probably decreasing.

The chief need for constabulary troops is among the northern Igorrotes, where we now maintain posts at Payauan, Quiangan, and Banaue. Connecting these three posts and running north to the Bontoc border, the summit of Polis Mountain, is a trail over which horses can be ridden. A telephone line is now constructed to Banaue, connecting together this chain of three posts. This line is of the greatest benefit in handling the constabulary.

Formerly when it was necessary to communicate with Banaue it was necessary for a detachment to spend three days in hard marching from Bayombong to Banaue and three more returning. Now much time and labor can be saved by the new telephone line.

This line will probably be continued north to Bontoc in the near future. The expense of so doing will be trifling compared with the advantage of being connected by telephone with the Bontoc across our northern border, greatly facilitating cooperation with the constabulary and authorities of Lepanto-Bontoc, particularly the sub-province of Bontoc.

Both the senior inspector of the province and the writer have repeatedly urged the return of the 40 men and 1 American officer of our constabulary, who have been on detached service in the south for nearly eight months. Our full authorized strength of 165 men is insufficient to properly garrison the three posts in the Igorrote country, from which patrols and expeditions of various kinds have to go out frequently, leaving a sufficient force in the post for its safety in case of emergency. Our northern Igorrotes should not be compared with the peaceful Igorrote of the highlands of Benguet, for they are as different as possible, all with fighting and head-hunting instincts that have to be kept in check by constant vigilance and the most careful and tactful handling. They will not hesitate, on occasion, to attack a strong detachment with no weapons but their spears. In one such attack during the past year one soldier of the constabulary was killed by a spear thrust, the only casualty in action during the year. Among them are many bad rancherías who are kept friendly with us and from constant war among themselves only by the knowledge that sufficient force is at hand to compel right conduct.

Too much praise can not be given Lieutenant Case, Philippines Constabulary, who has been in command of the post at Banaue for nearly two years. Igorrotes from distant rancherías have the utmost confidence in Lieutenant Case and come to him with confidences of all kinds. Nothing of importance can happen without his hearing of it sooner or later. They submit their disputes to his arbitration and accept his judgment without question. Lieutenant Case has frequently urged the need of more men at the post of Banaue, and is unable to undertake much work that only troops can accomplish because of not having sufficient men for an expedition and a garrison to leave in the post.

The writer has traveled as widely among the rancherías during the year as his time and other work would permit, and has given appointments as "presidents" of districts or groups of rancherías, and councilors of the rancherías composing them, to a large number of headmen.

It has not been thought best to levy any taxation in the Igorrote country outside of Quiangan during the year. There is at present no material available for secretaries or clerks of Igorrote districts, so no rolls or records could be kept by the local organizations.

Two important districts have requested that they be given a uniformed and armed police force like that at Quiangan, and are willing to pay a poll tax in support of the same. We contemplate granting one if not both of these requests, and trust that through regularly organized and properly equipped police much of the work of the constabulary can in time be taken over by them.

It will be necessary to go slowly in this matter, however, keeping in mind that we are dealing with people who are savages and children in their mental make-up, and mistakes in dealing with them might very quickly undo the benefit of a great deal of hard work.

On the whole, the wild tribes in this province are now submissive to and have a kindly feeling for the constituted authorities. Many have visited Bayombong during the year for the first time in their lives. Unfortunately, nearly all the Igorrotes who have left the mountains to come to Bayombong have been quite ill on their return, and in a few cases have died. This has always been noticed in the past by the Igorrotes and makes them exceedingly loath to leave their homes for the lower country for no matter how short a visit.

The court of the first instance will hereafter hold sessions at Quiangan and Banaue for the trial of Igorrote cases on account of the difficulty in getting witnesses for the reason just given.

The Igorrotes have great faith in American quinine and salts, remedies that Lieutenant Case and the writer have given them out of a very limited supply, in cases of malaria and the mountain fevers, to which they are very subject. They are constantly asking for medicines, and when they can get the white man's medicine do not resort to the killing of chickens and pigs, which is the only way they themselves have of treating disease. A large supply of quinine, salts, and acetanilid has just been obtained from the bureau of public health, and it is believed this will greatly aid us in our work among the Igorrotes.

Early in the present calendar year several cases of the taking of Christian heads occurred within a few weeks of each other. Four unarmed Ilocanos hunting deer with nets near Bayombong were killed and the bodies not found till four days after-

wards. There seemed to be no clue to the murderers at the time, but recently we received information that we believe to be accurate that they came from a certain outlying rancheria of Quiangan, and that it was the work of two certain individuals. This information is being followed up, and it is hoped will result in the arrest of the guilty parties.

In May a party of Ilongotes from Payupay, in Isabela, attacked the Ilongote rancheria of Kong-Kong, this province, killing 4 persons, and, shortly prior thereto, one Gago, leader of this same band of Payupay Ilongotes, killed and decapitated a woman of an outlying barrio of Solano, and, as we afterwards discovered, was concerned, on February 2 last, with Ilongotes from the rancheria of Uigi, this province, in the killing of two men of Solano, who were killed with arrows within 2 miles of Solano.

This entire band of 13 Ilongotes of Payupay were apprehended in June by the constabulary, and the evidence against them was conclusive. They were being held in the provincial jail, when shortly after midnight on June 28 they all made their escape, but, being closely pursued, in attempting to cross the Magat River in an unfavorable place, it is believed all were drowned, as 8 of their bodies were found, and we have been unable to hear of the escape of any.

The foregoing include all the cases of taking of Christian heads by the tribes during the year, and prior thereto no Christian natives had been murdered for a considerable time. The activity that has been shown by constabulary and provincial officials in tracing down the authors of these killings is well known to the Igorrotes and Ilongotes, and will undoubtedly tend to prevent other cases. It must not be forgotten though that the instinct to take a head when a good opportunity offers can not always be resisted by the Igorrotes or Ilongotes. This is a sort of religious mania, and cases may occur at any time in the future, as they have in the past, as long as the Igorrotes and Ibilao remain wild tribes, in spite of all possible vigilance. I intend in the near future to forward a special report on the Ibilao (Ilongotes) of this province, with certain recommendations, which report would be too long to incorporate here.

In conclusion, I wish to urge again that the men of our constabulary now on detached service out of the province be returned at the earliest possible date, and that no reduction in the authorized constabulary strength be made in the near future, but rather an increase to at least 200 men.

Respectfully submitted.

LOUIS G. KNIGHT,  
*Governor of Nueva Vizcaya.*

The GOVERNOR-GENERAL, *Manila, P. I.*

#### REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF PALAWAN.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF PALAWAN,  
*Cuyo, Palawan, July 15, 1905.*

SIR: In compliance with Act No. 1044 of the Philippine Commission, I have the honor to submit the following report of the conditions in the province of Palawan for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905:

The name of the province was changed from Paragua to Palawan on June 28, 1905, by Act No. 1363 of the Philippine Commission.

Health conditions have been good during the year. No epidemics have entered the boundaries of the province. No locusts or rinderpest or other pests have appeared during the year.

The crops throughout the southern part of the province were good. In the northern part (northern Palawan, Dumaron, and the Calimianes) the rice crop was poor, causing some suffering, but no part of the province has been forced to ask assistance from the outside. Considerable numbers of cattle and carabao have been shipped from the Calimianes, Dumaron, and the Cuyos groups to other provinces that have been devastated by rinderpest. This and the export of timber and secondary forest products (gums, resins, beeswax, bejuco, and tan and dye bark) from the island of Palawan has kept up a steady inflow of goods and money.

An effort is being made to introduce into the province the raising of abaca, maguey, and rubber, the raising of which I believe can be followed to good advantage in various parts of Palawan and the Cuyos groups.

Fair progress can be reported for the work of education in the province. The schools of Cuyo and Puerto Princesa have shown good progress, and it is my intention to bring all the American teachers to these two points and, in the intermediate and secondary schools at Cuyo and the agricultural and manual training school that I hope to be able to start soon at Puerto Princesa, prepare teachers who eventually

will fill the positions as teachers in the isolated towns and barrios. Four thousand pesos appropriated by Act No. 1318 has been assigned to this province for the construction of an intermediate and secondary school building at Cuyo. This amount is not sufficient to build such a building as is needed for provincial and municipal, high, and intermediate school purposes at Cuyo, but it is hoped that enough municipal assistance will be received to assure a suitable building.

Act No. 1361 of the Philippine Commission appropriated ₱1,660 for the equipment of an agricultural and industrial school at Puerto Princesa, which together with the agricultural equipment that has been received and the wood and iron working equipment that has been promised by the Bureau of Education, and a suitable building that has become available for industrial school purposes at that place, I hope to have a good start in agricultural and industrial work by the end of the calendar year 1905. I believe that every effort should be made to encourage an interest in this class of instruction. The Filipino, more than a highly educated mind that will keep him from working, needs to be encouraged to secure knowledge and practice of how to do things that will bring him a better living in a better manner.

It is very difficult to secure properly trained Filipino teachers, who are badly needed to teach in the isolated towns and barrios. It is necessary to bring children from those places who, after attending school two or three years, will be willing to return to their homes as teachers. In Puerto Princesa several promising boys have been brought from the distant barrios, their expenses being paid by the municipality, on the condition that at the end of two years in school they will return to their home barrio as teachers.

The province received during the past year ₱10,000 as an appropriation for running expenses from the insular treasury. Every precaution has been used to have this amount, together with the amount received from the internal revenue, satisfy the needs of the province. As a result, when all the outstanding indebtedness to June 30, 1905, is paid, the provincial treasury will be empty.

The municipalities with the exception of Cagayancillo are self-supporting, and at the beginning of the fiscal year all of them had good balances on hand. These balances have all diminished, due to the internal-revenue law. Heretofore under Act No. 387 all of the property, cedula, and one-half of the industrial tax was turned into the municipal treasury, and, although these municipalities are sparsely populated, these revenues gave ample funds to support the municipalities; but under the working of the internal-revenue law, where the industrial tax is done away with and only a small return is received by the municipalities from the internal-revenue license refunds and one-half of the cedula receipts go to the provincial treasury, it leaves the municipalities in straitened circumstances. However, this condition will be relieved if the article in the proposed act to take the place of the Nueva Vizcayan Act No. 387, that will authorize a poll or public-works tax that can be commuted in labor on public improvements, is passed and put into force within a short time.

It will be necessary to discontinue the municipality of Cagayancillo as an organized municipality. In this municipality the people are all poor, and all of the land is held in common. Consequently there is no property tax collected. There are no stores or industries except farming and fishing; hence no license taxes, and the ₱500 that are collected for cedulas, and which formerly all went to the support of the municipality, are now divided, and the one-half that is paid into the municipal treasury is not sufficient to support a town run on a small scale. It is suggested that this municipality be placed directly under the provincial board as an independent barrio, with a vice-presidente in charge. Balabac and adjacent islands have been organized as an independent barrio, and is self-supporting.

Owing to ignorance on the part of the justices of the peace and the fact that there was no way to keep track of the actions of the native justices, justice was badly administered until by Act No. 1293 the provincial governor was made justice of the peace throughout the entire province.

Crime can be almost ignored. There have been very few cases during the year. Two municipal officials have been suspended for bribery and illegal exactions. One of these has been convicted, and the other is still awaiting trial. Several other cases of little importance have been tried by the court of first instance.

I would suggest that inasmuch as the provincial governor is also justice of the peace for the entire province, that he be given greater limits in the trial and deciding of both civil and criminal cases—say, in criminal cases to a maximum punishment of two years' imprisonment and a fine of ₱1,000, and in civil cases to cases involving ₱5,000—or, if such could be done, give the provincial governor the same power in the trial of cases as the court of first instance within the province, said power to be subject to the approval and supervision of a judge of the court of first instance, to whom all cases should be forwarded for revision.

This matter is respectfully suggested to you for the following reasons:

1. The province is scattered over an immense area and a large number of islands, and the people are, with very few exceptions, poor.

2. Cases at present requiring trial by the court of first instance at its infrequent sessions within the province require that the accused await trial from six months to one year, and then if, because of bad weather or other unpreventable reasons, the witnesses can not arrive at the session of court during the two or three days' duration of the session or until the boat on which the judge comes is ready to leave and take him away again the case must be laid aside until some future session of the court, and the accused must remain in jail unconvicted another six months or a year.

3. Cases should be investigated and tried at the places at which they arise and as soon after the crime is committed as is possible. It is extremely difficult for witnesses to come from the far points of the province to give testimony before the court of first instance, and as the people are poor it works a great hardship on them to compel them to leave their homes and travel long distances to the place of holding court.

At the last session of court in Cuyo several witnesses were twenty-two days in a small pango coming from their home to Cuyo, then had to await the termination of the case in which their testimony was needed and make their way back home without any recompense for their time or services. These same men had made a similar trip to Cuyo last year in connection with the same case. If such cases could be tried where they originated the government would be saved large sums in costs, fees, etc.; the people would not lose their time or be taken from their homes; witnesses would be more willing to assist justice, and justice would not be defeated, as happens in many cases now.

4. The doing away with the necessity for the regular sessions of the court of first instance in this province, and having the work done as recommended heretofore, would cause a considerable saving to the government. For the last session of the court of first instance at Cuyo the cost to the government of the salaries and expenses of the judge, fiscal, stenographer, and interpreter from Capiz to Manila, awaiting a boat in Manila, traveling from Manila to Cuyo, and return to their station at Capiz at the close of the session, the cost to the insular government was about ₱5,000 to try one man. At this same session another criminal case could not be tried because the boat would not wait longer for the judge.

The Moros have been peaceful and quiet throughout the year. Dato Mohamud Battarassa returned from Jolo, and has better control of affairs in the Moro territory of southern Palawan than his subordinates had during his absence. In May, at Culasian, Dato Toni surrendered to me the remaining carbines and munitions left in his possession of those captured from the Forty-eighth Company, Philippine Scouts, in February, 1904.

Owing to the customs of the mountain tribes of Palawan (Palawanes, Battacs, and Tagbanuaes), very little in the way of government could be done for them. However, they have been encouraged as much as possible to cultivate more land, to build better houses, and to keep their habitations in a better sanitary condition. Every effort is made to prevent their more intelligent neighbors from robbing them and imposing on their simplicity.

Great good has been done by the passing of Acts Nos. 1341 and 1354 of the Philippine Commission, in doing away with the necessity of licenses and entering and clearing of small boats. In a province such as Palawan, where the only highways are the rivers and the sea, the only way a producer can market his products is to take them to market in a boat. Every family should have a boat, where in another province they might have a carabao or horses. Many of the ignorant people did not have this vehicle (boat) because they were afraid they would get in trouble because of the vast amount of red tape in the licensing, entering, and clearing of even a small barota. Now all will be able to handle their small product unmolested.

Transportation matters still remain a serious hindrance to the development of Palawan. The coast guard cutter running to the province carries cargo and passengers, but the service is far from satisfactory. An arrangement with a commercial boat that would make regular trips through the province, doing both the private and government business, would be a great improvement over present conditions. I believe that a commercial boat could be induced to make this run, providing the insular government would contract to pay for the carrying of all mail and official passengers and freight such an amount as would, when added to the receipts from private business, give the boat a fair profit. This amount paid by the government could be considerably less than the cost of maintenance and the running expenses of the cutter now plying between Manila and Palawan ports.

A plentiful supply of labor can be found in Cuyo, and with proper handling this labor could be utilized in developing the rich tracts of agricultural lands in Palawan.

Better inducements in the way of increasing the amount of land allowed to an individual or corporation would, I think, induce the gradual opening up of much of the unoccupied land on the island of Palawan.

It has been necessary to contend with a number of deficiencies in the acts under which this province is administered (337 and 387), but with the corrections made during the past year, those now before the Commission, and the provisions of the proposed new Nueva Vizcayan act, I believe all the material changes that are needed will be made.

Respectfully submitted.

EDW. Y. MILLER,  
*First Lieutenant, Twenty-ninth U. S. Infantry,*  
*Governor, Province of Palawan.*

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,  
*Manila, P. I.*

#### REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF PAMPANGA.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, PROVINCE OF PAMPANGA,  
*San Fernando, July 15, 1905.*

SIR: I have the honor, in compliance with the provisions of Act No. 1044 of the Philippine Commission, to submit the following annual report for the fiscal year ended on the 30th of June, 1905:

##### PRESENT CONDITION OF THE PROVINCE.

According to the first number published of the Census of the Philippine Islands, Bulletin No. 1, the population of this province was computed at 222,656 inhabitants, distributed among the 16 municipalities as follows: Angeles, 10,646; Apalit, 12,206; Arayat, 18,436; Bacolor, 13,493; Candaba, 11,783; Floridablanca, 7,001; Guagua, 22,132; Lubao, 19,063; Mabalacat, 7,049; Macabebe, 21,481; Macalang, 8,516; Mexico, 13,469; Porac, 8,487; San Fernando, 24,109; San Luis, 16,841, and Santa Rita, 7,954.

The 17 municipalities of which the province was composed were reduced to 16 on account and by virtue of Act No. 1208, passed by the Philippine Commission, providing for the consolidation of the municipality of Santo Tomas with the municipality of San Fernando. This fusion took place on January 2, 1905, on which day the newly elected municipal officers took the oath of office, by virtue whereof the municipality of Santo Tomas was from that time on abolished.

In view of the desire of the majority of the people, which was favored by the action of the Philippine Commission in recommending one year before, guided by high motives and patriotic ends, that the capitals of provinces should be situated in centrally located and easily accessible places wherever practicable, the people of this province commenced, in harmony with this recommendation, to agitate again the idea of the transfer of the capital from Bacolor to San Fernando. Since nearly fifty years the conviction that the latter pueblo ought to be the capital of the province had been constantly growing. Its central location and its line of communication demanded it. However, on no other occasion prior to the present régime would it have been possible for the people to express freely their desires which, after having been heard, are immediately granted if found just. Thus, on August 15, 1904, the capital of Pampanga was officially transferred from Bacolor to San Fernando, in compliance with Act No. 1204, entitled "An act amending Act No. 85, extending the provisions of the provincial government act to the province of Pampanga, by changing the capital of that province from Bacolor to San Fernando." This change was received and considered by the province in general as the sign of a new era of greatness and prosperity.

The capital of Pampanga having been transferred to San Fernando, the court of first instance, the provincial jail, the office of the provincial board of health, and the headquarters of the Philippines Constabulary were likewise transferred to said town, but not the provincial normal school and the central post and telegraph office, because the same had been established at San Fernando from the beginning, a long time before the transfer of the capital took place.

The material change and removal of the capital—that is, of all its dependencies and offices—to another town 3 miles distant did not cause great difficulties and expense to the province, for the reason that several neighboring municipalities had



kindly offered to transport a part of the articles and furniture belonging to the province, and furnished for this purpose men, carabaos, and carts free of charge. Although no building was found in San Fernando sufficiently spacious and with the necessary conditions for the convenient installation therein of all the offices and dependencies of the government they were adequately installed in three rented buildings, one for the offices of the provincial government, another for the court of first instance, and another for the provincial jail, all these buildings being close to each other and situated in the same block. Recently another building has been rented for the office of the provincial board of health, the place formerly occupied by it having been ceded to the office of the provincial treasurer for the installation therein of additional offices for the recently created internal revenue office.

The province believes and is confident that it will be able to solve this difficulty of having to rent houses and having the several departments separated from each other within a not very remote time, and with this end in view it has set aside and appropriated a portion of its general funds wherewith to defray the expenses of the acquisition of a lot with an area of at least 12 or 14 hectares, and of the construction of a provincial government building, a provincial jail, a provincial school, and other buildings of its own which it will need with the time.

As to public tranquility and order, the same have not been disturbed in the least, and the province is now enjoying their beneficent and salutary effects, and such peace and tranquillity now experienced has never been felt here before.

Not a single case of brigandage, cases of which unfortunately occur in other provinces among idle people of no known occupation and of evil lives, as a general rule, has been recorded in this province as is proven by the part of this report dealing with the various cases tried by and brought up before the court of first instance of Panganga.

#### PUBLIC WORKS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

During the period covered by this report 6.26 miles of roads, 22 bridges and culverts, and 5 buildings have been constructed; 6.249 miles of roads, 6 bridges and culverts, and 13 buildings have been repaired; the dikes of the Rio Grande constructed last year have been reenforced; the public square at San Fernando has been improved and arranged, and the province has acquired a steam road roller for rolling the roads.

All the work mentioned was performed and carried on within the province under the inspection of the provincial supervisor, and the following sums were invested as cost of these repairs: For material, ₱13,796.68; for hire and freight, ₱2,331.92, and for wages, ₱26,676.27, making a total cost of ₱42,798.85.

#### PROVINCIAL JAIL.

At present there are confined in this penal establishment 22 native men, 3 native women, and 1 colored American, making a total of 26 prisoners. Five of these are serving sentences of less than two years, and 21 have been tried and are awaiting sentence. The several offenses which caused their imprisonment are: Adultery, 2; assassination, 4; bigamy, 1; double assassination, 2; estafa, 1; homicide, 2; larceny, 1; violation of Act No. 652, 1; violation of Act No. 709, 2; ill treatment, 1; robbery and assault by a gang, 3; robbery and murder, 1, and rape, 2.

#### PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

As to the present state of the conditions of health and sanitation in this province in general, the same is good, and the demographic statistics taken from the office of this board show a considerable increase of the population, as may be seen from the following table:

Period.	Deaths.	Births.	Increase.
Fiscal year:			
1903-4.....	6,998	10,765	3,772
1904-5.....	7,050	10,261	3,211
Balance .....	57	504	561

It will be seen that there has been an increase of 57 in the number of deaths during the present fiscal year and there have been 504 births less than during the preceding year. The small number of 57 deaths more this year is due to common and not to contagious, epidemic, or infectious diseases. This is proven by the fact that in the preceding year there were 336 deaths from smallpox, while during the present year there were only 116 deaths from the same disease. At all events, if we compare the number of deaths with that of births for the year, the proportion is really satisfactory.

Upon recommendation of the board bulletins Nos. 2 and 3 of the board of health of the Philippine Islands dated the 1st of August, 1903, and the 1st of February, 1904, respectively, and entitled "Asiatic cholera in the Philippine Islands" and "The care of the children," were translated into the Pampango dialect, and approximately 3,500 copies of each of these bulletins were distributed gratuitously among the poor of the province, and it is expected that they will give excellent results.

The provincial board of health has given preferential attention to vaccination, and it is perhaps due to this that the number of deaths from smallpox decreased during the present year. Seventeen thousand five hundred and thirty persons were vaccinated and revaccinated in the province, 9,529 of these vaccinations being positive and 8,001 negative.

Among the several measures recommended by the board of health is the construction of artesian wells and of drainage canals in certain municipalities, but the municipalities are confronted by an unsurmountable obstacle, which is their lack of funds.

#### EDUCATION.

The province has at present 120 primary schools, 5 intermediate schools, and 2 trade schools.

The average daily attendance of these schools by pupils of both sexes is 7,084, which represents 56 per cent of the one-third of the population—that is to say the school population—that ought to attend said schools.

The teaching force of these schools consists of—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
American teachers .....	18	9	27
Native teachers (insular) .....	10	1	11
Native teachers (municipal) .....	118	41	159
Total .....	146	51	197

The average salary paid to the native teachers is ₱24.81 for male and ₱21.87 for female teachers, the average salary for both sexes being ₱24.09.

There is a plan for the erection and construction of provincial intermediate schools which has been approved by the secretary of public instruction and which is as follows: To set aside for the province of Pampanga the sum of ₱12,000 from the fund appropriated by Act No. 1275, with a general plan as to its distribution, to wit: ₱5,000 of the sum thus appropriated to be expended for the repair and completion of the building which is to be used as intermediate school and school of arts and trades at Bacolor, with the condition that the pueblo subscribe privately and voluntarily ₱7,000 for this purpose, and the remainder of said ₱12,000, to wit, ₱7,000, to be expended for the erection and construction of an intermediate school at San Fernando, with the condition that the pueblo subscribe privately and voluntarily the sum of ₱8,500 for the purpose mentioned.

#### COMMERCE.

The majority of the trade of this province consisted in its products from agriculture. These are estimated at approximately 500,000 pilones of sugar, sold at the average price of ₱4.50 per pilon; 1,300,000 cavanese of rice, a small portion of which was sold at an average price of ₱1.50 per cavan, the remainder being consumed in the province.

The withdrawal of the Mexican money and the fluctuation of its rate of exchange with the Philippine currency have produced their effects upon the market of this province, taking the shape of an inexplicable languishing and paralyzation in all the mercantile transactions during the period in which this withdrawal took place.

## INDUSTRY.

Little change has been experienced in this branch, considering that Pampanga is an eminently agricultural province. Amongst the few industries really established here great profits were obtained by the so-called "alfareros" (potters) who manufacture pilones, the receptacles for sugar used by the planters. These pilones were much in demand and were sold at prices higher than ever before, going up to ₱40 per hundred, the price paid under normal conditions being from only ₱15 to ₱18 per hundred. The explanation of this high price is that the manufacturers of pilones, seeing that not as much sugar was harvested as in previous years, gave up their business, and in view of the fact that the sugar crop of 1904-5 has been the most abundant since the year 1896, there was a scarcity of pilones, which fact was taken advantage of by the few persons who continued manufacturing them. Something similar took place with regard to the caleros or manufacturers of quicklime, which is much used by the planters of sugar cane for clarifying the juice of the cane.

It has been said, and the distillers and manufacturers of vinos anisados of the country have much complained that since the operation of the internal-revenue tax their profits have greatly diminished. It can not be said that this assertion of said distillers is justified at all, for the reason that on one hand the quantity of vino manufactured by them continues being the same, and on the other hand the consumers thereof pay to-day a much higher price than they paid formerly for the same quantity.

There exist and are working at present 3 steam hulling mills for rice, 3 steam engines for shops for the repair and construction of machinery, and about 6 shops for the construction and repair of carts and other vehicles. The other industries are generally those classified as household or domestic industries.

## AGRICULTURE.

As we have said in the paragraph on commerce, the production or crop of sugar and rice of this year has been the most abundant since 1896. The agriculturists are little by little recovering from their state of prostration and from the losses suffered by them during past years and are making all kinds of efforts. It is a pity that the price of sugar did not reach a higher figure, which is attributed to the small demand for that article in view of the conflict at present existing between two nations in the Orient. The mortality among the carabaos continues in this province, although not in an epidemic form, but sufficiently to be considered and to warrant a careful study of its causes. The mortality from various diseases is relatively the greatest among the 300 carabaos, more or less, purchased from the insular government by the planters of this province.

As time goes on there is a constant strengthening of the conviction that modern tools and implements and machinery moved by steam ought to be introduced to replace those in use since the old times moved by animal power.

At the beginning of June, 1905, dense swarms of locusts again made their appearance on the fields of the neighboring province of Nueva Ecija and caused small damage to the plantations of maize and sugar cane. After one week these swarms went to Tarlac and Bulacan, and toward the end of June, 1905, they returned to the fields of Pampanga. These locusts succeeded in depositing their eggs in the fields of this province, and as they multiply prodigiously the municipalities destroyed 350 cavañes of the young insects.

Though the sugar crop of this year has been the most abundant since 1896, that for next year will only amount to two-thirds of the cane harvested this year. This decrease is due to the prolonged drouth which prevailed this year from December to May. This dry spell has hindered many agriculturists, especially those located on the high lands without irrigation, from completing the necessary preparation of the soil for receiving the seed, on account of its state of solidity and hardness.

Considering the general decadence of agriculture in these islands, which is increasing, it is out of place to conceive agreeable hopes for an early betterment of the agriculturists in this province if we are not successful in finding an advantageous and sure market for sugar, which constitutes its principal product.

## MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Among the several measures adopted by the provincial board in accordance with section 2 of act No. 781, there is the equalization of the uniforms and the establishment of the number, monthly compensation, and rank of the police in the several municipalities of this province, as represented in the following table:

Municipality.	Lieutenants.		Sergeants.		Corporals.		Privates.		Total.	
	No.	Pay.	No.	Pay.	No.	Pay.	No.	Pay.	No.	Pay.
Angeles.....			1	P23	1	P21	15	P19	17	P347
Apalit.....			1	16	2	12	9	10	12	130
Arayat.....			1	20	2	14	14	12	17	216
Bacolor.....			1	16			9	14	10	142
Candaba.....			1	20	1	14	8	13	10	138
Floridablanca.....			1	16	1	12	6	12	8	100
Guagua.....	1	P30	1	25	2	18	22	14	26	399
Lubao.....			1	20	1	18	14	14	16	234
Mabalacat.....					1	19	5	16	6	99
Macabebe.....	1	30	1	20	2	16	19	14	23	348
Magalang.....					1	14	7	12	8	98
Mexico.....			1	17	1	15	10	13	12	162
Porac.....					1	14	8	12	9	110
San Fernando.....	1	35	1	25	4	20	24	18	30	572
San Luis.....			1	18	1	15	12	12	14	177
Santa Rita.....					1	14	4	12	5	62
Total.....	3	95	12	236	22	236	186	217	223	3,334

## Financial statement.

## RECEIPTS.

Source.	General fund.		Road fund.	
	Philippine currency.	Local currency.	Philippine currency.	Local currency.
Balance, June 30, 1904.....	P51,379.57	\$7,100.46	P12,945.86	\$523.15
Costs land-tax sales.....	3,970.90			
Land taxes.....	62,578.67	488.71	81,291.38	244.34
Cart taxes.....			3,107.63	25.30
Industrial taxes.....	6,702.20	19.03		
Cedula taxes.....	26,944.50	128.02		
Stamp taxes.....	248.09			
Internal-revenue refund act 1189.....	6,719.72			
Sale of supplies.....	7,933.76	4.62		
Registry of property.....	181.62			
Loans.....			7,000.00	
Repayment loans.....	7,750.00			
Forestry refund.....	1,081.61			
Exchange local balances.....	6,956.00		717.33	
Total.....	182,238.64	7,740.84	55,062.25	792.79

Source.	Municipal fund.		Miscellaneous accounts.		Total.	
	Philippine currency.	Local currency.	Philippine currency.	Local currency.	Philippine currency.	Local currency.
Balance June 30, 1904.....	P38,371.00	\$3,672.55	P4,123.35	\$348.32	P106,819.78	\$11,644.48
Costs land-tax sales.....					3,970.90	
Land taxes.....	113,137.36	912.32			207,007.41	1,645.87
Cart taxes.....	3,107.72	25.30			6,215.35	50.60
Industrial taxes.....	6,702.20	19.04			13,404.40	38.07
Cedula taxes.....	26,984.50	128.02			53,969.00	256.04
Stamp taxes.....	248.06				496.15	
Internal-revenue refund act 1189.....	10,079.60				16,799.32	
Sale of supplies.....	246.97				7,933.73	4.62
Registry of property.....					181.62	
Loans.....					7,000.00	
Cattle registration.....	12,447.98				12,447.98	
Repayment loans.....					7,750.00	
Municipal taxes.....	29,350.62	276.62			29,350.62	276.62

*Financial statement—Continued.*

## RECEIPTS—Continued.

Source.	Municipal fund.		Miscellaneous accounts.		Total.	
	Philippine currency.	Local currency.	Philippine currency.	Local currency.	Philippine currency.	Local currency.
Forestry refund.....	₱1,081.60	.....	.....	.....	₱2,163.21	.....
Municipal internal-revenue act 1189.....	2,177.50	.....	.....	.....	2,177.50	.....
Internal-revenue insular act 1189.....	.....	.....	₱103,313.30	\$280.02	103,313.30	\$280.02
Court deposits.....	.....	.....	1,236.25	31.40	1,236.25	31.40
Miscellaneous deposits.....	.....	.....	8,037.35	.....	8,037.35	.....
Exchange currencies.....	.....	.....	170,000.00	171,512.97	170,000.00	171,512.97
Rizal monument collections.....	.....	.....	112.82	25.00	112.82	25.00
Sale insular carabao.....	.....	.....	12,682.65	.....	12,682.65	.....
San Fernando road.....	.....	.....	6,000.00	.....	6,000.00	.....
Santa Filomena bridge.....	.....	.....	2,000.00	.....	2,000.00	.....
San Fernando school.....	.....	.....	144.00	.....	144.00	.....
Exchange local balances.....	.....	.....	320.55	.....	7,992.93	.....
Total.....	243,935.11	5,033.85	307,970.27	172,197.71	789,206.27	185,765.19

## EXPENDITURES.

Purpose.	General fund.		Road fund.	
	Philippine currency.	Local currency.	Philippine currency.	Local currency.
Salaries and wages.....	₱39,805.03	.....	.....	.....
Supplies.....	23,422.16	.....	.....	.....
Rent.....	2,443.32	.....	.....	.....
Maintenance prisoners.....	5,074.68	.....	.....	.....
Repairs and construction of property.....	1,244.00	.....	.....	.....
Apalit school loan.....	1,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Road-fund loan.....	7,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous expenses.....	6,375.26	.....	.....	.....
Exchange local balances.....	.....	\$7,740.84	.....	\$792.79
Repayment road loan.....	.....	.....	₱4,000.00	.....
Roads and bridges.....	.....	.....	32,807.43	.....
Total.....	86,364.45	7,740.84	36,807.43	792.79

Purpose.	Municipal fund.		Miscellaneous accounts.		Total.	
	Philippine currency.	Local currency.	Philippine currency.	Local currency.	Philippine currency.	Local currency.
Salaries and wages.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	₱39,805.03	.....
Supplies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,422.16	.....
Rent.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,443.32	.....
Maintenance prisoners.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,074.68	.....
Repairs and construction of property.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,244.00	.....
Apalit school loan.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000.00	.....
Road-fund loan.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,000.00	.....
Miscellaneous expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,375.26	.....
Exchange local balances.....	.....	.....	.....	\$352.60	.....	\$8,886.23
Repayment road loan.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,000.00	.....
Roads and bridges.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32,807.43	.....
Municipal transfers.....	₱231,887.69	\$5,033.85	.....	.....	231,887.69	5,033.85
Miscellaneous expenses and transfers.....	.....	.....	₱269,775.40	163,377.88	269,775.40	163,377.88
Total.....	231,887.69	5,033.85	269,775.40	163,730.48	624,834.97	177,297.96

a Including supplies purchased for sale to municipalities.

*Financial statement—Continued.*

## SUMMARY.

	General fund.		Road fund.	
	Philippine currency.	Local currency.	Philippine currency.	Local currency.
Receipts .....	P182,238.64	\$7,740.84	P55,062.25	\$792.79
Expenses and transfers .....	86,364.45	7,740.84	36,807.43	792.79
Balance, June 30, 1905.	96,874.19	.....	18,254.82	.....

	Municipal fund.		Miscellaneous account.		Total.	
	Philippine currency.	Local currency.	Philippine currency.	Local currency.	Philippine currency.	Local currency.
Receipts .....	P243,936.11	\$5,033.85	P307,970.27	\$172,197.71	P789,206.27	\$185,766.19
Expenses and transfers .....	231,887.69	5,033.85	269,775.40	163,730.48	624,834.97	177,297.96
Balance, June 30, 1905.	12,047.42	.....	38,194.87	8,467.23	164,371.30	8,467.23

## RECOMMENDATIONS.

## COCKPITS.

The provisional board has endeavored to suggest to the municipalities of this province the regulation of the matter of cock fights and the number of cockpits to be allowed within their jurisdictional limits, but without satisfactory results.

The frequency of the cock fights and the large number of cockpits at present established within the province are detrimental to the interests of the government, as well as of the general public.

The municipality of San Fernando, the capital of the province, has at present 5 cockpits in full operation. These cockpits are more or less the places where the idlers and persons of evil lives are wont to congregate, and serve as a constant stimulus to idleness and gambling among the masses of the people. Some of these cockpits are located in barrios remote and separated from the central part of the town, which makes it impossible for the police to exercise due vigilance on account of the great number of people frequenting them.

It is therefore recommended that the act permitting cockfights be amended in the sense that only one cockpit be allowed in each municipality or pueblo which was formerly a municipality, but is now annexed to another, and that such cockpits be situated within the town proper, providing that any doubt or question which may arise as to the limits of the town proper shall first be decided by the provincial board.

It is likewise recommended that applicants for cockpit concessions for one year be required to tender sealed bids for the same, which shall be advertised for publicly during the space of thirty consecutive days. In order to prevent any deception or plotting, these bids should be made in duplicate and one copy thereof sent to the provincial board by the bidder, who should file the other copy with the municipal secretary.

## REDUCTION IN THE SALARIES OF THE MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS.

According to data furnished by the office of the provincial treasury about 30.8 per cent of the municipal funds are expended for the salaries of officials, namely, 9 per cent for the presidents of the municipal boards of health and 21 per cent for other officials.

In view of the proposed abolition of the provincial boards of health, due to certain reasons and for the sake of economy, the municipal boards of health, the efficiency and worth of which are questionable on account of their leaving much to be desired, will result deficient in 90 per cent of the municipalities. If these offices should also be abolished, the sum expended by the municipalities for salaries could easily be reduced to 65 per cent of the total of their annual receipts, and thus a larger sum could be invested in improvements.

The average estimate of expenses out of the general municipal funds for salaries only for 1905 is 81.6 per cent. It is believed that no municipality ought to expend more than 65 per cent of its total annual receipts for salaries. Nevertheless, the question of making a fair distribution of this sum among the officers, clerks, and police would be rather serious and embarrassing, unless the provincial board be empowered to revise it. Anyone acquainted and familiar with the affairs of munic-

ipal government would have no hesitancy in affirming that with the exception of a few cases the municipal officials would not consent voluntarily to a reduction of their own salaries.

In case of the abolition of the municipal boards of health the duties of the president of the municipal board of health should be conferred upon the municipal president, to the end that this official, with the council, observe and enforce compliance with all the ordinances relative to sanitation and public health.

It is recommended that provisions be made establishing the manner of making the distribution proposed, so that the reduction affect all equally.

#### OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS.

Other recommendations, which I have made previously or set forth in my last report, and of which I have no need to speak again, but to which I desire to allude on account of their importance, concern—

- (a) A uniform system of weights and measures.
- (b) The reorganization or reform of the existing system and condition of courts of justices of the peace.

Respectfully submitted.

M. ARNEDO,  
Governor, Province of Pampanga.

The GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

#### REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF PANGASINAN.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, PROVINCE OF PANGASINAN,  
*Lingayen, July 24, 1905.*

SIR: In compliance with Act No. 1044 and the circular letter of June 1, 1905, I have the honor to submit the following annual report covering the period beginning July 1, 1904, and ended June 30, 1905.

The province, which has 448,344 inhabitants, is divided into 32 reorganized municipalities, as set forth in my last report, and I believe it unnecessary to mention them,

Commissioners from the province of Zambales have been visiting the 7 municipalities that were segregated last year and annexed to the province of Pangasinan, suggesting to their inhabitants that they return to incorporate with the former province. These commissioners have succeeded in having a memorial addressed to the Commission, signed by a minority of the inhabitants of said municipalities, who have done so more to please them than of their own free will and accord. This memorial asks for the return of the 7 municipalities to Zambales, but the signers thereof very soon declared in writing to the provincial board that they did not consider their signatures valid, and at the same time the municipal councils and all of the most prominent residents of said pueblos have protested against their separation from the province of Pangasinan, giving as a reason the beneficent influence enjoyed from it and seen in the improvement of their buildings, roads, bridges, and culverts that they had been unable to secure prior to annexation to this province, and the provincial board has so reported upon the matter in the papers connected with the case sent to the executive secretary.

#### AGRICULTURE.

Remarkable progress has been made in the cultivation of lands, owing to the gradual replacing of carabaos, which constitute at present the principal element in farming. The crops last year were larger than those of 1903, and consisted in rice, cultivated throughout the province; tobacco, in the municipalities of Manaoag, Pozorrubio, Urdaneta, Tayug, San Nicolas, Rosales, Villasis, and Alcala; sugar, in those of Dagupan, Calasiao, San Carlos, Malasiqui, Mangaldan, Alcala, Bautista, and Bayambang; maguey, in those of Alaminos, Bani, Anda, Bolinao, Agno, Mangatarem, Villasis, Bayambang, and San Fabian; mongo, in Tayug, Asingan, Binalonan, Manaoag, Pozorrubio, and Urdaneta; indigo, in San Carlos and Mangaldan; nipa, in Sual, Salasa, Lingayen, Binmaley, Dagupan, Mangaldan, and San Fabian; cacao, in those of San Carlos, Salasa, Malasiqui, Calasiao, Mangaldan, Villasis, San Quintin, Tayug, and Mangatarem; coffee, in Alcala, San Quintin, and Villasis.

During the fiscal year 1904-5 agriculture has not suffered from the effects of any pest, if the small swarms of locusts that appeared in May and June in the municipalities of Rosales, Umingan, San Quintin, Tayug, and San Nicolas, which were entirely exterminated without causing any damage to plantations, are excepted.

Notwithstanding the progressive condition of agriculture, it can be stated that not one-third part is under cultivation of lands formerly farmed, that by reason of past

calamities were abandoned and are now covered with cogon grass and brush, in order to cultivate which capital is required. The soil is fertile and deep, as a general rule, and susceptible of cultivation to all sorts of cereals and especially to coffee and cacao, at present produced in comparative abundance.

It is ordinarily stated that the scarcity of money is the principal cause of the lack of progress in agriculture in the Philippines, but I believe that this is not the only cause, but rather that the evils of cockfighting and gambling, in which money is thrown away and the energy so necessary for farming work and full moral and material development is mispent, are responsible therefor. By correcting this evil, which deflects the labor of many useful men and is the cause of thefts and the ruin and desolation of entire families, there can be no doubt that agriculture, principally, would gain a great deal. Hence the necessity, in my opinion, of more rigorous measures for the repression of gambling and cockfighting. With reference to the latter, the licensing of same and the care and training of fighting cocks should be at a rate having reference to the classification of the municipalities, that might be placed, for example, at a minimum of ₱300 a year for municipalities of the fourth class, and of ₱1 per year for each fighting cock; in those of the third class, ₱400 and ₱2; in those of the second class, ₱500 and ₱3; and in those of the first class, ₱600 and ₱4.

#### INDUSTRY.

Three steam hulling and cleaning machines are in operation, the same as last year; 2 stills for the distillation and rectification of nipa wine, and 100 factories for the making of the said wine; 1 new sawmill; 2 steam and 30 carabao-power mills with wooden cylinders for crushing sugar cane; several salt works and some cocoanut-oil factories operating under primitive native methods; and 1 brickmaking establishment are also in operation. Furniture of all kinds is manufactured from narra, camagon, palo-maria, lanote, cane, and rattan; baskets of all sorts are made of rattan and cane; mats, hats, and pocket cases of buri; hats of cane, nito, and the leaves of the palma brava; rain coats, called "kalapiaw," made of the leaves of the palma brava; and textiles of cotton and silk with primitive wooden looms. There are also constructed small boats, such as cascos, launches, paraos, and bancas, the latter being made of one single piece and having a capacity of from 1 to 4 tons. The following are also manufactured or put up: Lime, fish in brine, tuba and basi (the fermented juice of buri, sugar cane, and nipa); and native sweets called kalamay (made of rice and sugar), pakasiat (a paste made of sugar and buri); and bukayo (a sort of preserves made of shredded cocoanut and sugar). Fishing is carried on in the rivers, lakes, and streams by weirs, traps, and nets of different kinds and dimensions, as well as by other native apparatus, such as salambao (composed of a raft made of cane and nets); saliosio (consisting of a banca with a dragnet made of cane fiber); pasabing (a combination net made of cane and rope); while at sea fishing is carried on by boats and nets.

A bank in this province which was established in January, 1905, in the municipality of Dagupan, called the "Banco de Pangasinan," with a capital stock of ₱100,000, upon the initiative of the active and upright treasurer of this province, Capt. Thomas Hardeman, will, I believe, greatly contribute to the further development of agriculture, industry, and commerce as well as to the exploitation of the forests of valuable timber suitable for the construction of houses and boats and to the development of the 61 gold and copper mining claims that are being worked on the sides of the Salasa and Mangatarem mountains.

#### FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

The books of the provincial treasury show the following balances of provincial and municipal funds:

	Philippine currency.	Local currency.
<b>Provincial revenues:</b>		
Balance July 1, 1904 .....	₱66,085.58	\$9,295.41
Revenues during the year .....	445,602.95	290,292.92
Expenses .....	423,892.75	273,403.14
Balance June 30, 1906 .....	87,795.63	26,190.19
<b>Municipal revenues:</b>		
Balance July 1, 1904 .....	322.00	0.01
Revenues during the year .....	328,867.42	3,076.60
Municipal funds transferred .....	297,266.32	
Balance June 30, 1906 .....	31,923.10	



According to the preceding figures, the financial condition of the province is progressing and there is a prospect of the further development of its natural resources. The present provincial administration has the following employees paid out of provincial or municipal funds:

*Provincial government.*—Officials, permanent employees, warden, and jail guards, 48; total annual salaries, ₱51,503.75; temporary employees, 8.

Since January, 1905, the office of provincial supervisor has been vacant on account of the transfer of Mr. Charles F. Vance to the Moro Province, the provincial treasurer having been in charge during his absence. As a consequence of this the provincial board recommended to the Commission in its resolution passed March 1, 1904, that the office of provincial supervisor be consolidated with that of provincial treasurer at an increased salary.

*Municipal governments.*—Permanent officers and employees, 304; total annual salaries, ₱104,145.16; municipal police, 473; total annual salaries, ₱68,646; school teachers, 295; total annual salaries, ₱43,092.

During the past year 2 councilors, 1 municipal treasurer, and 3 justices of the peace have been dismissed for abuses committed in office.

#### EDUCATION.

There is a secondary school established at Lingayen, 3 intermediate schools at Lingayen, Alaminos, and Asingan, 32 central municipal schools in one of each of the municipalities, 139 barrio schools, 40 American teachers, 320 Filipino teachers, and 43,678 pupils were enrolled during the school year 1904-5.

Great progress has been achieved by the students, and the enthusiasm for education is general. Several municipalities have constructed over 100 barrio schoolhouses by means of voluntary subscriptions of the inhabitants.

It is probable that work on the secondary school building will be commenced during the year 1905. In the meanwhile the province has 5 buildings rented for this school, to which has recently been added an industrial department for girls.

#### PROVINCIAL IMPROVEMENTS.

During the past year the following amounts have been invested: Roads and bridges, ₱37,760.11; public buildings, ₱20,615.50; total, ₱58,375.61.

The roads are in good condition as a general rule. Since January, 1905, when Treasurer Hardeman took charge of the office and duties of the provincial supervisor, contracts have been entered into for the construction and repair of 155 bridges and culverts with a total length of 3,800 feet, for the sum of ₱40,511.30, of which 31 bridges and culverts with a total length of 1,037 feet have been completed.

By virtue of the resolution of the Commission passed May 9, 1905, and the order of the governor-general of May 11, 1905, the provincial board on the 17th of the said month passed a resolution putting in force the provisions of Act No. 774, which prohibits, from July 1, 1905, the use of carts having wheels rigid with the axle and tires less than 2½ inches in width, as well as sledges, on the road between Dagupan, Mangaldan, Manaoag, Pozorrubio, and the boundary line of Benguet to Baguio, under penalty of a fine not to exceed ₱100 for each violation of the law.

#### LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Owing to the reorganization of some municipalities and consolidations, the work of repair and construction of municipal buildings for offices of their respective governments have been started and completed in several municipalities. The same is true with regard to schools and markets and local roads and bridges, while other buildings and bridges are either in the process of construction or planned. The debts corresponding to former years in some of the municipalities are being paid.

The only pueblo at present encountering difficulty in meeting its obligations is that of Bolinao, but it is hoped that it will soon find a way out of its penury.

#### HEALTH.

According to the data furnished by the provincial board of health, there is a municipal board of health organized in each pueblo, with the exception of 6 that have not the funds for that purpose.

Between July 1, 1904, and May 31, 1905, 52,473 vaccinations were made. The miasmatic fever and smallpox prevailing during that period of time were, as a general rule, of a mild type.

The vital statistics show a total of 12,607 deaths against 18,940 births.

## POLITICAL CONDITIONS.

In January, 1905, 5 individuals were surprised and arrested by the insular and municipal police in a barrio of the municipality of Alaminos and some seditious documents were seized from them which had a tendency to excite rebellion against the Government of the United States, as well as other papers with ridiculous figures tending to agitation. These 5 men are now prisoners in the provincial jail under prosecution for conducting an illegal association. This fact is wanting in importance in so far as it relates to the peace and tranquility of the province, as it is a question of ignorant persons who attempted to deceive the incautious for the purposes of exploitation.

From July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905, 132 criminal cases were taken up and finished in the court of first instance.

Before closing this report I desire to state that 21,045 pieces of real property have been seized from delinquents and sold for payment of taxes, the owners of which will be unable to redeem them if, besides the taxes due, together with penalties and interest at 6 per cent, they are obliged to pay costs, in accordance with the provisions of Act No. 1298.

The convention of municipal presidents, held June 19, 1905, recommended to the Commission that the interest of 6 per cent and costs be remitted, and the provincial board, in forwarding said recommendation to the honorable the executive secretary, supported same to the extent of recommending that the costs only be remitted.

As a general rule the properties sold are small parcels of land which constitute the only source of livelihood for their poverty-stricken owners, for whom it would be very difficult, if not impossible, to get together a sufficient sum of money to pay penalties, interest, and costs on top of the delinquent taxes. They might be able to pay the taxes, penalties, and interest, inasmuch as the properties being small the amount owing under these three heads is also small. What really works a hardship upon them is the amount of the costs, which represent a sum larger than the combined delinquent taxes, penalties, and interests. For this reason, if it were advisable to remit, at least, the said costs in case that it is impossible also to remit the penalties and interest, I believe that the condition of these poor people will be greatly relieved.

I regret being unable to accompany this report with the photographs indicated in the circular letter of June 1, 1905, owing to lack of time.

Respectfully submitted.

M. FAVILA,  
*Governor, Province of Pangasinan.*

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

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REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF RIZAL.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, PROVINCE OF RIZAL,  
*Pasig, September 8, 1905.*

SIR: The province of Rizal can be said to have suffered no change since last year with relation to agriculture, industry, and commerce. However, it is to be hoped that the present year will be fruitful in practical and positive results. At the hour of writing this report I am overwhelmed by the thought of the presence of the Asiatic cholera which, though of an endemic character now, will become epidemic unless its effects are combated and overcome. I am taking measures to arrest the disease in so far as possible and to avoid its making ravages among the proletarian class.

I am informed that locusts have appeared in some regions, and for that reason I have issued instructions to the presidents for the extermination of this pest. The crops, however, are in a very good condition and it is to be hoped that success shall crown the efforts of the industrious agriculturists, a like result being expected in the production of sugar.

## SCHOOLS.

This important branch of education is fairly well advanced and attended to. There has just been established at Pasig a normal school, and an industrial school is being constructed also. At Calocan, Malabon, Navotas, Morong, Tanay, Pililla, Quisao, Jalajala, Taytay, and Parañaque new schools have been built and opened. Everything here augurs flattering success for the department of education.

## PUBLIC ORDER.

Public order, the principal factor of our future wealth and prosperity, is in a normal and satisfactory condition; for though it is true that Macario Sakay has not yet been captured, I have not lost hope of catching him soon.

During the month of July I was able to capture Sakay's staff, including Col. Emerio Flores, Major Marcos Angeles, one Captain Javier, one Captain Luciano, and a large number of officers and soldiers, together with 70 or 80 rifles, revolvers, lances, and bolos.

Sakay roams about poorly accompanied, his usual place of refuge being the mountains of Lanating, Mabitac, and Infanta. We are on his trail.

## ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

Owing to the activity and economy introduced in the service by the present provincial treasurer, it can be said that provincial taxation in Rizal has taken a new phase. Where formerly I had lost all hope of building a government house and a provincial jail, to-day, thanks to the assistance of Treasurer Jones, my hopes are revived, and though I may not see them realized in my time, I will always have the satisfaction of having taken the initiative in this matter.

Undoubtedly this province, like others, will suffer a sudden change in its revenues by the temporary suspension of the land tax, though I believe that the loss resulting from such suspension will subsequently be made up by proceeds from internal revenue, to say nothing of the gratitude of the patient and long-suffering Filipino farmers.

## PUBLIC WORKS.

The road from Malapad-na-bato to San Pedro Macati has been reconstructed on a straight line, and from this pueblo the piece of road leading to Santa Ana has also been rebuilt.

Similar work has been done from Pasig to Mariquina, and from this latter place to San Mateo and Montalvan.

The roads from Pasig to Pateros and Taguig, from Pasig to Cainta, from Singalong to Pasay, and from Mariquina to Santolan and Manila, have also been rebuilt.

I conclude this report petitioning your high authority to continue, now and always, to extend your favor to this unfortunate province that in spite of the adjective is none the less faithful to the representative of the sovereign country in these far-off regions.

Respectfully submitted.

ARTURO DANCEL,  
*Governor, Province of Rizal.*

The GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

## REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF ROMBLON.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, PROVINCE OF ROMBLON,  
*Romblon, July 12, 1905.*

SIR: I have the honor to send you the following report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

The following note demonstrates the condition of the provincial treasury: Balance in favor of the province June 30, ₱17,231.05.

## COMMERCIAL, FINANCIAL, AND INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS OF THE PROVINCE.

During the last and part of the present year the province suffered from prolonged drouths, no rain having fallen from November, 1904, to June 16 of this year, for which reason quite a scarcity has been noted in hemp, copra, and rice products; the tobacco crop being almost nil as the plantations made were killed by the drouth through which the province had passed.

The following table shows the difference between this and the fiscal year 1903-4, according to my last report:

Shipments into the province:

Rice .....	cavanes..	38, 286
Palay .....	do.....	1, 678

Shipments from the province:

Copra .....		28, 650
Abaca .....	piculs..	7, 084
Tobacco .....	quintales..	8, 442
Oil .....	gantas..	17, 376

A great falling off in the sale of native liquors or wines has also been remarked. Two houses which, prior to the enactment of the internal-revenue law sold 1,000 arrobas and 100 arrobas monthly, respectively, have had their sales reduced to 60 arrobas per month, or a total of 9,965 liters in eleven months, representing but 6 per cent of their former sales, one of them having been compelled to discontinue the handling of native liquors.

Public instruction has progressed in all the pueblos, and the school attendance has been increasing every year, to the extent that there is not sufficient room to accommodate all the children, who every day show a greater aptitude in learning what is taught them.

Work on the high school has not yet been commenced, although some of the materials are already in this provincial capital. This delay is due to the lack of vessels for the transportation of same, but I hope and believe that it will be possible to commence the work of construction during the present year.

Complete harmony prevails among all the employees of the government and between them and the inhabitants of the province.

On October 25 an epidemic of smallpox broke out in the pueblo of Odiongan, on the island of Tablas, and several months later in the pueblo of Looc, on the same island, and subsequently on the islands of Bantoon, Corcuera, and Maestre de Campo. It caused considerable ravages among the inhabitants and lasted until March 14 this year when, at my request, the commissioner of public health sent Dr. Henry C. Bierbower with 8 vaccinators who in the period of twenty days vaccinated over 35,000 persons throughout the province.

The locusts reappeared on the island of Simara on May 26, and orders have been issued in accordance with Act No. 817.

#### POLITICAL CONDITIONS IN THE PROVINCE.

During the past fiscal year there have been no disturbances in the province of Romblon, which has always enjoyed complete tranquillity and welfare. There has been no sign of dissatisfaction with the constituted authorities. The people are busily engaged in their agricultural pursuits and endeavor to plant each year more coconuts and abaca for the future.

The Philippines constabulary and its commanding officer are constantly on the lookout for the safety of the entire province, and the municipal police does the same with regard to the tranquillity of the municipalities.

Respectfully submitted.

FRANCISCO SANZ,  
*Governor, Province of Romblon.*

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

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#### REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF SAMAR.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, PROVINCE OF SAMAR,  
*Catbalogan, August 20, 1905.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905:

I arrived in this province and assumed the duties of this office on the 19th day of April, 1905, relieving Governor Eduardo Feito, resigned. I immediately made a tour of the island, spending almost all of my time from the date of my arrival here until the 30th of June in visiting the municipalities and barrios. Twenty-four of the 25 municipalities and 75 or 80 barrios have been visited by me; in fact all the island except the interior, which I expect to visit as soon as possible in order to thoroughly familiarize myself with the conditions existing in the province. The conditions here could not be called good. There were a large number of people known as "pulañanes" out against the authority of the government, many of whom were armed. Their leaders were intelligent but unscrupulous men, but most of the followers, the rank and file, were people who were absolutely ignorant, and could only be termed semicivilized. These people blindly followed their leaders, committing murder and robbery, and burning and destroying many towns and barrios before we had an opportunity to garrison the different places to protect the people and their property. Since my arrival here Enrique Dagojob, their leader, has been killed, together with a large number of his band, and a number of rifles has been captured and surrendered. At the request of General Allen and myself, the military

has taken charge of the field operations on the east coast of Samar in order to allow the constabulary to devote all of their time to the west coast. This has resulted very favorably. The towns and principal barrios have been garrisoned by the army and constabulary, and the people that have presented themselves have been protected and well treated. An active campaign is being conducted against the remaining pulajanés in the interior of Samar, and I feel satisfied that within six months we will have succeeded in establishing law and order throughout this province, and it will not be necessary to use the troops for policing purposes. The constabulary and municipal police that I am now organizing will be able to do the ordinary police work. The presence of the troops in the important business centers of the island will have a good moral effect to encourage business, and the people will feel a degree of safety that they have not heretofore felt.

#### MUNICIPALITIES.

The municipalities of this province, with the exception of two or three, are in debt. They have made no public improvements and their expenses are, and will on the present estimates, exceed their revenues. The municipal government on the whole has been very bad. The municipal authorities do not appear to have been sufficiently supervised and instructed in their duties; and in most cases the presidentes have constituted a little kingdom of their own, and the abuses committed by them and those under them are largely responsible for the present condition of affairs in this province. Many presidentes that were abusing their authority have been suspended by me, some have resigned, and the others have been admonished that they must administer the laws with justness and fairness or a like fate will befall them.

#### PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The educational work in this province has not made the progress that it should have made with the number of teachers we have employed and, with the exception of Catbalogan, Laoang, Borongan, and Catarman, very little substantial progress has been made. As the revenue for the municipal schools depends entirely upon the land tax, which for the past year has not been paid in this province owing to the inability of the people to work on their farms and produce anything, the municipal school funds have necessarily suffered. But we hope that the proceeds from the internal-revenue law will enable the municipalities to employ teachers, and thereby establish schools in the barrios where we have heretofore been unable to have schools owing to the lack of funds to pay teachers.

A provincial high school building is needed very badly, as there are no public school buildings of any kind in Catbalogan, the capital of the province, and it is impossible to hire a suitable building for the purpose. At the present time several small buildings are rented. The province has a very fine site in the town of Catbalogan which will be donated if the insular government will build a proper provincial high school building.

#### CONSTABULARY.

The constabulary of this province numbers about 800 men and 30 officers, and whereas this appears to be an unusually large number of officers and men they have a very large territory to operate in and a large number of towns and barrios to protect against the depredations of the pulajanés. Captain Jones, who has recently been appointed senior inspector of this province, is a young man of high character, energetic, and has entered upon the duties of his office with a determination to establish law and order. Great improvements have been made in the discipline of the men and in their treatment of the people since he has assumed command. And I feel satisfied that with the policy that is being pursued the constabulary will prove an efficient and a popular organization in this province.

#### POLICE.

The police of this province have proven loyal to the government. There have been no desertions from their ranks, but they have been poorly paid and poorly disciplined and, with the exception of two or three times, have failed to get any substantial results. Their number was about 600, but the provincial board, on my recommendation, the 1st day of July, reduced the number from 600 to 280, making a slight increase in the salary and at the same time making a net saving to the province of over ₱20,000. An inspector of police has been appointed temporarily who is instructing and supervising the various police forces of the province. A uniform has

been adopted, and those of the most important towns have been given arms; and the others, where they have been sufficiently disciplined and instructed to make it safe to do so, will be armed in the future. And I have faith that through a fairly efficient municipal police we will be able to materially reduce the number of constabulary that we now have in the province. These police will require constant supervision and instruction, and the provincial governor will not have sufficient time to devote to that work. It will therefore be necessary to either maintain an inspector of police with one or two assistants, to be appointed by the provincial board to inspect and supervise the police under rules and regulations to be provided by the provincial board under the direction of the provincial governor, or to have them supervised by the senior inspector of the province and his assistants. There is no reason why the municipal police could not be made as efficient as either the constabulary or scout soldier. In fact there is reason to believe that a better and a higher class of men could be secured, and they would be less likely to commit abuses, living in their own municipalities where they were born and reared and where they have their families and interests, than strangers sent in from other towns or provinces would.

#### HEALTH.

The health of the province has been fairly good with the exception of fever. Among the people, especially along the west coast of Samar, there is a good deal of fever, but assistance has been rendered by the distribution of quinine and other proper medicines through the president of the board of health, Doctor Cullen, and the health conditions of this province on the whole are very good. There are a great many lepers in this province, and I hope that there will be some means provided whereby they can be taken away, as we have no proper place to keep them segregated from the people without going to a very great expense, which the province is unable to do at the present time.

#### FINANCES.

The financial condition of the province and the municipalities is very bad. On the 1st day of July the province was about \$15,000 in debt above the cash balance on hand, and it will be necessary for the insular government to assist this province until such time as it will be self-sustaining. The treasurer estimates that by borrowing ₱25,000 we can pay off all our outstanding indebtedness and pay the running expenses of the province until such time as the revenues become sufficient to meet all current expenses, and that we can return the loan within two years.

#### ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Samar has practically no roads and bridges. Only a little road work in the immediate vicinity of Catbalogan and Calbayog has been done in recent years, with the exception of the Wright-Taft road which is now being built at the expense of the insular government. This is a very necessary improvement, and as soon as it is finished it will connect us with the towns on the east coast and enable us to visit the municipalities on official business during the monsoon seasons when it is impossible to land in our small launches and boats on the east coast. Our provincial supervisor is in charge of the building of the Wright-Taft road, and is giving it nearly all of his time and attention. I feel satisfied that by the 1st of next January this road will be completed.

#### PROPOSED RAILROADS.

The proposed line of railroad in this province commences at the town of Wright, and thence across to the east coast of Samar to the town of San Julian where there is a good bay. In addition to this proposed road I intend, as soon as possible, to make rough surveys of one or two other lines which I believe will be more feasible owing to the cost of construction and the amount of traffic.

#### MAIL SERVICE.

The only mail service we have in this province is at the coast towns where mail is brought by all the vessels that touch at the different ports. Mail service from Catbalogan to the east coast has been very irregular, but the bureau of coast guard intends to have a coast guard boat make regular runs around the island of Samar until such time as the contracts are let to the commercial liners, when a very good service will probably be had. Taking everything into consideration, the service is

as good as could be expected and could not be improved without going to a very large expense. Mr. Cotterman, the director of posts, and the acting director in his absence, Mr. Nolting, have taken great interest in the work and have given us the best service that they possibly could. Owing to the large number of garrisoned towns many temporary post-offices have been established with a view to accommodating the military branch of the service.

#### TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONES.

A telegraph line has recently been completed along the north coast of Samar to the town of Laoang, and one is now being constructed following the proposed road from Wright to Taft and thence to Borongan, which will connect us with the telegraph lines that the military has on the east coast. This is badly needed as the lack of means of transportation and telegraph has handicapped the authorities in the past. Captain Lyon, in charge of the telegraph division of this district, has pushed the work along as fast as possible, and will continue to do so until such time as our lines are completed on the east coast.

#### AGRICULTURE.

Hemp and copra are the two principal products exported. Rice and corn are raised for local consumption only. Owing to the Pulajan uprising and the drouth the products of both copra and hemp have been very small for the past year.

#### GENERAL CONDITIONS.

Owing to the failure of crops it has been necessary to render some aid to the people, and an appropriation of \$15,000 has been asked of and granted by the honorable Civil Commission. This money has been and is being used in purchasing rice, fish, and other articles of food and medicines, and has been distributed through the presidentes and military and constabulary officers among the people that are in need of assistance. At the same time that we have given out the food we have had the people work on some of our public buildings or roads, and it has answered a double purpose, assisting those in distress and improving the public buildings and roads. I have confidence that with the establishment of law and order, it will be unnecessary to render any further assistance to the people, as every indication points to a more successful year.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS.

*Interior towns.*—There is a large number of people in the interior of Samar who have seldom come in contact with our municipal officials, and never with the provincial officials. They are absolutely ignorant and have been used by unscrupulous leaders against the government, and I earnestly request that a law be passed by the honorable Civil Commission authorizing the provincial board, subject to the approval of the governor-general, to establish municipalities in the interior of Samar; that the officers of these municipalities consist of a presidente, vice-presidente, from four to eight consejales, to be appointed by the provincial governor with the approval of the provincial board and likewise removed for cause, the presidente to receive a nominal salary and the vice-presidente and consejales no salary; and that a secretary and treasurer, to be one and the same official, to be appointed as deputy treasurers are now appointed, at a nominal salary. These people are not sufficiently well educated and can not for a number of years comprehend the provisions of the municipal code; but the very fact that they have a government in which they are allowed to participate will prevent the abuses that have occurred in the past, and will win these people over to us; and by sending them teachers and assisting in their education, they will soon become good citizens. I estimate that there are not less than 20,000 people in the interior of Samar who desire to live there. Many have left the coast towns because they have been abused, and they do not desire to return. The government in the past has neglected this class of people, and it has heretofore been easy for the enemies of the government, by misrepresentations, to cause them to rise against us. A great allowance should be made for them owing to their peculiar surroundings and their absolute ignorance. This, I think, is the first and most important step that should be taken in this province.

*Public buildings.*—The province of Samar is entirely without public buildings with the exception of a jail; but I feel satisfied that by reducing our expenses, which we can do in the course of one or two years, the province will be able to erect a substantial provincial building in the town of Catbalogan. I earnestly recommend that the educational department set aside at least \$10,000 for the purpose of erecting a

suitable provincial high school building. The province and the public in general will render every possible assistance, so that by receiving a \$10,000 appropriation I feel satisfied that we could donate about \$5,000 more, thus giving us a \$15,000 school building.

*Roads.*—I recommend compulsory labor of three days of each year on the public road and streets, or a payment of 50 cents, Philippine currency, per day in lieu thereof, the labor to be supervised by the presidente of each municipality under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the provincial board.

*Forestry law.*—I recommend that the provisions of the forestry law, except for commercial purposes, be suspended for a period of three years. This law works a great hardship on the people and brings in a very small revenue to the government. Especially in this province, where many people have had their homes entirely destroyed, it would be a great and lasting blessing to them to be able to rebuild their homes at once without any cost to them or annoyance in securing the necessary license. I have secured a temporary gratuitous license for all the needy residents of this province, and am now encouraging all the people to take advantage of the same and rebuild their homes.

*Provincial treasurer.*—The provincial treasurer, Mr. Whittier, is an excellent official, and has been performing the duties of treasurer of this province for over a year at a salary of \$1,500 per annum. This is a very inadequate salary, and I earnestly recommend that the salary of the provincial treasurer be increased to at least \$2,000.

#### GENERAL REMARKS.

The provincial treasurer, Mr. Whittier; the provincial supervisor, Mr. Scott; the provincial fiscal, Mr. Araneta; the president of the board of health, Doctor Cullen; and the provincial secretary, Mr. Cinco, are performing their duties in a very creditable manner; and to Captain Jones, the senior inspector of constabulary, special credit is due for his activity in the pursuit of the Pulajanes and for his kind and considerate treatment of the people, thus carrying out the policy of the government and helping us to gain the confidence and respect of the people.

I desire to thank the provincial and municipal officials and the people of the province generally for their cordial reception of me and the assistance they are rendering me in my endeavor to establish law and order in the province, and especially Colonel Gardiner and the officers of the United States Army under him, who have not only been active in crushing out Pulajanism, but who have done all that they possibly could to assist me in establishing civil government and have been uniformly kind and courteous to the people of the province. It is a great pleasure to me to be able to testify to the esteem in which the Army of the United States is held by the people of Samar.

Colonel Taylor, the district chief of constabulary, has devoted a great deal of his time to this province and was recently seriously wounded in the performance of his duties. He also deserves great credit for his sincere and painstaking efforts to establish law and order. I feel sure that with the harmonious work of the different branches of the government in this province it is only a question of a very short time until law and order will be thoroughly established in the province of Samar, and peace and prosperity return to a people who have suffered a great deal in the past; and it will be my constant aim to promote their happiness.

Thanking the governor-general and the honorable Civil Commission for the confidence that they have reposed in me in assigning me to this important post, and for their continued support at all times in all my efforts in behalf of the people, I remain,

Very respectfully,

GEORGE CURRY;  
*Provincial Governor of Samar.*

THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY,  
*Manila, P. I.*

#### REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF SORSOGON.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, PROVINCE OF SORSOGON,  
*Sorsogon, September 5, 1905.*

SIR: Complying with the instructions contained in the circular letter from the office of the executive secretary dated June 1, 1905, I have the honor to set forth in this report a brief review of the operations of the provincial government in its different departments during the period embraced between July 1, 1904, until the month of August of this year, for extraordinary reasons.



Following a methodical plan in the present report, I shall deal with the following subjects: Personnel, municipalities, public order, public health, public education, public funds, public works, general conditions, plans, and recommendations.

#### PERSONNEL.

In compliance with the provisions of Act No. 1030, I was obliged to be absent from the province for a period of approximately six months, during which Señor Vicente de Vera was by special appointment of the honorable the governor-general of the Philippine Islands placed in charge of the affairs of the province. I am pleased to say that both the provincial government and those of the municipalities were satisfied with his conduct of affairs.

During my absence the personnel of the provincial board suffered a partial change on account of the needs of the service; for Mr. R. J. Fanning, the provincial treasurer, returned to his country, circumstances demanding it, the vacancy being filled by Mr. N. B. Stewart, who discharges the duties of the office with great credit to himself and who, on account of his activity and intelligence, is indispensable because of the new regulations established for the administration of the provincial finances so wisely entrusted to his charge.

Of provincial supervisor, Mr. H. L. Stevens, I can confidently assert that he has displayed so much activity on behalf of the province in the discharge of his office that not only is it evidenced by the provincial public works that he has undertaken, but also by those for the municipalities, all of which proclaim his intelligence and his energy, characteristics that are a great honor to the nation that gave him birth and to the government that appointed him its official.

It is but just for me to demonstrate in this report the great activity that this official has always displayed from the very time that he took office, as set forth in my report for last year, but in order to bring it out more boldly in relief I shall take up this matter in a separate section.

The provincial secretary, Señor Manuel V. del Rosario, whose unblemished honesty, intelligence, and industry won for him a well-merited reward from the central government, was promoted to the honorable office of fiscal of Albay, and took possession thereof on June 1, 1905, having left this province on May 30.

Before closing this part of my report I shall take the liberty of making a digression. When a man like he who has the honor of writing these lines feels satisfied in having colleagues on the provincial board in whose personal qualifications are embodied honesty, intelligence, and industry, it would appear that egotism demands the concealment of the truth to a certain extent. In this manner the union of the minds that have so eagerly labored for the improvement of the province will never separate until the task undertaken by them shall have been crowned with success. But as in this short report I should set forth the truth only, I am the first to say that the work of the treasurer and of the supervisor of the province deserves that their merits be taken into consideration, for both of them have, up to the present time, fully complied with their respective missions in this province.

The office of the fiscal has labored sufficiently well, and the same thing may be said relative to the office of the president of the provincial board of health, both of these officials having repaired to different points in the province whenever their presence was required by the duties of their high mission.

#### MUNICIPALITIES.

Because of the topography of the province, because of the special conditions of the pueblos, because of the strategic value of interior points and of the proximity of the province to the Island of Samar, the 16 municipalities of which Sorsogon is composed have been maintained, in order that even in those pueblos situate at a great distance from the capital there may be some one to respond to the public order that with great difficulty has been maintained in this province during a period of four years.

Since the pacification of the province in the latter part of 1902, its inhabitants have consecrated themselves to honest labor, but additional calamities seem to have conspired without pity against it, the rinderpest and surra scarcely disappearing from those pueblos where patience and constancy have succeeded in saving a few animals for tilling the fields, when to cap the climax, from last October to July of this year a prolonged drought was experienced which was unprecedented in the history of the province and which worked such injury to the hemp fields, the principal source of our wealth, that without exaggeration it can be said that at least two years' crops have been lost.

As a result of this drought many of the plantations were burned by the carelessness of the planters themselves or of travelers, and scarcely was the drought broken when rain fell so abundantly as to injure the young hemp plants, and the fiber rising from the ground soaked with water produced effluvia that affected many of the inhabitants of the pueblos with malaria who, being poor and without proper medicines, are now dying off.

In the midst of all of these misfortunes experienced by the province, the municipalities now more than ever before have demonstrated their love for progress, suiting their efforts to circumstances and to their powers. In order to make this fact patent I will mention the acts of the municipalities of this province during this fiscal year, which were as follows:

Sorsogon, which is the capital of the province of the same name, has had the satisfaction of seeing the realization of last year's projects in the following public works: First. The completion of the improvement of the river running through the center of the town that formerly did great damage by floods to adjacent lands and buildings. In carrying out this great work it was necessary to build an embankment 2 meters wide by 800 feet long, thereby assuring immunity from destruction to the important barrio of Cogon, where the superior and trade school is being built. Second. The reconstruction of the old bridge between Calle Comercio and Calle Taft, which had to be torn down before reconstruction owing to the growing importance of the two streets mentioned and to the very bad condition of the old bridge, which has been widened so as to facilitate the large amount of traffic in carts, vehicles, and pedestrians crossing same. The bridge has been divided into three roadways in order to avoid pedestrians being run over by vehicles. This bridge was inaugurated August 26, 1905, by the honorable the Secretary of War, Mr. William H. Taft, and his illustrious party, in their visit to this province, on which happy occasion the municipal president, Señor Bernabe Flores, on behalf of the municipality, petitioned, in order to immortalize that memorable day, that the beautiful name of Miss Alice Roosevelt be given to the bridge, she being present at the ceremony. Third. The municipality has completed the construction of a beautiful fountain, having all sanitary conditions, which furnishes a large flow of good drinking water to a considerable portion of the town. This great work was inaugurated on December 6, 1904, and, in order to commemorate the first visit to this province of the first governor-general of the Philippines, which coincided with that date, it was given the name of "Wright Spring." Fourth. It has succeeded in widening its sidewalks and providing them with a cement curb, which greatly adds to the beauty of the town. Fifth. It has made important improvements on "Plaza 20 de Enero 1901," where a large pavilion was constructed for the celebration of the first provincial exposition, upon the occasion of the visit to the province of the honorable the Secretary of War, Mr. William H. Taft; the idolized daughter of the President of the United States, Miss Alice Roosevelt; and their illustrious party, on August 26, 1905. Sixth. It was able to erect four schoolhouses of light materials in its four important barrios, which are presided over by teachers paid out of municipal funds.

The municipality of Bacon, besides completing work on its sewerage system this year, was able to reconstruct the old casa tribunal that had suffered great destruction from the occupancy of the military, who used it as a barracks, and which is now a municipal school. This fine building has two floors, the upper having a capacity for from 300 to 400 children, and it is planned to turn the ground floor into a trade school.

The old municipal schoolhouse was arranged and repaired in the best possible manner to be used as offices for the municipal president, and is now occupied as such.

The enterprising municipal president, Señor Cirilo Jimenez, and the councilors were successful in completing a fountain, though not so good as that at the capital of Sorsogon, which furnishes drinking water to the inhabitants of Bacon. Said fountain is constructed of cement, the same as the one here. In order to improve the part of the wagon road belonging to the municipality from Bacon to Sorsogon, the municipality purchased 8 oxen from the government to carry out this important work. They were also able to construct two schoolhouses of light materials in two important barrios of that municipality.

The municipality of Gubat finished the construction of a one-story schoolhouse, built of strong materials and having a capacity of 400 children. Four schoolhouses of light materials were also built in the four important barrios of the town in order that the education of the school population of Gubat might be properly looked after.

In order that agriculture might not suffer they constructed three irrigation ditches for the rice lands on the other side of the road, understanding that without this irri-

gation the owners of such lands, who were obliged to pay the taxes, would be unable to cultivate them. And lastly, understanding the necessity of having an outlet for their commerce and industry, they adopted every means for the maintenance of their local roads, purchasing 8 oxen from the government for this purpose.

The municipality of Barcelona finished the rebuilding of its municipal edifice, constructed of strong materials, where all of the municipal offices are now located. The praiseworthy project of putting up a municipal school this year had to be postponed until better times on account of the insufficiency of its revenues, so that this municipality, seeing the impossibility of realizing its dearest wishes, limited its action in this respect to fixing up its old municipal schoolhouse, which is divided in two parts, one of which is rented out, in order to increase its school funds, the other, and the spacious salon of the municipal building, being used for school purposes. And lastly, it has fixed the road leading to its four important barrios, which is a part of the general wagon road to Bulusan.

The municipality, of Bulusan, that suffered so greatly during the war and whose beautiful houses were reduced to ashes, is now rising again, all of that territory formerly a desert being populated anew; but the houses put up are not of strong materials, owing to the lack of animals to haul the necessary heavy timbers and to the poverty of the inhabitants, who are unable to pay the high wages and high prices for material.

At the present time the pueblo has no regular municipal building. The walls of the old tribunal, which was burned down, have been made use of in the construction of a building of light materials, where the municipal offices are now installed. The estimates of the present fiscal year contain an item of ₱5,000 for the construction of a fine municipal schoolhouse, for which the municipality will furnish the necessary timber, more than 80 pieces of which have already been prepared, but as the contractor demands ₱7,000 for labor, the municipality furnishing the lumber and lime necessary for the main body of the building and the galvanized iron for the roof, and as the revenues are very small and altogether insufficient to pay the amount required by the contractor, the municipal school has not yet been built. However, the lumber cut by the municipality for this building is in good condition and will be used later. In the meanwhile the municipality has rented houses wherein the children are taught.

The municipality, being unable to put through the construction of its municipal school, rebuilt an important bridge on the road to Irocin, which has cost it a great deal of money.

The municipality of Irocin used a great part of its revenues for culverts on roads in the población, on a commercial road, a bridge, and the reconstruction of the municipal building, the last two of which are not completed, owing to the change in the sources of the municipal revenues. The inhabitants of this pueblo donated a great deal of voluntary labor, and the fact that it was voluntary, prevented the pueblo from taking advantage of their generosity.

The municipality of Santa Magdalena, the smallest one in the province, made a great effort, the greatest that can be imagined, in view of its poverty and youth. This pueblo, in the midst of the thousand disappointments it had experienced, in less than one year carried out the following works: First, the construction of a schoolhouse built of boards, capable of accommodating 600 children, which was not fully completed when I saw it last June; second, a municipal building, the main supports of which are in place, that will be 20 yards broad by 10 yards deep, still under course of construction; and third, as the municipality of Santa Magdalena is bottled up, having no communication by land with any other except Matnog, where the inhabitants of the former municipality must sell their products at the prices offered by the people of Matnog, Santa Magdalena, understanding the barbarous monopoly which was doing so much harm to its interests, without the intervention of any engineer, but merely under the direction of the parish priest, Don Simforoso Ubalde, determined to open a new road which would place it in communication with Irocin, the great commercial center, which important work is now completed, the inhabitants of Santa Magdalena now having the satisfaction of selling their products in the market which offers the most advantages. All of this work has been done without its costing one cent to the municipal treasury.

This municipality was threatened on various occasions with annexation to Matnog, but its inhabitants, desiring to maintain their municipal independence, sought out and put into practice the means for improving the condition of their pueblo, materially and intellectually, and I am sure that if they continue in the work undertaken, in five or ten years this municipality will be prosperous and progressive. The municipal school is already in operation, with an attendance of some 200 children.

The municipality of Matnog was able to repair, though incompletely, its municipal building and establish a school where the children of the town, who for eight years

have been neglected in this respect, can attend, the house used for the purpose being rented, as the municipality has no building of its own. The teachers are the young men whose education at the provincial high school was paid for by the municipality. And lastly, Matnog was able to put up a public market which is in accordance with the importance of the municipality.

The municipality of Bulan, that has worked so hard to improve the conditions of the pueblo after the burning down of the public buildings which were occupied by the volunteers during the time of the military government, has had the satisfaction of having completed the following works: (1) A local road or trail leading to the pueblo of Irocin, that had been closed for some years. (2) The construction of two masonry bridges at the place called Fabrica and another on the road to Irocin. (3) A two-story municipal building of strong materials. The offices of the municipality occupy the upper floor, while the lower, which is very spacious, is used by the schools. This combination appears anomalous, but as the municipality has invested ₱6,500 of its general funds in this building and has no schoolhouse, they are temporarily occupying the upper floor of the municipal building, the intention being to abandon it completely for school purposes as soon as they can put up a municipal building of their own. (4) They have acquired an iron bridge, which is to replace an old wooden one, on the road to the important barrio of Loyo, but as all of the revenues of the town have been used up in the works mentioned, the municipality will have to defer the replacing of this bridge until next year, in the hope that the municipal finances may be in better condition than at present.

The municipality of Magallanes opened up two new streets for the accommodation of new buildings and to relieve the congestion which exposed the town to danger of fire, it having suffered on several occasions from disastrous fires, especially during the southeast monsoon, and it is hoped that this measure will reduce the chances of the destruction of the town by fire.

The municipality of Juban is one of those pueblos which owes to the intelligence of its inhabitants and authorities the judicious employment of its revenues in the public works required for its prosperity and progress. The roads started last year are finished, and new ones have been started which will be no less important in developing the trade and commerce of the pueblo. A new road leads to the important town of Irocin.

At the beginning of this year Juban wished to erect a fine municipal schoolhouse at a cost of ₱7,000, but as the contractor demanded twice that amount, and as the general superintendent of schools has not definitely decided to authorize the loan that the municipality would have to contract for the purpose, the plan has not been carried out, but is deferred for better times.

The municipality of Casiguran, owing to the misconduct of its municipal councilors, resulting in the dismissal of its president, has been unable to do any work other than the rebuilding of its municipal edifice carried out under the acting president, and to acquire the lot where it is intended to construct a municipal school that has not yet been started, as it is estimated that the revenues of the town will be insufficient considering the size of the building. For this reason the principal room in the municipal building is used for school purposes on the grounds of economy.

The municipality of Castilla was able to only rebuild its municipal school because of the many disasters it has suffered. Education had been completely neglected in that town for nearly ten years, only a few children going to school in the parish house or in some other private house under a teacher who was sometimes paid and others not. The teaching is now done by the young students of the provincial high school, the expenses of whose education was borne by the municipality.

The municipality of Pilar, that was able last year to invest some of its revenues in public works of importance to the pueblo, has not been able to do so this year owing to the irregularities in its administration which resulted in the dismissal of the president, and to the prolonged drought that prevailed in the province, and the fires from which that region suffered that resulted in great loss to its commerce and agriculture and hence to its revenues. For this reason the municipality has restricted its efforts to the construction of provisional schools that are presided over by students educated at the expense of the municipality in the provincial high school.

The same has been done in the important barrios, where the schools are presided over by private teachers paid by the parents of the children attending. These barrio schoolhouses have been built without expense to the municipal treasury. So that it can be said that the only work done by this municipality during the last year has been with relation to the education of the children, as its revenues would not permit the undertaking of any other public works.

The municipality of Donsol performed the following work during the past year: (1) The fixing of the boundaries between Donsol and Jovellar, the latter pueblo belonging to Albay. (2) The reconstruction of the municipal building, now used

as a school for the purposes of economy. (3) The opening of four new streets in the town, three of which are important and the fourth most important, constituting a defense against inundations by the river, and being of great commercial value. This is a monumental work on account of its being an embankment. (4) The municipality entered suit against Messrs. Inchausti & Co., who absorbed part of the lands of the municipality, and the court of first instance decided in favor of the town, the decision having been appealed from. (5) The municipality started the construction of a stone bridge in the town, work on which is now suspended on account of the lack of funds.

#### PUBLIC ORDER.

Thanks to the efficient efforts of all elements constituting the province, it is a great satisfaction to say that since the year 1903 to date there has been no disturbance of the public order, peace prevailing throughout the entire province, all of the inhabitants consecrating their efforts under its beneficent protection to the pursuit of their regular vocations in the greatest tranquility, and I can not recollect any complaint having been filed relative to any persons having been disturbed in their work.

#### PUBLIC HEALTH.

Owing to the excessive heat, which continued for 9 consecutive months, small-pox became more virulent, 1,925 cases, with 585 deaths, having been recorded, according to the figures on file in the office of the president of the provincial board of health.

As soon as the disease appeared prompt measures were taken to exterminate it. The board of health at Manila sent down 42,077 vaccine points, all of which were used, and yet in spite of this work the results of the disease were as above indicated.

As a consequence of the extraordinary drought through which the province has passed, malarial fever has prevailed almost in an epidemic form throughout its entire territory since the beginning of the rainy season, which started about the 1st of June. Dr. C. Mora, the president of the provincial board of health, in view of the critical condition, was obliged to visit several municipalities to combat the evil. Another disease from which the province is suffering is the rinderpest that is still attacking the few animals left and those recently purchased. In order to obviate this evil, I applied to the veterinary surgeon at Albay, but owing perhaps to his many duties without success.

#### PUBLIC EDUCATION.

It is with great satisfaction that I am able to set forth in this report the enthusiasm prevailing throughout the province for education. When fathers of families during the time of the Spanish Government still used the lash to oblige their children to attend school, without success, as the youngsters would hide in the bushes in order to avoid seeing the face of the teacher who cruelly ill-treated them, to-day the opposite happens, as the children run away from home in order to attend any center of learning, where they appear to find most pleasure, either on account of the paternal treatment they receive with prodigality at the hands of their teachers, because of the mutual affection between them and other youths of their age, or because of their liking for the different exercises and work that the teacher gives them.

The provincial and municipal authorities, noting with great pleasure this desire on the part of the youth, have left no stone unturned to satisfy it, convinced that the grandeur and prosperity of the province based on solid education are the best patrimony that they can leave to all of its inhabitants.

I have already mentioned this matter in another part of this report, which shows what the municipalities have done in order not to neglect this important branch of the government, it having been observed that many of the municipalities have given up the municipal building in order to accommodate the school children.

The most convincing proof of the interest of the inhabitants in education is the subscription raised for the erection of a building for a high school and a trade school at the capital of Sorsogon, not only money but labor having been contributed toward this end.

The demonstration made by the province of its desires in this particular is well known. The honorable the governor-general and Commissioner W. Cameron Forbes were asked on December 16, 1904, upon the occasion of their visit to this province, to manufacture the first artificial stone for the new building, and on August 26, 1905, this stone was put in place by the honorable the Secretary of War in the presence of the entire province and of his illustrious party congregated at the site of the building under construction.

There are some municipalities where the increase in attendance reached 200 per cent and others where it amounted to 500 per cent, a proportion never before seen.

If the inhabitants continue with this same spirit, as I do not doubt they will, in the near future the province of Sorsogon will have swept away all those irregularities that have been so annoying to it, as a result of a just appreciation and of a knowledge of their rights and duties and of the force of education.

#### PUBLIC FUNDS.

When the provincial treasury was examined last year, many irregularities in this department were discovered, the treasurer who is now in charge having given me the following information: That he had received from his predecessor, Mr. C. L. Nash, as general funds, the sum of ₱8,013.95, against which there was an indebtedness amounting to ₱40,000. This indebtedness represents an amount greater than the sum of the annual revenues for general funds, and it is clearly to be seen, after careful study, that the province has spent a great deal more than it could hope to have. The insular treasurer so informed the provincial board on September 2, 1904, and it adopted timely measures to reduce expenses as much as possible, bearing always in mind the incomplete public works that might reasonably be suspended without detriment to them.

Notwithstanding the great economy effected, the provincial revenues for general funds during the balance of the year were insufficient to cover current expenses, and in February, 1905, a loan of ₱20,000 was secured from the insular government upon condition of its return in two years.

At the same time the honorable Commission extended the date for the payment of the debt contracted by the province with the insular purchasing agent until October, 1905, this debt constituting the greater part of the total indebtedness.

When we asked for the loan of ₱20,000, we did not know what the results would be from the internal-revenue law as compared to the revenues of the year before, and the estimate for this year was made on the basis of last year's revenue. It is now realized that said estimate was erroneous, as the revenues from internal revenue are much less than during former years. All other revenues are practically the same. Taxes on industry and forestry products that in the years 1904 and 1905 amounted to ₱80,000 ought to have been compensated by equivalent revenues from the internal revenue, but this latter will scarcely reach ₱25,000. Discounting from this sum the amount of ₱10,000 which belong to the general funds of the province there is a loss of ₱30,000 from industrial and forestry taxes which represented the amount of ₱40,000 last year. Under these conditions the province is not only incapable of supporting itself, but it will be impossible for it to meet its obligations.

The revenues for the fiscal year 1905 show ₱42,000 instead of ₱50,000 from land taxes, and ₱30,000 instead of ₱35,000 from cedulas, the latter amounts having been collected last year. The other sources of revenue outside of internal revenue are too small to be considered of any importance.

There was an extraordinary drought throughout the entire province during the great part of the year 1905, which greatly damaged the crops of rice and hemp. This explains the large number of delinquent taxpayers, but it is believed that the greater part of the land and cedula taxes will be paid before the end of the year.

Herewith is a brief résumé of revenues and expenses during the fiscal year 1905:

Fund.	Balance July 1, 1904.	Received 1905.	Disbursed 1905.	Balance June 30, 1905.
Provincial general.....	₱388.28	₱98,293.10	₱78,127.60	₱20,553.78
Road and bridge.....	8,195.71	11,336.28	13,412.87	6,119.12
Municipal.....	7,495.58	145,888.45	146,598.56	6,785.45
Provincial high school.....	7,331.02	6,652.65	1,834.32	12,149.35
Congressional relief.....	546.23	.....	546.23	.....
Sorsogon-Bulusan road.....	7,072.82	8,475.78	15,262.53	286.07
Internal revenue (Insular).....	2,143.42	38,714.74	39,025.23	1,832.93
Deposit and trust.....	17,690.02	10,383.62	24,372.20	3,701.44
Total.....	50,863.08	319,744.62	319,179.56	51,428.14

In order to get at the present revenues corresponding to general funds of the province, the sum of ₱20,000 loaned by the insular government should be deducted from the amount received in 1905 of ₱98,293.10, as well as ₱14,326.02, the amount of purchases by municipalities and returns to correct small errors in accounts.

In short, there will remain a balance of ₱63,967.08, with a loss of some ₱11,000 in comparison to the fiscal year 1904.

I omit comment on this matter, for in view of the details presented the good judgment of the Government will be able to appreciate the benefits or the harm resulting to the province from the internal-revenue law.

#### WORK ACCOMPLISHED.

The fiscal years 1904 and 1905 have passed, and the province has been able to accomplish important work, so much so that in spite of its small size it does not envy any other. All of this work has been done under the intelligent supervision of Mr. H. L. Stevens, of whom it is sufficient to say that the photographs accompanying his report are in themselves proof of his activity and intelligence and of the money that the province and municipalities have disinterestedly expended, in addition to provincial and Congressional funds that the Government has granted them for public works in this territory. In order to form a better idea of the cost of all the work accomplished, I send the report of the provincial supervisor (see Exhibit A).

#### GENERAL CONDITIONS.

As a synthesis of the various matters touched upon in this report, it can be said that politically, and as regards good order and administratively, conditions are much better than in former years, if exception is made of some municipal officials like the presidents of Casiguran and Pilar, who were dismissed for allowing gambling, and the president, vice-president, and some councilors of Irocin for serious misconduct in office.

As regards commerce and agriculture in the pueblos, they leave much to be desired, as the exactions of foreign export houses regarding the classification of hemp have made the province suffer an economic crisis, the producers of hemp being lucky if they are able to get an average price for their hemp corresponding to the second grade, including all of their sales from the superior to the colorado grade. The inhabitants of the province, now more than ever before, by reason of the rinderpest which has prevailed so tenaciously throughout the entire province, have made extensive plantations of cocoanuts, hemp, and cocoa, but the extraordinary drought has overcome all of their efforts, leaving the old as well as the new plantations in a withered condition. Consequently, the province has suffered financial loss, the drought having resulted in a loss of at least two years' crops of hemp. The few carabaos that were saved from the epidemic of rinderpest continue to be used in the rice fields in some parts of the province, but in others they were cultivated by hand, following the Japanese system; but when the crops were almost in bearing they were attacked by locusts and only a fourth part of the entire crop was saved. For this reason the province is not very well fixed financially.

As regards education, all of the young men the expense of whose education in the provincial high school has been borne by the municipalities are now employed as teachers in their respective pueblos under the supervision of the American teacher of the neighboring pueblo or of the division superintendent of schools.

So great is the interest for education on the part of all the inhabitants of this province that last April students from Masbate and Albay came to the capital of Sorsogon to compete with the students of this province for the silver cup offered by Judge Grant Trent, Superintendent E. Fisher, and other enthusiastic gentlemen, as a baseball trophy.

I regret to confess that the finances of the provincial treasury leave much to be desired, owing to the new provisions of Act No. 1189, which makes it very difficult for the province to be self-supporting, and will make it impossible for it to meet the payments on its indebtedness when due. However, I believe it is proper to state that the province, as well as the municipalities under their old system of revenues, did everything they could to improve their roads, bridges, culverts, and public buildings, and in this respect they need not envy any other province.

#### PLANS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

I shall not finish this report without expressing my most sincere opinion relative to the present and future state of the province if present conditions continue. At the point which we have reached, and considering the low ebb of the revenues of the province, it would appear that we have finished our work, inasmuch as we find ourselves in a worse condition than during the time of the Spanish Government, for the reason that the cost of living, the repeal of the law exacting compulsory labor on

public works from every citizen during a number of days in the year, and the loss of our agriculture are sufficient motives to justify the inactivity of the province and the municipalities with regard to their general interests—that is to say, that everything with relation to public works, municipal as well as provincial, will have to be neglected, as it is impossible for the province to advance in the path of evolution and follow the prodigious progress of the industrial development of America with the revenues yielded by Act No. 1189.

Believing, therefore, honorable sir, that it is my duty to place you abreast of conditions in this province, I submit all of these details to your consideration knowing that the remedy lies in your hands should you desire to apply it. I restrict my remarks to transcribing in this report the plans and recommendations made last year, in order that they may be taken into consideration when times are better, as follows:

The provincial board at a special session held April 5, 1904, passed the following resolution:

"ART. 6. To petition the honorable Commission for authority to borrow from the insular government the sum of ₡50,000, which shall be repaid in two years, to cover the estimated cost of the construction of a provincial building which it would be necessary and useful for this government to have in as brief a period as possible on account of the following reasons: (a) It would mean a saving of ₡3,600 a year now paid for the rental of the present building occupied by the provincial offices. (b) It would be a source of revenue from rentals derived from the post-office, telegraph station, constabulary supply store, forestry bureau, and custom-house at this port, and (c) because it would provide better and more suitable offices for the provincial government in the place of those it at present occupies, which do not offer the conditions as to security that the custody of the important documents and other things belonging to the provincial government stored there would demand."

The following resolution with regard to this petition was given on May 11, 1904:

"Respectfully returned to the provincial board of Sorsogon. It is not possible at this time for the Commission to make the loan of ₡50,000 as requested. The falling off in our revenues makes it necessary to economize at every point. As I understand it, the province of Sorsogon is in good financial condition and by proper husbanding of its revenues it would in the course of a year be able to construct a provincial building out of its own funds. It will be a very gratifying evidence of thrift and prosperity should it be able to do so.

"LUKE E. WRIGHT, *Civil Governor.*"

. With all due deference for the foregoing determination, I trust I may be permitted to petition the government that in view of all of the facts above set forth relative to the financial condition of this province, it would be desirable at the present time, more than at any other, that the insular government extend its assistance to the province by making the loan referred to and thus rid the province of the burden of having to pay ₡3,600 each year in rentals.

The estimate that the province of Sorsogon would in the course of two years be able to construct a provincial building out of its own funds, aside from being a highly improbable one, owing to the financial condition of the province, which showed a deficit when its books were last balanced, does not answer, in my opinion, the measure of highest economy which it is the duty of the province to adopt in order that it may recover from its losses.

During the interval of two years, counting from this time, which the province would have to wait on the hypothesis that at the end of that period it will be in a sufficiently good financial condition to be able to construct its own provincial building, the province will not have saved the ₡7,200 and the further amount of ₡3,600 which must be added for the third year needed for the actual construction of the building, and these two amounts together make the considerable sum of ₡10,800, which might and could be saved if the insular government would generously desire to free this province from this expense of having to hire a building which, in spite of being costly, does not fully fulfill the conditions which the provincial government requires that an office building should have.

Moreover, the honor of the provincial government demands that it should not lend itself to avaricious exploitation; the assessed valuation of the building occupied by the provincial offices at present is ₡15,000, and that of the lot ₡500, making a total of ₡15,500 for the entire premises. The interest that is paid out of provincial funds, therefore, on the assessed value of the property, is approximately 23.22 per cent. Instead of paying so exorbitant an interest it would be preferable to go to the banks and borrow at 8 per cent, as it would mean a saving, and at the same time it would deliver members of the provincial board from the mortifying position of being taken for guileless persons who can be easily exploited.



## PROJECTED WAGON ROAD BETWEEN SORSOGON AND BULAN VIA BUHATAN, CASIGURAN, AND IROCIN.

The provincial board, at an extra session held June 21, 1904, among others, passed the following resolution:

"After consideration of the report submitted by the provincial supervisor relative to the proposed wagon road between Sorsogon and Bulan, via Buhatan, Casiguran, and Irocin, the provincial board petitions the honorable Philippine Commission for an appropriation of ₱300,000, or the part of this sum which may be considered adequate for the construction of the said highway."

The projected road has a total length of 40½ miles, and after leaving the town of Sorsogon will pass through the important barrios of Buhatan, Abuyog, Boton, Santa Cruz, and San Vicente to the municipality of Casiguran, a distance of 13 miles; thence to the municipality of Juban over a road already constructed, 2½ miles; from Juban through the barrios of Rangas, Caladgao, Bolos, Omagon, and Mombon to the municipality of Irocin, 12½ miles, and from this latter place through the barrios of Buenavista, Casini, Gate, San Ramon, and San Juan to the municipality of Bulan (this road is nearly made), 12½ miles.

If the insular government has thought the road uniting Sorsogon and Bulusan via Bacon, Gubat, and Barcelona of great importance, in spite of the fact that these pueblos are coast towns and for that reason offer more facilities for intercommunication, the greater importance of the projected road, which passes through pueblos and important barrios that have difficulty in reaching the sea, can not be denied.

The wagon road which will unite Sorsogon and Casiguran, passing through Buhatan, Abuyog, Boton, Santa Cruz, and San Vicente is of such great importance commercially that it will cheapen the transportation of articles produced and consumed on the plantations which now have to be conveyed by water, a means not available during the southwestern monsoon on account of the great difficulties and dangers encountered at that time of the year, sometimes resulting in loss of property and even of life.

Both Sorsogon and Casiguran would be greatly benefited in their agriculture and business through the facility in transporting the products and articles imported for local consumption. It is calculated that through this means business and agriculture would be favored to the extent of 10 per cent.

From Casiguran to Juban there is no need to speak, as the same necessity has actuated both pueblos in their mutual relations since time immemorial for the keeping open of a road between the two pueblos.

From Juban to Irocin it has its mercantile and agricultural importance unquestionably, as both of these pueblos are the largest hemp producers in the province. Of course, Juban does not need to be in communication with Irocin because of agricultural necessities, but for commercial ones, but it does need a good road to be in communication with its barrios and visitas, which are centers of production and consumption.

The large producers of Juban need a wagon road to export their products, consisting mainly in hemp, from their barrios. At present, with the lack of carabaos and horses, such transportation is carried on by human carriers at an excessive cost. The same thing can be said of Irocin with regard to its agricultural barrios of Bolos, Omagon, and Mombon.

The freight on 1 arroba of hemp from one of these barrios to the pueblo at present costs from 25 to 35 centavos, according to the distance, but if a road were built and carts could be used, drawn by carabaos or horses, carrying at least 40 arrobas apiece, at an expense of from ₱2 to ₱3—that is to say, from 5 to 7 centavos the arroba, it would result in the saving of from 20 to 30 centavos on each arroba; and let it be borne in mind that said barrios are agricultural centers producing hemp, and therefore thousands of arrobas would have to be transported through the region crossed by the proposed roads. This great advantage in cheap rates would also obtain with regard to articles imported for local consumption into the hemp-producing districts.

If the proposed wagon roads from Sorsogon to Casiguran and from Juban to Irocin are of greater importance from a commercial and agricultural standpoint, that from Irocin to Bulan would be no less advantageous and necessary, Irocin besides having the agricultural centers of the barrios of Buenavista and Casini, and Bulan those of Gate, San Ramon, and San Juan. Irocin has no market other than Bulan, where it is obliged to place its products and purchase its supplies on the following estimated scale:

It is calculated that the normal production of Irocin amounts to in the neighborhood of 26,000 piculs of hemp per year, while the local consumption of foods and merchandise in that pueblo amounts to: Rice, 18,000 piculs; native vino (anisado), 9,000 arrobas; coal oil, 1,500 cases; salt, 1,200 cavanies; flour, 1,200 sacks; 200 cases

of cigarettes (2,000 packages to the case), and some 3,000 quintales or general merchandise.

The freight on hemp via Bulan or via Juban would cost to-day about ₱52,000, and that on articles shipped in for local consumption some ₱68,200, making a total of ₱120,200.

With a road which could be used the entire year by carts or locomobiles the transportation of the amount of freight would be ₱60,100 and leave a sufficient margin of profit for the freighters, which shows a net profit in the transaction to Irocin of 50 per cent. If the road would pass through the barrios of Gate, San Ramon, and San Juan, whose amount of business is about 55 per cent of that done by Irocin, the savings in freights to the three barrios mentioned can be calculated at about ₱25,000 per year, without counting the benefits to be derived from the increased production of rice, which in Bulan is quite an important factor.

The insular government, that did not hesitate to appropriate ₱80,000 for the benefit of the municipalities of Bacon, Gubat, Barcelona, Bulusan, and their barrios, when it has taken into consideration the great importance to commerce, agriculture, and industry which will be derived from the opening of the proposed highway, will no doubt favor the recommendation made by the provincial board at an extra session held June 21 of this year, the text of which I have transcribed above.

#### SPECIAL RECOMMENDATION.

Before finishing this report I must say to your honor that considering the topographic and special conditions of the municipalities of the province and that all of the available road and bridge funds have been exhausted, the work on the steel bridges under course of construction at Bulan and Irocin will have to be abandoned, and considering that the municipality of Bulan, animated by the best desire to facilitate mercantile transactions between both municipalities and to place the commercial relations of both pueblos on the same scale as they were prior to the loss of the road between these two municipalities, contributed ₱4,000 of its own funds toward the construction of these steel bridges, the materials for which are already in that municipality but not in place, could I ask if it were possible, honorable sir, to expect from your paternal government additional funds for this purpose? I can assure your honor that the municipality has gone to every sacrifice to bring about a realization of this work and it would be a pity to lose this material after its having cost so much money to get it from New York.

I shall never tire, honorable sir, in petitioning, supplicating, and recommending that you deign to grant us a complete system of telephones throughout the province, which needs them so greatly on account of its special conditions, for in spite of the gratifying promise of the constabulary chief of this department that such a system will be given us, I do not exaggerate when I state that since the year 1903 the poles put up by the municipalities have been changed more than four times and yet to date we have not had the satisfaction of seeing the complete installation of the telephone system.

Respectfully submitted.

B. MONREAL,  
*Governor, Province of Sorsogon.*

The GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

#### EXHIBIT A.

*Provincial jail—Cost and results for fiscal year 1905.*

Month.	Salary of jailer.	Salary of guards.	Cost of food.	Medicine and nurse.	Total expense.	Prisoners worked.	Market value, prison labor.
						<i>Days.</i>	
July .....	₱150.00	₱90.00	₱118.90	₱96.00	₱454.90	717	₱767.00
August .....	150.00	99.00	247.39	115.55	611.94	906	956.00
September .....	150.00	102.00	249.85	114.85	616.70	865	915.00
October .....	150.00	120.00	231.90	102.95	604.85	762	812.00
November .....	150.00	60.00	181.52	48.20	439.72	402	422.00
December .....	150.00	120.00	204.46	26.10	500.56	390	410.00
January .....	150.00	90.00	267.75	14.90	522.65	443	463.00
February .....	150.00	90.00	259.25	57.95	557.20	537	557.00
March .....	150.00	90.00	235.50	18.70	554.20	613	653.00
April .....	150.00	90.00	273.75	12.00	525.75	500	510.00
May .....	150.00	60.00	201.00	13.20	424.20	448	448.00
June .....	150.00	141.00	184.86	24.55	500.41	413	413.00
Total .....	1,800.00	1,152.00	2,716.13	644.95	6,313.08	6,996	7,306.00

*Public works, province of Sorsogon, by municipalities.*

## FISCAL YEAR 1904.

Municipality.	Act 920. insular.	Rice, con- gressional.	Provincial.	Municipal.	Total fiscal year 1904.
Bacon	₱3,571.53	₱284.00	₱145.34	₱343.75	₱4,344.62
Barcelona	5,718.53				5,718.53
Bulan		318.00		11,191.60	11,509.60
Casiguran		92.00	550.00	2,351.36	2,993.36
Donsol		10,180.76		2,452.37	12,633.13
Gubat	23,202.35	4,043.25		1,418.50	28,664.10
Irocin		132.50	48.00	5,294.87	5,475.37
Juban		212.00	1,038.66	8,771.60	10,022.26
Pilar		4,988.35			4,988.35
Sorsogon	24,053.26	5,533.56	416.20	4,274.69	34,277.71
Unclassified			33,387.05		33,387.05
Total	56,545.67	25,784.42	35,585.25	36,098.74	154,014.08

## FISCAL YEAR 1905.

Municipality.	Act 920. insular.	Rice, con- gressional.	Provincial.	Municipal.	Total fiscal year 1905.	Totals for fiscal years 1904 and 1905.
Bacon			₱106.07	₱1,842.42	₱1,948.49	₱6,298.11
Barcelona	₱20,647.43	₱267.67	11,328.72	1,000.00	33,243.82	38,962.35
Bulan			7,144.88	8,165.34	15,310.22	26,819.82
Bulusan			85.00	1,288.12	1,323.15	1,323.15
Casiguran						2,993.36
Donsol		93.34	10.00	981.90	1,085.24	13,718.37
Gubat	2,806.90		1,017.50	3,335.52	7,159.92	35,824.02
Irocin						5,475.37
Juban			10.00	1,088.90	1,098.90	11,121.16
Pilar						4,988.35
Sorsogon			5,542.84	15,987.17	21,530.01	55,807.72
(Unclassified)			15,470.61		15,470.61	48,857.63
Total	23,454.33	361.01	40,665.62	33,689.37	98,170.33	252,184.41

*Estimated municipal income and expenditures, province of Sorsogon, 1905.*

Municipality.	Estimated income.	Salaries of officials.	Salaries of police.	Incidental expenses.	Expenses on public works.	Total expenses.	Balance.	Deficit.
Bacon	₱11,231.54	₱3,865.00	₱2,076.00	₱1,036.40	₱4,100.00	₱11,077.40	₱154.14	
Barcelona	10,377.11	3,014.00	2,175.00	1,561.50	3,450.00	10,200.50	176.61	
Bulan	11,968.51	4,050.00	2,196.00	1,452.00	4,882.47	12,580.47		₱611.96
Bulusan	5,698.49	2,124.00	1,668.00	732.00	1,060.00	5,574.00	124.49	
Casiguran	6,923.36	3,036.00	1,284.00	1,035.00	1,000.00	6,355.00	568.36	
Castilla	3,111.00	840.00	660.00	320.00	500.00	2,320.00	791.00	
Donsol	6,909.67	2,990.00	1,548.00	560.00	1,820.70	6,918.70		9.08
Gubat	14,336.05	4,888.00	2,688.00	2,080.00	4,574.00	14,230.00	106.05	
Irocin	7,993.00	4,326.20	1,896.00	1,672.00	156.00	7,944.20	48.80	
Juban	9,074.71	2,952.00	1,536.00	1,001.00		5,489.00	3,585.71	
Magallanes	3,415.00	1,476.00	912.00	456.00	300.00	3,144.00	271.00	
Matnog	3,881.10	2,280.00	468.00	1,061.00		3,809.00	72.10	
Pilar	5,475.00	2,676.00	1,344.00	1,130.00	325.00	5,475.00		
Prieto-Diaz	3,498.27	1,776.00	960.00	579.00		3,315.00	178.27	
Santa Magdalena.	2,745.00	744.00	816.00	465.00	300.00	2,325.00	420.00	
Sorsogon	28,919.58	8,636.00	3,480.00	5,840.40	10,800.00	28,756.40	163.18	
Total	135,552.39	49,673.20	25,707.00	20,881.30	33,252.17	129,513.67	6,959.71	620.99

*Estimated municipal income and expenditures, province of Sorsogon, 1905—Continued.*

## SCHOOL FUND.

Municipality.	Estimated income.	Disbursements estimated.	Balance.	Deficit.
Bacon.....	₱1,556.77	₱1,674.71		₱117.94
Barcelona.....	2,263.44	1,600.00	₱763.44	
Bulan.....	2,813.16	2,280.00	533.16	
Bulusan.....	1,085.00	1,085.00		
Casiguran.....	2,653.83	2,653.83		
Castilla.....	600.00	600.00		
Donsol.....	1,235.36	1,211.00	24.36	
Gubat.....	4,273.67	2,800.00	1,473.67	
Irocin.....	2,691.16	1,970.00	721.16	
Juban.....	2,010.00	1,200.00	810.00	
Magallanes.....	700.00	700.00		
Matnog.....	1,015.46	400.00	615.46	
Pilar.....	1,585.33	1,000.00	585.33	
Prieto-Diaz.....	984.07	700.00	284.07	
Santa Magdalena.....	375.00	375.00		
Sorsogon.....	5,621.26	2,997.50	2,623.76	
Total.....	31,363.51	23,147.04	8,334.41	117.94

## REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF SURIGAO.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, PROVINCE OF SURIGAO,  
*Surigao, July 12, 1905.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit to you the following report, embracing the period from July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905, inclusive, in accordance with the provisions regulating this matter.

## ADMINISTRATION, PROVINCIAL AND MUNICIPAL.

In August, 1904, the provincial board submitted a memorial to the Philippine Commission relative to the advisability and necessity of consolidating the municipalities of this province, based upon the fact that the majority of them could not be self-supporting nor conduct the municipal administration in a fairly good manner, either because of want of revenue or of persons capable of holding municipal offices.

The Philippine Commission enacted Law No. 1241, reducing the 29 municipalities then organized in the province of Surigao to 12, and when the order for the elections, which were to take place in December, 1904, was transmitted the municipalities of Taganaan, Mainit, Bacuag, La Paz, Tago, Bislig, Loreto, and Nasipit sent protests against the consolidation, alleging reasons more or less well founded, but nearly all of them did so through fear of the absorption or tyranny of the people living in the seat of municipal government. This fear, however, disappeared in view of the action taken in the matter by the provincial officers.

In September, 1904, the provincial board passed a resolution to establish a mail system for the interior of the province, sustained by the municipalities in accordance with the schedule and recommendations made in the resolution. This measure was a necessary one to the pueblos situate on the east coast of the province, inasmuch as communication with them was made difficult during the northern monsoon, and the mails at that time were considerably delayed.

The presidents of the consolidated municipalities are displaying zeal and activity in the compliance with their duties, and on April 8, 1905, they passed a resolution at their convention soliciting from the Philippine Commission the privilege of the free cutting of timber from lands of the State for a period of two years in order somewhat to improve the condition of the needy inhabitants.

The administration of justice in so far as the justices of the peace are concerned leaves much to be desired. The majority of these officials lack sufficient education to assume the responsibilities inherent to the office; not that the municipalities are absolutely wanting in persons capable of holding said office, but that the persons who have the requisite capacity refuse to accept it because the fees to which they would be entitled for their work do not compensate the harm done to their own interests because of their having to neglect them.

## AGRICULTURE.

In addition to the fact that agriculture in this province has suffered a considerable decline through lack of work cattle and want of the proper elements to replace them, the rice crop this year has been extremely small, owing to there having been planted a very small amount of rice because of no rain having fallen, so that the harvest in this cereal has been very much smaller than is ordinarily gathered. Looking at the matter from this point of view, famine will be inevitable in this province, and therefore the provincial government has addressed a circular letter to the municipal presidents earnestly urging them to take proper measures in accordance with the provisions of Act No. 517 to forestall future calamities, with instructions to send monthly reports of the results obtained to this government.

The pueblos of this province also produce hemp, copra, tobacco, cocoanut, corn, sugar cane, plantains, and edible tubers, such as sweet potatoes, ube, etc.

Many of the inhabitants, seeing that the larger portions of their lands are not worked because of the want of cattle and agricultural implements to replace them, have decided to plant hemp, believing that thereby they will be able to meet their wants and even live in comparative ease where extensive plantations are made.

## INDUSTRY.

The manufacture of nipa wine is the only industry worthy of mention in this report; others, such as fishery, the manufacture of textiles and mats, etc., are of no importance.

## TRADE.

It can be stated that the wholesale business in this province is in the hands of foreigners. The principal products, such as hemp and copra, are engrossed by them, and it is they who import the articles of general consumption in the province, such as rice, beverages, groceries, textiles, etc.

In some of the pueblos there are natives engaged in the hemp trade, but owing to the competition from Chinamen the former subsequently became mere buyers for the latter, they being in many cases obliged to sell their stock of hemp to the Chinese in order to be able to continue in business.

## FINANCIAL CONDITION.

Owing to the active administration conducted by the intelligent supervisor-treasurer, Mr. Benedict, the collection of taxes has been effected with regularity.

	Mexican.	Gold.
Balance, July 1 .....	\$6,432.57	\$956.49
Revenues:		
Provincial taxes .....	37,029.91	4,819.58
Municipal taxes .....	43,545.14	5,113.47
Total .....	87,007.62	10,889.54

Expenses, \$33,176.80 Mexican.

## POLITICAL.

Public order, tranquillity, and the welfare of the inhabitants have suffered no changes through the exploits of the robber bands scattered through the neighboring provinces.

The murder of the municipal president of Lianga, which occurred in September, 1904, had no political significance whatsoever. The assassins were under prosecution in the court of first instance, which had ordered their capture, and after the crime fled toward the mountains, where they were annihilated by the constabulary.

Aside from this fact, in all of the municipalities complete peace has reigned.

## PUBLIC EDUCATION.

The study of the English language in the public schools by the native youth during the school year 1904-5 is highly interesting.

The province is divided into twelve school districts, and each one of them, except Surigao, has an American teacher as supervisor.

The province contains the following:

Public schools .....	81
Pupils attending same .....	4,957
American teachers .....	14
Filipino teachers:	
Insular .....	10
Municipal .....	96

The municipalities and the people cooperate in the progress of education in this province. The majority of the former have appropriated all of the proceeds of the land tax for school purposes, leaving not one cent of these funds for general expenses. The people, following the initiative of the municipality and placing their hope in the future welfare of their province, voluntarily labor in the building and repair of schoolhouses, besides contributing to the erection of a high school in the provincial capital.

The attendance at the provincial school was also large. The pupils at this school, thanks to the efforts of the professors, are far advanced, some of them having begun their first term in the high school for the school year 1905-6.

Respectfully submitted.

DANIEL TORIBIO SISSON,  
*Governor, Province of Surigao.*

The GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

## REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF TARLAC.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, PROVINCE OF TARLAC,  
*Tarlac, July 14, 1905.*

SIR: In accordance with the provisions of section 7 of Act No. 83, I have the honor to transmit the following report for this province corresponding to the year 1904-5—that is to say, from July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905.

The nine municipalities at present composing the province, whose history, location, conditions, and general characteristics of the inhabitants and of their cultivated lands were described by me in my last report to your office, have administered their interests during the period covered by this report with diligence and skill.

Public education has progressed as much in the municipalities as in the high school of this provincial capital, as, according to data furnished by the indefatigable and upright division superintendent of schools, 9,907 pupils of both sexes have attended the municipal schools and 241 the provincial high school, which is a larger number than last year. It is worthy of note that in the municipality of Camiling, whose local authorities take a great deal of interest in education, a secondary school has been established, which is attended by numerous children of both sexes.

Although rinderpest has twice appeared in this province during the year, causing ravages among the caribao, a necessary element in agricultural work in the Philippines, agriculture has been relatively prosperous in comparison with former years, both because the plantations have suffered no damage from injurious insects of any sort and because of the pronounced efforts of the farmers, who have been encouraged by the good prices offered for their products. As a result of an abundant harvest, trade has been better than in other years.

Notwithstanding the rinderpest and floods, the financial condition of the province is not precarious. A proof of this is the fact that the provincial government as well as the municipal governments have not been compelled to appeal for assistance in order to meet their obligations.

The condition of public health has notably improved, as is demonstrated by the monthly increase in the population, the increase for the fiscal year just ended having been 2,308 inhabitants, which represents the excess of births over deaths. It is true that between February and May several cases of smallpox, followed in some instances

by deaths, were recorded, but vaccination has continued uninterruptedly, and, further, all necessary sanitary measures regarding isolation of the sick and tending to avoid the spread of the disease have been taken.

The condition of the province is one of tranquillity, there having occurred very few and isolated cases of carabao theft, although during the month of last May the discovery was made of a secret association at Camiling, which, however, was composed entirely of ignorant people, who, on account of their very ignorance could give the association no importance aside from that of its mere existence, and who were unable to and did not create any disturbance of the public order.

I will not finish this report without first presenting for your consideration a certain improvement, the realization of which in this province I consider of urgent necessity: that the idea of establishing judicial districts for justices of the peace be carried out and that a monthly salary be assigned to incumbents, who shall be required to possess the degree of bachelor or doctor of laws, in order that they may have the requisite capacity to administer justice and conduct the proceedings in connection therewith. If this measure is carried out both the administration of justice and the public will be better served. The municipalities in the province having been reduced to nine, but three of these justices of the peace will be necessary.

Respectfully submitted.

ALFONSO RAMOS,  
*Governor Province of Tarlac.*

The GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

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#### REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF TAYABAS.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, PROVINCE OF TAYABAS,  
*Lucena, Tayabas, July 13, 1905.*

SIR: In compliance with the provisions of Act No. 1044, I have the honor to submit my report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

#### GENERAL CONDITIONS IN THE PROVINCE.

When the first news of the bold attacks upon towns by the bands under Felisardo in the province of Batangas was received at the beginning of this year, it was naturally feared that the active pursuit to which these bands were being subjected would compel them to cross the frontier and penetrate the forests of Tayabas, seeking refuge, and it was then that such measures as were thought necessary to obviate this danger were adopted, and thus the province was kept completely free from the effects of brigandage.

The killing of Chief Mariano Leonesto, alias José Roldan, and three of his principal followers by the inhabitants of the municipality of Guinayangan at the place called Cagascas on the night of September 9, 1904, can not be cited as a case of brigandage inasmuch as Roldan was there as a refugee, in order to free himself from the pursuit to which he was being subjected by the authorities of Ambos Camarines. He certainly made a mistake in the selection of a place of safety, as instead of security for him and his satellites, he found there an end to his exploits. Other than this act nothing has been recorded having relation to ladrones, hence it can be confidently asserted that Tayabas is one of the provinces of the archipelago where public order has undergone the least disturbance during the period embraced by this report.

In my tours of inspection to the different municipalities I have never required an armed escort of any sort for my personal protection. Desiring thereby to demonstrate to the pueblos the confidence that they inspire in me, they, on their part, responding fully to my confidence by giving proof that their inhabitants think only of their welfare, each of them working within his sphere and to the measure of his capacity to assist the government in its work of regeneration and advancement of the Philippines. The people in the fields arm themselves not with deadly rifles and bolos but with agricultural implements, which help to sustain life; the municipalities erect schools that are filled with children; commerce, in spite of the meager yield of the lands under cultivation, successfully supports itself; industry is gaining ground, though slowly, and it is all because of complete peace, the result of the sensible conduct of these people and of their mutual regard for one another and between them and the authorities.

## PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The province contains 104 schools, classified as follows:

Municipal schools .....	25
Barrio schools .....	66
Intermediate schools .....	4
High schools .....	1
Night schools .....	8
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>104</b>

*Enrollment and percentage of daily attendance.*

	Enroll- ment.	Daily attend- ance.	Per cent.
Municipal schools .....	12,929	9,144	70.72
Barrio schools .....	5,967	4,220	70.75
Intermediate school .....	675	474	70.2
High schools .....	11	9	81.7
Night schools .....	470	351	74.68
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>20,062</b>	<b>14,198</b>	<b>70.8</b>

The Christian population of the province, according to the census, amounts to 201,938, and the total population, including non-Christian, 204,439.

The school population is estimated to be 40,387, so that there is a daily school attendance of 35 per cent of the children of school age and of 7 per cent of the total population, exclusive of non-Christian.

*Comparative table between the years 1903-4 and 1904-5.*

	Enroll- ment.	Attend- ance.	Increase.
1903-4 .....	12,476	8,508	<i>Per cent.</i> 62
1904-5 .....	20,062	14,198	59

Had the province more teachers and greater resources available it would easily secure a proportionate increase between the two years cited and the 1905-6 term, increasing the enrollment to 32,283 and the daily attendance to 23,568, or to 58 per cent of the school population.

*Number of teachers.*

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Central schools .....	57	38	95
Barrio schools .....	59	10	69
Insular .....	7	8	10
American .....	24	6	30
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>204</b>

Number of Filipino teachers and necessary assistants .....	186
Average salary of municipal teachers .....	P26.98
Average salary of barrio teachers .....	16.76

The following municipalities have constructed new buildings out of school funds: Atimonan, Lucena, and Sariaa. Tayabas has just acquired the old building used by the provincial government during the past rule by purchase from the government, for the sum of P10,000, P6,000 of which it has already paid out of school funds. It will be used as a municipal school, this being required by the number of children at present attending. The municipalities of Catanauan, Mulanay, Torrijos, and the barrios of San Narciso, Bondoc, San Andrés, Unisan, and Macalelon have put up their



schoolhouses with funds derived from the sale of government rice. Pitogo, Infanta, Baler, Casiguran, and the ex-municipality of Mogpog, now a part of Unisan, have put up theirs by means of the voluntary labor of their inhabitants. Santa Cruz, in the island of Marinduque, has turned over its municipal building for school purposes. Boac is remodeling its old municipal building so as to provide room for an intermediate school on the second floor. The same thing is being done by Gumaca with regard to its spacious townhall, and Lucban is reconstructing the old tribunal, which is a very large building, in a state of ruin, for a like purpose.

Alabat, Baler, Guinayangan, Gumaca, Infanta, Casiguran, Lopez, Mauban, Sampa-loc, Tiaon, and Torrijos are not provided with American or insular teachers, notwithstanding their being in a condition requiring them and of the large school attendance there.

#### FINANCIAL CONDITIONS.

The balance sheet of the provincial finances for June 30, 1905, gives the following results:

General funds.....	₱60,507.11
Road and bridge funds.....	17,600.07
Congressional relief fund.....	6,680.92
Internal revenue.....	12,785.42
Funds deposited account municipalities.....	3,658.08
Funds deposited account clerk of the court.....	2,500.00
Rizal monument funds.....	77.81
Atimonan-Pagbilao road funds.....	779.81
Lucena-Sariaya road funds.....	5,624.97
Official Gazette.....	380.00
Municipal funds not transferred.....	36,067.46
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>146,661.65</b>

All the municipal treasuries show a surplus, the largest being that of Guinayangan, a municipality of less than 4,000 inhabitants, whose surplus amounts to ₱20,098.73.

Owing to the agricultural crisis undergone by the province the collection of taxes encountered great difficulty, but the activity displayed by the provincial treasury to secure the largest possible revenues before the taxes became subject to penalties for delinquency was crowned with success, inasmuch as the sum of ₱164,685 being the amount to be collected for land taxes during the past fiscal year, the total revenues actually collected for land taxes amounted to ₱247,709, which proves that a great part of the amount owing was collected, together with a large sum corresponding to taxes owing for former years. This result also proves the great efforts made by the municipal authorities in assisting in the work of collection. However, the provincial board, realizing that if the pueblos did not pay it was not on account of their being remiss but because they were unable to do so, resolved to petition the Commission for an extension of time for the payment without penalty of the land tax. The Commission saw the necessity of doing so and passed Act No. 1353, extending such time to October 1, 1905.

#### PUBLIC WORKS.

The following shows the work done and the amounts expended in this department during the fiscal year:

<b>Work done:</b>	
29,589 miles roads repaired.....	₱28,432.62
23 bridges and culverts constructed.....	14,216.46
26 bridges and culverts repaired.....	3,026.58
5 buildings repaired.....	3,032.64
Additional work.....	3,260.17
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>51,968.47</b>
<b>Distribution of the foregoing expenditures:</b>	
Wages of native laborers, 44,207½ days.....	₱27,486.11
Wages of laborers other than natives, 974 days.....	5,599.25
Materials.....	12,125.66
Taxes, transportation, contracts, and other services not specified....	6,757.45
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>51,968.47</b>

The roads referred to are those from Cotta to Tayabas, from Sariaya to Tiaon, from Lucena to Pagbilao, from Tayabas to Lucban, from Tayabas to Sariaya, and from Tayabas to Pagbilao, all with provincial funds. The road from Pitogo to Macalelon and the one from Atimonan to Gumaca were built with Congressional relief funds; those from Lucena to Sariaya and from Sariaya to Pagbilao with insular funds.

The buildings repaired are the warehouse used as a deposit for carts and other property of the provincial government, the provincial government building, the old provincial jail, and the building for the school of secondary instruction.

The most important work undertaken by the province during the period covered by this report is indisputably the opening of the road between Pagbilao and Atimonan, which places the pueblos of this coast in communication with those of the Pacific coast, upon which ₱174,000 of the Congressional relief fund were spent, ₱20,000 additional being subsequently secured from the Philippine Commission, and yet, in the opinion of many, a sum at least equal to this latter is necessary before the road can serve the purposes for which it is being constructed. Temporary bridges erected to facilitate transportation are falling down, and during the rainy season the road is an extremely difficult one.

*Work in preparation.*—Buildings—the provincial government building, court of first instance, provincial jail, and high school. Roads—the one uniting Pitogo and adjacent pueblos with those of the opposite coast, and, in the island of Marinduque, the road placing Boac in communication with the port of Balanacan.

With regard to the buildings whose construction is proposed, the land for them has already been secured. It consists in a parcel 15 acres in extent situate at the entrance to the town of Lucena. Plans have already been finished so that active work thereon will soon be commenced.

The preliminary survey of the road from Balanacan to Boac by government engineers has also been completed. With regard to the road from Pitogo to the other coast, the provincial supervisor's office has a man in the field making a preliminary survey.

The improvement of the port of Lucena is a work of the greatest importance. During the southeastern monsoon, lasting from the middle of May to the middle of October, the work of loading and unloading a vessel is frequently impossible, or at least extremely difficult, and the same thing is true with regard to the landing and boarding of passengers, owing to the roughness of the sea and the breakers at the mouth of the river. Each year many wrecks of small boats are recorded, and naturally the harm which this state of affairs occasions, principally to the trade of the province, is incalculable. In 1904 an engineer sent by the insular government made a survey of the port, but nothing is known of the results obtained. That an improvement can be made is not doubted, and in my opinion the matter is worthy of attention, as it is one of immense importance to the development of the material interests of the provincial capital.

#### JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Up to March 25 of this year, when by Act No. 1311 the sittings of the court of first instance were ordered to be held at Lucena, the provincial capital, they had taken place at the municipality of Tayabas, which as the old provincial capital possesses buildings for the court and provincial jail belonging to the government.

The building which it is projected to erect at Lucena, and which will be an important part of the provincial government building, will be worthy, on account of its size and structure, of the end for which it is desired. At present the sittings of the court take place in a private house rented by the provincial board.

The provincial jail is a temporary structure, situate at the extreme southeast end of the town, and under the custody of the Philippine Constabulary. An average of 80 prisoners are generally confined therein.

The following table shows the work performed by the court of first instance of this province during the fiscal year:

	Criminal cases.	Civil cases.
Pending July 1, 1904 .....	47	55
Recorded during the year .....	156	40
Sentenced during the year .....	61	18
Dismissed .....	108	28
Pending July 1, 1905 .....	39	49
Costs collected .....	₱33.04	₱1,008.00

## COMMUNICATIONS.

## TELEPHONES AND TELEGRAPHS.

All of the municipalities of the province, with the exception of Infanta, Baler, Casiguran, Mulanay, Catanauan, Alabat, and Polillo, are united by telephone or telegraph. Those in the island of Marinduque are also in telephonic communication with each other and joined to Lucena by cable from Boac. The telephone lines are being extended and probably in the near future will reach the municipalities of Mulanay and Catanauan.

The enormous distances between Infanta, Baler, and Casiguran will make it very difficult to include them in a system. Polillo and Alabat being islands, they are precluded from the possibility of this service. However, the municipal council of the latter island is making efforts to establish a line with Calauag, and may perhaps be successful in its efforts if it perseveres. The plan is feasible, and the will of the inhabitants may be able to overcome the small obstacles in the way of its full realization.

## POSTAL SERVICE.

Interior mail service in the province is carried on as follows: Mondays and Thursdays at 10 a. m. mail leaves Lucena for Sariaya and the pueblos of the west, and is received from them at the same hour. At 11 a. m. mail leaves for Tayabas, Lucban, Sampaloc, and Mauban, and is received from them at 12 m.; at 2 p. m. for Pagbilao, Atimonan, and other pueblos on the Pacific coast, and is received from them at 7 p. m. To Mulanay, Catanauan, and Pitoga mail is sent on the 5th and 22d of each month, and to Boac, on the island of Marinduque, on the 2d and 16th. From Boac it is received on the 10th and 25th of each month.

## AGRICULTURE.

The conditions prevailing with regard to lands cultivated during the fiscal year 1903-4 have not changed. The rice plantations that at the beginning gave promise of an excellent, abundant crop disappeared shortly before the harvest season, partly owing to the heat and partly to a thousand elements which appear to have conspired to render useless the work done by the farmers.

It is truly a matter of the greatest surprise to note what has passed with regard to agriculture in this province. In times gone by the appearance of locusts was considered a veritable calamity; then they appeared only at long periods of time, every decade, rarely as often as every five years, so that it could be taken for granted upon their disappearance that for a number of years crops would not be subject to their ravages. Periods of drought were few and memorable events; rinderpest was absolutely unknown. And in this manner the amount of crops was always in direct ratio to the amount of labor used in their cultivation by the farmer.

For some years past, on the other hand, the locusts, drought, and rinderpest have appeared as conditions inseparable from our agriculture, accounting for the state of depression of this most important source of wealth, the effects of which are actually reflected in all of the manifestations of the life of the province.

The labors of the Filipino tiller of the soil signify but little or nothing at the present time, however superhuman they may be, for he has against him powerful elements that can not be brought under the control of man, and until conditions change with regard to cultivation in this country and the same circumstances continue to prevail, the production of rice will still be a myth, and hope might as well be abandoned of ever being able to harvest a crop of this cereal. The great sums of money annually invested by the municipalities in the importation of rice from Manila are conclusive reason for the pessimistic spirit in which this picture of the production of Tayabas has been drawn. It is true that Infanta, a municipality situate on the Pacific coast, harvested 131,000 cavans of palay as the crop of 1904, but this is the only case of the kind, the only exception in the province, and the only thing that prevents the positive assertion that the rice crop was totally destroyed.

It is a deplorable thing to have to count upon these destructive elements in the cultivation of rice, but the knowledge that others exist is a cause for despair and one which kills the greatest energies—others no less powerful, whose devastating work on cultivated lands dates back but a couple of years; nocturnal birds, bats, monkeys, rats, lizards, and—a thing almost beyond belief—even snakes and turtles; such are the new enemies that have sallied forth to war upon the poor farmer in his strenuous struggle for a poor livelihood.

And let it not be said that rice is not the principal product of the province of Tayabas; it does not do to affirm that its agricultural wealth consists rather in the cultivation of the cocoanut, which yields copra, perhaps the article of commerce most largely exported from the Philippines. It will be argued that it is sufficient but to gaze upon the extensive fields inclosed within this province to be convinced that the cocoanut is the principal basis of its existence; endless forests of cocoanut trees give to it an aspect of a region full of life and refute all statements which may be made to the contrary, gratuitous affirmations, groundless and even ridiculous. Be it so; these alluring appearances vanish by the force of one single fact. All the commercial houses handling copra in Lucena, Pagbilao, Tayabas, Lucdan, and Sariaya state positively that while during the past ₱5,000 were not sufficient to pay for the copra purchased in a single day by each house, today ₱500 could scarcely be used during the same period of time; or, to put it more clearly, in the past ₱5,000 were not sufficient for one day's purchases, now ₱500 are more than enough, in which it results that the present production of cocoanuts is one-tenth of that in normal times. In the past commercial houses advanced money to cocoanut planters, being sure of payment in copra; today not only do they not advance one cent but they are requiring the payment of all balances due. This state of affairs has also been brought about by the heat and locusts.

Abaca alone remains. But as this product is not the principal source of the wealth of the province its scant production can in no way compensate the losses suffered in rice and cocoanuts.

It can be affirmed that in the island of Marinduque hemp is the principal product; the finest fibers in the market come from that place and obtain the highest prices. Such advantageous conditions do not appear, however, to serve as a stimulus to producers in that island, to judge from the small area occupied by hemp plantations and the lack of increase in the cultivation of this plant. All agricultural effort tends to the establishment of large cocoanut plantations in spite of the long period of time required during which they must be cared for and be subject to the influence of various destructive agencies, from the operation of which hemp plantations are exempt. It appears that the great care which it is necessary to exercise in the extracting of the fiber, resulting in enormous loss, accounts for the discouragement felt by hemp planters, who can not count upon positive returns from all of their capital invested. Perhaps a change in the mechanical process, followed to the present day in those pueblos, and in the conditions of payment to the hempworker, the only one who makes anything out of the business, might result in good returns to the farmer, and hemp would become the product most extensively cultivated in Marinduque. The provincial government, seeing in this textile a sure element of self-support for the pueblos where it is produced under excellent conditions, is interesting itself greatly in the development of its culture, and, being efficiently seconded in its efforts by enthusiastic municipal councilors, has been successful in having large areas of land devoted to this purpose, more than 3,000,000 new plants having been set out up to the present time.

Much the same thing happens in the northern pueblos of the old original province of Tayabas, where the plantation of abaca is growing day by day under the influence of the action of the council in each municipality. There are reasons to think that a few years hence Tayabas will be regarded, owing to the efforts of its authorities, as a hemp province, without ceasing to be what it now is essentially, a producer of cocoanuts.

The maguey is another textile plant which is daily growing in favor with some farmers. In the municipality of Lucban quite a good amount has been shipped for sale to the province of Laguna; farmers prefer it to hemp, it requiring very little labor for its preparation; perhaps in time its cultivation will become generalized and thus prove in the end to be one of the largest products of the island.

To sum up: Agriculture in this province is at present in a deplorable condition, and the only thing that saves the people in the country from want is the abundance of the crops gathered by them from plantations of plantains, corn, tubers, and other quick-growing plants, whose cultivation was recommended by Act No. 517. It can be asserted that because of them famine has not been felt in this region, the people finding in these products a cheap food only less nutritious than rice.

#### INDUSTRY.

In 1904 there were 61 alcohol distilleries; now there are only 45, the lack of workmen for the distillation of the tuba having been the cause of the shutting down of some of them.

In the municipality of Tayabas there is a machine in operation using electricity as a motive power for the manufacture of oil. It represents a considerable investment, and being located at the place where the raw material exists in abundance it will inevitably yield large returns to its owners.

Lucban, the industrial municipality par excellence of the province, has made a long step forward in the manufacture of hats known by the name of buntal, and has set up a factory with capital subscribed by the enthusiastic inhabitants. This factory is beginning to receive large orders from abroad, and an enlargement of its plant will be necessary to fill these orders satisfactorily.

In other municipalities sinamay textiles have improved in quality and fetch better prices in the Manila market.

In the pueblos of the island of Marinduque the majority of the women are engaged in weaving sinamay. But this will never be a source of wealth to the pueblos so long as the conditions under which it is conducted are not changed by converting individual enterprise into collective action so that it may be carried on with larger capital and under better organization as regards the labor of the operatives.

#### TRADE.

It has already been stated under the caption of agriculture that the principal articles of commerce shipped by the province have undergone a notable decrease during the present year. Copra and hemp shipped from the ports of Lucena, Pagbilao, Sariaya, Atimonan, Mauban, and from the ports of the island of Marinduque scarcely represent the quantity during good times shipped from the one port of Lucena. Nothing is said of rice, not a single grain having been shipped out of the province, but, on the contrary, a considerable quantity having been shipped in from Manila for the support of its inhabitants.

In each one of the municipalities of Tayabas, Lucban, Atimonan, Mauban, and Gasan there is a mercantile company with local capital, the principal purpose of which is to prevent all the money from going into foreign hands and especially to establish commercial competition with the Chinamen who in the majority of the pueblos control all of the business.

#### HEALTH.

From July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905, 9,123 births were recorded in the municipalities of the province, an average of 45.17 per 1,000 inhabitants.

The deaths recorded during the same period of time amounted to 6,238, of which number 6,071 were residents and 167 transients, an average of 30.89.

The mortality of infants of less than 30 days and from 30 days to 1 year amounted to 1,766, which represents 28.31 per cent of the total mortality.

There have been no epidemics with the exception of smallpox, and surra and rinderpest among animals; all of these latter, however, have made considerable ravages, and the means employed in combating them have not wholly given the satisfactory result expected of them.

The diseases which have caused the largest mortality are: Miasmatic fever, 578 deaths; smallpox, 667; dysentery, 258; beriberi, 120; pulmonary tuberculosis, 590; and convulsions of children, 395. All other deaths have been caused by other diseases.

As may be seen, smallpox has caused the greatest ravages, but fortunately it began to decline in the month of January and completely disappeared in the month of May, if we except Pagbilao, which had two cases of varioloid in the month of June.

In order to combat this disease, besides disinfecting, isolation, etc., the insular board of health was asked for 28,500 points of vaccine lymph, and 26,579 persons of both sexes and of different nationalities were vaccinated. The difference observed between the amount of lymph received and that employed is due principally to the fact that the vaccinators used more than was necessary in vaccination.

To combat surra and rinderpest the measures generally adopted in these cases have been put into practice, with the exception of preventive injections for want of serum and adequate apparatus. The insular board of health was requested to furnish a veterinarian to perform these injections, but it was impossible for it to comply with this request owing to the fact that it appears that the personnel of the board used for this purpose was engaged in other provinces. The number of horses, carabaos, and cattle dying of surra amounted to 363, and of cattle and carabaos dying of rinderpest, 245.

It now appears that the province is free from all these pests, as not a single case has been recorded for several months.

The sanitary condition of the province is at present satisfactory.

There are 13 pueblos at present having boards of health, the presidents of which are charged with the duty of safeguarding the health of the inhabitants and looking after the sanitation of the town.

The number of lepers which exist in the province of Tayabas is 25; of insane, 273; blind, 193, and of helpless old people, 570.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS.

##### MUNICIPAL LEGISLATION.

The striking out of the words "or the local dialect" in subsection (b) of section 14 of the municipal code.

The reason is obvious. A president who knows no language other than the dialect of his locality may have many very good qualifications for governing a people, but will surely be ignorant of the legislation affecting his office, and will be unable, without great difficulty, to find himself in condition to determine many questions of different character presented to him for consideration. He has no knowledge of the problems which arise from day to day in administrative matters, inasmuch as the real education of the Filipino has been acquired through the Spanish language. It is for this reason that in those municipalities where the president lacks education the real president is the secretary, who is better educated than he, and it is for this reason also that at some of the presidential conventions held in some of the provinces this year the increase of the salaries of the municipal secretaries was recommended.

##### PUBLIC EDUCATION.

Provision for insular teachers, if Americans can not be furnished. The granting of a loan of ₱12,000 of insular funds to the municipality of Luchan for the reconstruction of its old tribunal, the upper part to be used as an intermediate school. The municipality is deserving of this on account of the very great interest demonstrated by it in public education.

##### AGRICULTURE.

(a) Assistance from the insular government to secure the establishment of a system of irrigation to serve as a model in order to improve the conditions under which cultivation is carried on in the province. In the municipality of Santa Cruz, island of Marinduque, there is a very extensive area fit for the cultivation of rice, bordered by a large river. The said municipality having been scourged by famine on account of the failure of crops upon several occasions, its municipal council has presented a grand project to the provincial board, upon the realization of which the inhabitants of that locality have placed their hopes. It is planned to construct an irrigation dam at said place by setting aside ₱5,000 for this purpose. In my opinion this is the best opportunity which could present itself for the introduction in that pueblo, at least, of the system of irrigation which is giving such excellent results in America and Hawaii. The first steps taken in this regard will surely be followed by the other pueblos and a radical change will have been brought about in the defective methods of agriculture at present followed in this country.

(b) To establish a model farm on a small scale where American agricultural implements shall be used and improvements in the method of agriculture shall be introduced. The municipality of Sariaya, one hour's journey from Lucena, offers to give free of cost all land that may be necessary for this purpose.

(c) To station a veterinarian in each province in order to prevent the constant mortality of work animals by means of inoculation and other methods which science prescribes in each case, and also to direct the work of the extermination of locusts annually appearing.

##### PUBLIC WORKS.

To order the improvement of the port of Lucena if this pueblo is to continue as capital of the province. The necessity for this is explained at the end of the section of this report devoted to public works.

Respectfully submitted.

R. PARÁS,  
Governor, Province of Tayabas.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

## REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF LA UNION.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, PROVINCE OF LA UNION,  
*San Fernando, July 15, 1905.*

SIR: I have the honor, in compliance with the provisions of section 1 of Act No. 1044, to submit the following report for the fiscal year 1904-5:

## PROVINCIAL BOARD.

The provincial board has performed its duties with regularity, holding regular and special sessions.

Among the matters that have been passed upon by the board which deserve mention is a resolution relative to the establishment of the boundaries of the different pueblos of the province, the purpose of this resolution being to avoid the many annoyances and controversies to which they have heretofore been subject, and to establish a rule by which they can be guided in the settlement of this vexatious question. It is hoped by this measure satisfactory results will be obtained and harmony reestablished among the pueblos.

Another resolution passed by the board was embodied in a circular letter sent to the municipalities and referred to the maintenance of roads. Practice has demonstrated that any work accomplished toward this end will be useless so long as the abutting property owners do not assist in the proper maintenance of the roads by building ditches on either side, properly reenforced, and prevent their becoming clogged during the rainy season, in order to provide for the disposition of surplus water and avoid injury to the road from this source.

Very recently the board made a recommendation to the Philippine Commission asking for an extension of time to July 31, 1905, for the payment of the land tax, without penalty, in order to make it easier for the taxpayers. This recommendation was based upon the fact that the inhabitants of this province must rely upon the sale of their tobacco for the payment of their obligations to the state. Great satisfaction is felt and much gratitude expressed by the people concerned over the fact that the Commission not only granted the request of the board, but made the time for the payment of the land tax on July 31 a permanent measure.

Only four protests were filed with the board against the elections for councilors held in December 1904, which the board, upon investigation, learned were without foundation, and therefore approved the elections as held.

The following municipal officials were suspended during the past fiscal year: Francisco Bautista, municipal president of Bangar, charged with general incompetency and neglect of duty; his case is still pending. Francisco Alban, justice of the peace of the pueblo of San Isidro de Tubao, suspended on account of having been sentenced by the court of first instance of this district for the crime of bribery to serve a term in the provincial jail, said sentence having been confirmed by the supreme court.

The board passed a resolution appropriating the sum of ₱2,000 for the purchase of a tract of land measuring from 16 to 20 acres, in order to aid in the construction of a provincial school; and this appropriation was additional to that of the department of public instruction for the same purpose.

## PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

The provincial board held 45 regular and special sessions between July 1, 1904, and July 1, 1905, and passed 253 resolutions during the period mentioned. The provincial secretary dispatched 98 telegrams, letters, and communications.

The provincial board of health held 13 regular and special sessions during the same period.

Five conventions of municipal presidents were also held during the time mentioned.

The above figures furnished by the provincial secretary seem to show that the sessions and conventions mentioned were regular in their operations.

## FINANCIAL CONDITIONS.

The office of the provincial treasurer has displayed the necessary activity in its operations. The collection of taxes has been made with regularity, all of the municipal treasurers and deputy treasurers having cooperated to this end, much to the satisfaction of the provincial treasurer.

The action taken with regard to the appointment of municipal treasurers other than natives of the town where they held office has given very favorable results.

The condition of the provincial treasury is improving day by day to a remarkable degree, and although the internal-revenue law has not given favorable results to the province because of the scarcity of industries it taxes, the revenues have notwithstanding been more than sufficient to cover the expenses.

Our obligations amount at present to the sum of ₱37,000, but I confidently hope that if things go on as they have to date by the end of the year we will have reduced this amount.

Favorable results have been obtained by the municipal treasurers, as in a comparatively short time many of them have discharged their obligations, and I trust that the rest will be able to cover their deficits soon. It is worthy of note that these good results are due in a large measure to the care and to certain restrictions exercised by the provincial treasurer.

I greatly fear that the depression in business, to which I shall refer further on, will interfere with the collection of the land tax this year, for though agricultural lands are widely distributed among the inhabitants of the province many taxpayers are without funds, some of them not having sufficient money to live.

#### PUBLIC WORKS.

Public works have been carried on in the measure allowed by the funds available for this purpose.

During the year 3.39 miles of road have been constructed, 5.83 repaired, and 3 bridges built and 9 repaired. The expense of this work, added to repairs of provincial buildings and the purchase of material and tools, amounted to the aggregate sum of ₱13,973.64.

The labor employed amounted to 13,030 days' work for Filipino laborers and 92 days' work for Americans.

It is planned to construct during what is left of this year 1 bridge at Carlatan 229 feet long, with 5 trusses, situate about 2 kilometers from this city, 1 bridge in the district of the pueblo of Agoo 75 feet long, and 5 other bridges of minor importance.

#### OFFICE OF THE PROVINCIAL FISCAL.

The work performed by the provincial fiscal during the year is detailed hereunder.

Eighty-three complaints were filed, 35 tried, and 37 dismissed; 50 opinions were furnished to justice of the peace courts and 136 for the court of first instance; 13 causes were dismissed in the justice of the peace courts; 118 communications and 35 indorsements were written and 18 consultations answered.

#### MUNICIPALITIES.

The operations of the municipalities of this province have been carried on with regularity. Regular and special meetings have been held and ordinances passed for the advancement of education, the fostering of agriculture, the improvement of sanitation and hygiene, the maintenance of local roads, dams, and irrigation canals and the construction of buildings for municipal purposes, schools, and markets.

The municipal school of the pueblo of Tubao has been rebuilt by voluntary subscription, while the pueblo of Bacnotan has added another story to its schoolhouse, in order to accommodate increased attendance. Santo Tomas is building a schoolhouse, to cost ₱5,000, by the voluntary contributions of its inhabitants, the old building having been destroyed by fire in 1898. The action of the people of this town constitutes a veritable sacrifice on their part, considering the scarcity of resources at their command.

In all of the barrios where schoolhouses were needed the inhabitants of two or three barrios have combined and put up buildings of light materials sufficiently spacious to accommodate the attendance, all of these houses having been constructed in accordance with the general plan furnished by the division superintendent of education at the request of the citizens.

The schoolhouse of strong materials put up by the municipality of Naguilian was destroyed by the fire which occurred on the 23d of last April and as a result of which some forty families were left homeless. To relieve the distress of the latter the honorable governor-general and the Philippine Commission contributed ₱1,000 for the purchase of food, while the honorable the secretary of the interior granted them the privilege of the free cutting of timber for the rebuilding of their houses.

As soon as this government heard of the anxiety felt in other provinces over the presence of malefactors, I issued orders to all of the municipal presidents relative to the policing of their districts and specially the remote barrios, and as a result of this



a service was organized by the inhabitants of the pueblos which deserves some mention and which is called the patrol service. Owing to it the interests of the inhabitants were safeguarded, nor have they experienced the least disturbance of the tranquillity that they enjoy.

To forestall any disturbance which might occur as a result of those in adjacent provinces, the provincial government kept a close watch through its agents over every person counted as a suspicious character, because of his ideas or membership in some sect. I regret to state that the Philippines Constabulary made some arrests which proved groundless upon investigation, and it was owing to the tact and activity of Colonel Scott, the constabulary chief of this district, that the persons arrested were acquitted and turned over to the undersigned governor who immediately ordered their release, not, however, without first counseling them and making them understand the respect and obedience they owed the law.

I have remarked some defects in the government of the municipalities, due to ignorance of the law on the part of some officials and to certain enmities existing among them, but I trust that this will disappear as they learn the laws and the necessity of uniting their efforts for the common good, by which procedure they themselves will be mostly benefited.

Although the registration of cattle has not been conducted with the energy that we would have desired, a larger number of cattle than was expected has been registered and branded.

Up to June 30, 1905, 6,136 carabaos, 827 cattle, and 758 horses were branded and registered, it being estimated that some 4,800 animals have still to comply with these requirements.

The undersigned governor, in order to comply with the recommendations made by the executive secretary relative to this matter, ordered the municipal presidents to report weekly from July 1, 1905, the number of cattle branded and registered, so as to see to the compliance of the law and expedite it as much as possible.

At my request the Philippines Constabulary has established a station at the barrio of Rosario, a dangerous strategic point on the borders of the provinces of Pangasinan and Nueva Ecija, and another one at the sitio of Rabon, on the general highway leading to Pangasinan and to Zambales.

Telegraphic communication is established between this city and Namacpacan; with Bangar and Balaoan, on the northern extremity of the province; with Naguilian, a mountain town in the eastern part of the province, and on the road to Benguet, and with Agoo, a pueblo in the southern part of the province, which is the central point for the towns of Tubao, Aringay, and Santo Tomas, the latter of which is 5 kilometers distant from Agoo.

From Rosario to Agoo a telephone line is stretched, which connects with Rabon and Santo Tomas.

Having these lines of communication established, the forces upon which this province can count can be speedily transferred to any place where there is danger.

#### MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Recently the question relative to the work done by this organization has been discussed with growing interest.

In the opinion of the undersigned governor the services rendered by this organization, considering its small numbers, has been efficient, and the organization has performed its duties to the satisfaction of the provincial and municipal authorities.

Since June, 1904, the municipal police have been reduced to one-half of their former numbers (204 men), as the undersigned governor and the members of the provincial board decided upon the measure, taking into account the condition of the municipal treasuries, which were unable to stand the expense, the conditions of peace and good order in the province having also been taken very largely into account.

The following shows the personnel of the municipal police corps of the province: Two inspectors, 5 sergeants, 7 corporals, and 80 men, making a total of 106 police. The municipality having the largest number has 16, while that having the least has 4. The men of this organization are well uniformed and properly armed, the municipal councils having furnished bonds for said arms.

#### AGRICULTURE.

One of the principal duties of the provincial governor has been in connection with this source of public wealth. During the fiscal year I have made three visits of inspection, having the agricultural interests of the province solely in mind, giving preferable attention to the plantations in the barrios, and in the pueblos visited the

circular letters and recommendations issued by the provincial government have found a faithful echo, if not with all, with the majority of the agriculturists.

The barrio, or even the house, without its plantations of coffee, cocoa, and cocoanuts is rare indeed. The tenientes, or headmen of the barrio, inspect these plantations frequently in order the better to inform themselves as to their condition.

Among the more well-to-do farmers the planting of maguey has received considerable attention, so much so that they have bought a great many shoots of this textile plant in the provinces of Zambales and Ilocos Sur, paying even as high as ₱10 per thousand. It is therefore not too much to predict that within a few years the production of this fiber will become a new source of wealth to the province.

A close estimate of the production of tobacco in the year 1904 is some 82,000 quintals, and though the present year's crop will not rival in quantities that of the year before, as I estimate that it will reach but from 50,000 to 60,000 quintals, inasmuch as it has notably increased in quality, owing to the greater care exercised in its cultivation, harvesting, curing, and preparation for market, in accordance with the instructions that were issued by the provincial government and followed by the municipalities and by the planters, I trust that it will sell for as good a price as last year.

The production of rice was fair—sufficient to meet the needs of the inhabitants of the province, who have not been obliged, consequently, to draw upon Pangasinan or Saigon. The great amount of rain spoiled many plantations and resulted in a falling off in the crop.

Some 7,000 or 8,000 piculs of sugar were produced last year that were neither better in quality nor higher in saccharine matter than last year's product, owing to the same methods of manufacture having been followed.

*Hemp.*—Some farmers have experimented with this textile plant, but it is too early to say what the results will be. At the request of several planters, I have inquired of the provincial governors of Camarines, Albay, and Sorsogon as to the price of young plants per thousand with a view to purchasing in these provinces, which enjoy the reputation of producing a good quality of hemp.

At my request, and for the purpose of insuring better success for agricultural labors, an agricultural committee has been formed in each municipality composed of well-to-do persons having a knowledge and a love for agriculture.

These members have taken upon themselves the obligation of visiting the plantations for purposes of inspection, and in order to hear and decide questions brought before them, and to make recommendations.

#### COMMERCE.

As stated in my last report, the trade of this province consists principally in leaf tobacco. Though there were no large transactions, the *Compañia General de Tabacos* bought up some 57,000 quintals, while the Chinese and other merchants took approximately 20,000 quintals. The former paid ₱9 per quintal and the latter a little less. The difference between the total of these two amounts and the 82,000 quintals representing the aggregate production for 1904 was either consumed locally or sold at retail in the province.

I was somewhat alarmed at the beginning of the year over the fact that buyers would not venture upon the engrossment of this article because of pessimistic advices relative to this product and the demand for it in European markets, and that there were large stocks on hand in the capital of the archipelago; but about the beginning of April my fears were dispelled upon seeing that the Chinese merchants had started to buy, being subsequently followed by the *Compañia General de Tabacos*, who paid the same prices for the same classes as last year. In this manner they assisted the inhabitants in meeting their obligations to the province.

The experiments that are being conducted by the *Compañia General de Tabacos* in this province with relation to the selection of leaves that on account of their quality and other properties will improve the product and put it on a basis to compete with that of other provinces, and that in the opinion of the undersigned will result in higher prices, are worthy of mention.

Sugar was quoted at ₱ 25 per picul of 137½ pounds in this province.

*Rice.*—The price of this article at present is from ₱5 to ₱6.50 the cavan, according to origin.

Sales of foreign and domestic merchandise have diminished in comparison with former years, the total in this city for the six months ending June 30 having been but ₱170,000.

The change in currency has encountered opposition among some of the holders of the old money and has had to be effected slowly, the loss occasioned by the exchange

being somewhat felt and there still remaining a good deal of the old currency in the hands of the people, particularly the Igorot, although I believe that little by little the people will become convinced of the advantages of a system which places in their hands a kind of money whose value does not fluctuate such as the dollar of universal circulation.

#### EDUCATION.

This is one of the departments of the provincial government that can be said to be in a flourishing state. The animation and the love of study of our young school people is daily increasing. So great has been the animation and the interest of the school boards of the various pueblos that, assisted by their respective presidents and councilors, they have succeeded in increasing the attendance during the past year to nearly 15,000. At the end of the term—that is to say, in March of this year—some 12,481 children attended to 53 schools presided over by 145 teachers.

During the first half of the year the province rented two private houses for school purposes, paying ₱75 a month for same, which, on account of their poor condition, induced the board to authorize the transfer of one of the schools to the provincial building.

An intermediate school has been established at Namacpacan that is of great advantage to the young people of that town, for the reason that in future they will not be compelled to go to any additional expense in order to attend the normal school of this city, but will continue their studies there. It is also proposed to establish another intermediate school at Agoo, which would be of immense benefit to the inhabitants of the pueblos of the south.

A building is in the course of construction for the provincial school, to be paid for out of the fund furnished by the general superintendent of education, and for which the provincial board is negotiating for the purchase of the site.

#### IGORROTE.

A careful study has been made of the administrative condition of the settlements of Igorrotes in this province, and I can do no less than state that I am of the opinion that a system of government should be speedily established for these non-Christian tribes which will be appropriate to their degree of enlightenment and have due regard for their peculiarities, customs and habits, their religion, and the laws by which they were governed during Spanish domination, when they were unaccustomed to taxation. In view of this latter fact, I think that a period of transition is necessary before they are placed on a level with other municipalities. Their frequent petitions denote their anxiety for a prompt change from the present anomalous conditions to which they are subject, for if the same state of affairs is allowed to continue their complaints will not cease, nor will they desist from demanding the enactment of laws that will save them from their present political condition and put a stop to the annoyances to which they are frequently subjected, arising from their relations with the municipal authorities.

In the enactment of legislation relative to this matter, in order to avoid by every possible means the sources of trouble above mentioned, it should be decreed that these tribes should be governed directly by the governor of the province in accordance with their request, as, in my opinion, I believe that this would be the most proper and advisable measure to adopt for the present.

#### CACIQUISM.

This political socialism, as I have had occasion to state before, does not prevail in this province as much as it was feared; however, in some pueblos its pernicious influence has been felt, owing more to the weakness and lack of experience of some of the municipal officials in the discharge of their duties and of their lack of knowledge of the laws than on account of the audacity of the caciques.

The undersigned governor has brought to the knowledge of the members of the provincial board, both in the recommendations made to the higher authorities for the appointment of officials and in passing upon complaints relative to elections of councilors, the means best adapted to do away with the evil influences of caciquism.

As caciquism is to be found among the wealthiest and most enlightened people, it is evidently difficult to overcome its influence, as the majority of the offices have to be filled from among these persons, both in the provincial and municipal governments, and this, instead of diminishing, increases and strengthens its influence. In trade, industry, and in the internal affairs of the pueblos, and more particularly in provincial

and municipal elections, is principally where the pernicious influence of the autocracy of caciquism is felt.

I will leave no means untried to diminish, so far as possible, the influence of this evil in order that the pueblos may be freed from this yoke, which converts the illiterate into automatons and slaves of the cacique.

#### POLITICO-SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

As most of the inhabitants of this province are small landowners, few of them devote their time to the study of the political affairs of the country, nor do they pay any attention to the subject, but rather apply themselves to the cultivation of their more or less extensive holdings.

This condition of tranquillity is strengthened by the fact that there are no large landowners whose wealth and superior culture might place them in a position to exercise oppression upon their tenants or employees, and by the fact that there are not many natives in the province who have academic degrees, and that the few exceptions who during their stay in Manila formed ideas as to the value of different systems of government and consider themselves politicians, should be taken rather as egoists who, desiring office or privileges, represent but the ideas of their friends and protectors from whom they expect some advantages, so that, in my opinion, in the true acceptance of the word, there is not a single politician in the province.

The peace and tranquillity that have prevailed throughout the province during the past fiscal year, the simplicity of its inhabitants whose love for the soil is repaid with large returns to those who till it, prove the correctness of my humble judgment.

The inhabitants of La Union realize what their best interests are, and bow down before the public authorities, realizing that they are the safeguard of the rights of all.

#### DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

The sanitary conditions of the province have undergone a remarkable improvement, as is testified to by the health inspectors, who have found the province clean. It must be remarked that this cleanliness of the pueblos is not temporary, while the time of inspection lasts, but permanent, owing to the constant vigilance exercised by the president of the provincial board of health, who frequently visits the different pueblos of the province and makes the visits extensive to their barrios.

During the past fiscal year there were 2,964 deaths, classified as follows: Married, 347 males and 266 females; widowers, 133; widows, 161; single, 148 males and 131 females; children, 943 males and 781 females; unclassified, 36 males and 18 females. As may be seen, the largest death rate is among children, with a total of 1,724, 546 of whom died of convulsions.

The diseases that have caused the greatest mortality are: Typhoid fever, 114; malaria, 466; smallpox, 301; dysentery, 66; tuberculosis, 135; convulsions in children, 546; diarrhea, 116; senile debility, 228. Of the latter there have been cases of deaths of persons 120 years of age.

The only epidemic that appeared in the province was smallpox, which was prevalent in every pueblo during the past year, though with less disastrous results than during former years. The pueblos that have suffered most from this epidemic were in the south of the province—Tubao, Agoo, and Santo Tomás. There were 722 cases and 301 deaths. To combat the disease vaccination has been constantly carried on among the inhabitants of the pueblos infected, 53,118 persons, young and old, having been vaccinated.

In order to expedite this work the provincial board of health requested the assistance of the department of public health at Manila, which sent 1 medical inspector and 14 vaccinators, who rendered services in the pueblos of Bacnotan, Namcapacan, Balaoan, and Bangar.

There were 6,841 births.

Among animals the mortality was as follows: 36 horses from glanders, 19 from surra; among carabaos, 33 from rinderpest, 27 from foot-and-mouth disease; among cattle, 6 from rinderpest and 3 from foot-and-mouth disease.

To combat the epidemic among animals the central health department at Manila sent 2 veterinary surgeons to this province, but we do not know what results the treatment employed by them has given.

Respectfully submitted.

J. LUNA,  
*Governor Province of La Union.*

## REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF ZAMBALES.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, PROVINCE OF ZAMBALES,  
*Iba, July 13, 1905.*

SIR: Never, during the four years, approximately, that I have been administering this province, has it passed through so difficult and despairing a period of trial as during the past fiscal year. Poverty and want, though great the year before, were still greater as the result of various calamities, namely, rinderpest, Asiatic cholera, locusts, and drought. Cattle were fewer, though few before, as the small number that survived the first epidemic were reduced very much owing to a repetition of said calamity; it was the same with drought in the majority of the pueblos. It was in the midst of such difficulties precisely when the province must needs lose nearly one-half of its old-time pueblos that, at their own request, were consolidated with the province of Pangasinan, the result of which was not a few losses to the reduced and newly formed province of Zambales, through its becoming responsible for a number of previously contracted and unsettled obligations of the pueblos annexed to Pangasinan, which province, on the other hand, became entitled to collect the taxes from the said pueblos that were due but uncollected on January 1, 1904. So critical and insupportable did this state of affairs appear that the immense majority of the people of Zambales feared that in the end their beloved province, with all its abnegation and patriotism, would succumb and lose its autonomy, though others less pessimistic, or perhaps more conscious of its strength, never doubted that its existence was, as formerly, assured by its own natural resources when backed up by the intelligent, methodical, and efficient action of the officers in charge of the custody and administration of provincial interests and for untoward events by the valuable, magnanimous, and paternal protection of the general government of these islands; especially as at the head of those who so thought and with whom the writer sided was our good friend the provincial supervisor-treasurer, Mr. Ferrier, a worthy official from any point of view, intelligent, upright, and industrious, whose opinion on the subject, by reason of his office, was not only weighty but decisive. The province has in fact practically responded to our legitimate hopes, and this has enabled us to manage it during the entire last fiscal year, though modestly, yet with its own legal revenues and without having recourse to extraordinary measures, notwithstanding the not few losses of more or less consideration which its inhabitants suffered in their property, revenues, and other means of livelihood.

Agricultural production, the principal source of wealth of Zambales, was scant and costly; scant for the reasons above set forth, and costly on account of a raise in wages of two-thirds over the amount formerly paid to laborers employed to do the several kinds of work pertaining to agriculture. The wealth in cattle, on the other hand, was reduced to 10 per cent of what it formerly was, and for this reason could no longer be, as in the past, a most valuable subject of commercial transactions for its owners.

Naturally such transactions were very rare and yielded little or no profit when not made at a loss in a province like this, whose principal products were agricultural and in stock raising. Aside from this all of the grain harvested could not be sold except at less than half the price it brought in this market the year before, owing to that brought from China to these islands, which was quoted in the different provinces of the archipelago. In some of the pueblos, however, the inhabitants were engaged profitably in the extraction of forestry products, such as lumber for building purposes, timber for charcoal, rattan, and gums. Though agriculture and commerce did not prosper in the preceding fiscal year, many inhabitants in nearly all the pueblos of this province continued to occupy themselves in planting coconuts and maguey during that period of time, some of them on a large scale, so that these plantations may in the not far distant future considerably improve agriculture and commerce in Zambales, while the cattle industry is recovering, which it will continue to do, though slowly, unless its natural increase is arrested by the terrible rinderpest that is liable to frequently reappear.

In this connection I must state that in the month of April of the present year, 1905, several deaths of carabaos from that pest occurred in the municipality of San Marcelino. Their number up to the present time, when the disease unfortunately still exists at several places in that pueblo, is 30 head. The mortality has not been greater on account of the efforts made by the inhabitants and the municipality, who adopted measures tending to prevent contagion and the propagation of the disease. In the same month of April I reported it to the commissioner of public health, giving the symptoms and other details of the disease, at the same time asking him kindly to send veterinarians to inoculate the serum which gave such good results in the Visayas, but I have not been able to obtain them so far, due, it appears, to lack

of personnel, and this I deplore, because if that remedy had been applied this disease would perhaps not exist in that pueblo to-day, and one would not fear, as one unfortunately must fear, the close and imminent danger of an infection of the neighboring pueblos.

As there was scarcely any business, as has been already stated, there was necessarily a lack of money in those pueblos where the inhabitants generally depend upon sales of their cattle to get money. This did not prevent them, however, from tiding over their misfortune, inasmuch as there came to their assistance, in a really providential manner, first some thousands of cavans of rice sent here by the insular government for work on the construction of the provincial high school, that were afterwards sold, by superior authority, to the needy classes at very low prices owing to the fact that the rice might have spoilt if the work was not started. This sale was really a great help to the popular masses, as was also the subsequent construction of the new wagon road from Iba to Capas, where numerous laborers went from several pueblos of the province and found an honest means of livelihood for themselves and their more or less numerous families, and were enabled, at the same time, to meet their municipal and provincial obligations, so that the benefits derived by said inhabitants from that new insular road were made extensive to the municipalities and the province, from a financial point of view, because had this insular road not been built, the aforesaid taxpayers, at least the majority of them, would not have been able to pay their taxes for lack of means, nor would the municipalities and the province been able to collect the taxes. However, as to the improvement of the road between Capas and Iba and the consequent natural advantages thereof for the transportation of goods and for travel, which will assuredly favor this province, the inhabitants thereof will for the present not enjoy said advantages in the fullest extent, for the reason that there can not be any personal safety for the travelers on account of the large tracts of uninhabited land which the new road traverses and, on the other hand, the proximity thereof to the settlements of Aetas of the most savage kind, who are not disposed to trade with civilized people, and to the existence of almost inaccessible places of refuge for brigands, and the lack of detachments of armed forces at any point on the road. It is hoped, however, that this small difficulty will disappear as the old barrios burnt and destroyed during the late war with Spain are rebuilt and repopulated. Then, thanks to this new road, the commercial relations of the inhabitants of this province with those of the provinces of Pampanga and Tárlac will be more frequent, easy, convenient, and advantageous, and the economic conditions of this province will considerably improve, all the more so if the present government of these islands, that has worked from the start for the improvement, progress, and welfare of their inhabitants, determines to allow Zambales, like many other provinces in the archipelago, to participate in the advantages brought by the railroad by permitting the construction of a line along this wagon road which, besides being of immense length, traverses very extensive lands, a great portion of which are suitable for agriculture on account of their fertility and are covered by immense forests that produce the best class of timber on earth, and mountains in whose bowels are hidden mines of coal and metals of various kinds, which have not yet been worked.

Thanks to the unsurpassable zeal, exemplary activity, uncommon ability, and tested honesty of our provincial supervisor-treasurer, the operation of the department in his charge has been maintained with regularity as demonstrated by the following statement of the disbursements made during the past fiscal year:

	Philippine currency.	Mexican currency.
To bonds of provincial and municipal officers.....	P371.99	.....
To difference (less) on an account of the government.....	.16	.....
To subscription to Official Gazette.....	16.00	.....
To books and blank forms from the public printer.....	1,323.50	.....
To seals for the registration of large cattle.....	5.82	.....
To fees of sheriff of Manila.....	8.48	.....
To maintenance of prisoners at Bilibid.....	176.00	.....
	1,901.95	
To pay roll of the provincial officers.....	16,389.59	.....
To rent of the house occupied by the provincial government.....	600.00	.....
To rent of the house occupied by the provincial high school.....	225.00	.....
To maintenance of provincial jail.....	567.00	.....
To cleaning latrines.....	188.00	.....
To articles taken at Iba for use by government.....	139.70	\$62.54
To salary of emergency clerk.....	6.98	.....

	Philippine currency.	Mexican currency.
To travel expenses of the officers and deputies.....	P 828. 25	.....
To fees of the clerk of the court of first instance.....	890. 00	.....
To fees of the provincial sheriff.....	177. 88	.....
To accumulated leaves.....	89. 00	.....
To pay of municipal treasurers as deputies of the provincial treasurer.....	542. 17	.....
To pay roll of laborers on roads, bridges, and timber.....	8, 423. 11	\$61. 90
To pay roll of raft men.....	1, 108. 78	.....
To storage and transportation of government rice.....	62. 00	.....
To transportation of articles of government.....	1. 00	.....
	81, 525. 86	114. 44
To pay roll for the month of June, which is not yet approved by the provincial board.....	1, 483. 00	.....
	32, 958. 86	114. 44

These payments show that the province was self-supporting and complied religiously with its obligations; and although some of these, certainly of little importance, remained pending, it has, on the other hand, revenues which were not collected and one-half of which belongs to the same fiscal year, the amount whereof is greater than that of the outstanding obligations, namely, its proportional share of the internal revenue and land taxes. This province having existed under truly abnormal conditions, from an agricultural, commercial, economic, and financial point of view, which prevailed during the last fiscal year, it is evident that it would be able to exist with much more ease upon recovering its normal condition and improving the aforesaid conditions which are the basis of the means needed by it for the maintenance and preservation of its vitality.

I must not conceal, however, that some affect to believe the contrary. They speak of an early possible or perhaps probable division of this province and its necessary consolidation with Bataán, Tárlac, and Pangasinán, some systematically, others selfishly, others suspiciously and because they are evil-intentioned. But all apparently agree to one thing: that this is made necessary by the lack of revenues for self-support. Still further advancing on the field of hypotheses they scatter the rumor that, according to information from reliable sources, the honorable Civil Commission is likewise of the same belief or opinion that for the reasons mentioned there exists the necessity and advisability of the division of this province and the annexation thereof to the other adjacent provinces to which we have alluded.

Fortunately, as we have demonstrated, this province is not in such a critical and deplorable condition since its former pueblos of the north turned their backs on it and deserted it; and it may be affirmed, without exaggeration, that to-day it is in a better economic and financial condition—considering that so far it has complied with all its unavoidable duties, without having recourse to any loan from the insular treasury, while, when this province still retained its control over the pueblos annexed to Pangasinán, this same insular treasury loaned the province, at its own request, the sum of \$5,000 United States currency, which it regrets not to have been able to repay. It is true that other provinces that are considered, or really are, more wealthy, are indebted to the insular government for like reasons and in the same manner in larger sums.

Furthermore, I believe that it would be not only unjustified, but even highly offensive, for the Government of the United States in these islands to admit the hypothesis that the division of this province is to be ordered only on account of its own resources not being sufficient to pay the necessary expenses of its decent and independent maintenance and preservation, because such an opinion would destroy the high and altruistic policy of the government, which complies by all the means humanely practicable with its providential and high mission of bringing about the happiness and moral and material advancement of the Archipelago, and especially the personal security, the maintenance of order, and the defense of the property and legitimate rights of the citizens. These humane intentions would certainly be utopian for the inhabitants of this province on the day when it would be deprived of its own actual and exclusive government and administration, which would surely be the greatest and most cruel misfortune to it, on account of the great distance which would separate these pueblos from their provincial capital, the difficult and dangerous ways of communication, the lack of a near-by efficient protection by the provincial government and the armed organizations, the difficulty of other means of defense, the antagonism of habits and customs between the people of Zambales and the natives of the aforesaid adjacent provinces, and many other difficulties which

would, in the majority of the cases, irremediably imperil the lives and property of the inhabitants of these pueblos. The government of these islands could doubtless not adopt such a fatal measure, much less so if one considers that Act No. 1004 authorizes said government, or rather the insular treasury, to assume any deficit which might occur in the revenues of the new province of Zambales, which would be the case supposed by the aforementioned advocates of the division of this province.

As to the industries of Zambales, I have said in my last report that these are "manufactures from agricultural products, the making of mats known in this country as petates, of buri sacks, of the nipa thatch for roofing purposes, of native textiles, the collection of rattan and firewood, lumbering, and charcoal making." I might add now that since many years past and at present we also know here the manufacture of hats of bamboo or buri and cabinetmaking; but artisans engaged in same do not work on a large scale, to be sure, for lack of capital. The same occurs with regard to tannery, saddlery, and tailor shops at Iba, which would make a fortune for their proprietors, besides saving in frequent cases much trouble to the people here and in other pueblos if said shops had more capital and were better equipped, because at present many persons have to go to Manila in order to provide themselves with clothing for the reason that they do not find any in said tailor shops of the class desired or needed.

Among provincial employees the greatest harmony possible has reigned, and the same is true regarding their relations with other officials, even the Philippines constabulary; and each one has shown the others the respect and consideration required by good social form, there being no conflict to deplore between one and the other in the exercise of their respective duties. No complaint has been made against the aforementioned armed organization that I know of, which is doubtless due to the fact that Captain Gwynne, senior inspector of the Philippines constabulary in Zambales, as he is known to the whole province, unites with his affable and good disposition the undoubted quality of being a thorough gentleman, and loves at the same time the honor and dignity which he knows that he and others of his class should have and maintain. I believe that I may be proud of the fact that no provincial or insular officer in Zambales has abused his official or social position or even offended or molested in any way persons belonging to the other classes of society, and thus and in no other manner have they succeeded in gaining the love of their fellowmen.

Order, peace, and tranquillity have not suffered any disturbance throughout the province, and although in the month of March of the current year, 1905, a conspiracy was discovered for an improbable uprising here, plotted from Manila by one Cruz Asunción, alias Tisa—who was sentenced by the court of first instance during its term of the month of April, said Cruz Asunción and other persons convicted being condemned to imprisonment for four, three, and two years, respectively—this did not affect the public order in the province nor the honesty and loyalty of its inhabitants, because none of the persons comprised in that conspiracy was a native of Zambales. A conspiracy was also discovered in the month of June last, at Cabangan, a district belonging to the municipality of Botolan, of which I have already informed the honorable, the governor-general. It was the work of one Tomás Rivera, resident at Manila; but this plotter obtained no success other than the imprisonment of himself and his accomplice, Agapito Pérez, of Castillejos, because the very persons whom Tomás Rivera endeavored to draw into his party, though they feigned to accept, soon afterwards denounced him to me, handing me at the same time certain papers and other articles which can be used as evidence for the guilt of the two aforesaid conspirators, who together with the evidence mentioned, are at present in the hands of justice.

Public instruction had progressed in the preceding years, and this province appeared in this respect among the number of the most advanced, for the reason that the attendance of its schools by pupils of both sexes was proportionally larger, and that the same was the case with the success achieved. This, notwithstanding, it advanced still further during the last fiscal year, thanks to the efforts, wisdom, and constancy of the American teachers, among whom special mention is merited by my particular and constant friend, Mr. Otho Atkin, division superintendent of schools of Zambales, to whose happy measures, love for the education, popularity, and other excellent personal qualities which gained for him the respect, consideration, and sympathy of the entire province, we certainly owe the notable prosperity and progress of public instruction in this province, whose pleasant and positive future is manifested in the annexed report of said superintendent. A subscription has been started throughout the province for contributions toward the expenses of the high school, the construction of which has already merited the sanction of the insular government, and it is expected that a good result will be obtained. However, the financial crisis from which this province has been suffering for some time past must



naturally affect this subscription, so that it can not be as large as it should be, and as the inhabitants would desire it. The moral influence of Mr. Atkin in the pueblos and the gratitude which they owe him are of such a nature that on his initiative and with funds scarcely sufficient for a start, an edifice for a normal school has been built at Masinloc and another at San Narciso, the work on which is not yet completed, but very much advanced. To the construction of these edifices the inhabitants of each of said pueblos have contributed without distinction of class or sex, some without donations in money or goods, others with their personal labor, and all with their good will and even enthusiasm, notwithstanding their own difficulties due to lack of money, thanks to the direct and indirect efforts of Mr. Atkin.

I must conclude this report by suggesting to the honorable the governor-general, in compliance with the law, the following:

#### EXECUTIVE MEASURES.

1. That the proper authority be directed, so soon as the work on the new insular wagon road from Iba to Capas shall have been completed, to establish a post of the Philippines constabulary at the barrio of Poonbato, Botolan, where the former post, subsequently abolished, used to be, or at any other point deemed most suitable or advantageous for safeguarding the personal security and other rights and interests deserving the protection of the law and the government.

2. That one or more veterinarians be sent to this province in order to make the cattle immune and take all such other measures as may save it from the rinderpest and assure their multiplication. On this petition, which I have made formerly, I now beg leave to insist, so as to prevent the rinderpest from causing greater damage at San Marcelino and from spreading to other pueblos.

3. That it be recommended to the office of the insular treasurer that it send to the treasury of Zambales, as quickly as possible, its share of the internal-revenue money.

4. That, as I have also requested in my last report, the municipalities be authorized to equip their respective police with better arms for preventing or repelling, when necessary, the invasion of robbers from other provinces of the pueblos of Zambales bordering upon said provinces and distant from the other pueblos of this province garrisoned by the Philippines constabulary, said municipal police having given unmistakable proofs of their attachment and loyalty to the established government and authorities.

5. That in the work of construction of the wagon road from Iba to Capas there be included that of a bridge over the Bancal River and of another over the Bucao River, which will not only greatly improve the commercial and economic conditions of the province, but will also facilitate the public service thereof in all the branches of the administration.

6. That a school of agriculture be established in the same for its greater development and perfection.

#### LEGISLATIVE MEASURES.

That the protection of the agricultural products of the country be provided for by the passage of an act obliging the persons interested in an indirect manner and for the sake of their own convenience to give preference in domestic consumption to said products against similar products imported from foreign countries of the same price and quality.

No photographs are annexed, as directed in the instructions, for the reason that there are no artists here who could render services in this regard.

Respectfully submitted.

POTENCIANO LESACA,  
*Governor of the Province of Zambales.*

The GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

## EXHIBIT B.

### ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MUNICIPAL BOARD OF THE CITY OF MANILA FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1905.

MUNICIPAL BOARD OF MANILA,  
*Manila, September 23, 1905.*

SIR: In compliance with the provisions of the charter of the city of Manila, the municipal board hereby submits the fourth annual report of the operations of the government of the city for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, with important works accomplished since that date, during the month of July and a part of August.

The personnel of the board is the same as that noted in last year's report, with the exception of the substitution of Mr. H. E. Hyde, acting city engineer, who was appointed to that position on April 1, 1905, when the former city engineer, Maj. J. F. Case, was appointed chief engineer, department of sewer and waterworks construction.

#### OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE MUNICIPAL BOARD.

On January 25 the secretary of the board commenced a leave of absence extending to September 6, 1905. During the period covered by this report the position of acting secretary has been filled by one of the stenographers, who resigned on July 3, 1905, whereupon the chief clerk was made acting secretary. These changes, and the consequent reduction in the available working force, augmented by absences of other clerks on leave, has thrown an unusually large amount of work on the remaining force of the office which has, unavoidably, affected the general efficiency of the office; but, on the whole, the work has been carried on in a satisfactory manner, and credit is due to those who have carried the burden which would have been more equitably distributed had the office force been constantly maintained at its full strength.

Commensurate with the extension of the work in all city departments, the secretary's office has been effective, not only in its own work, but in relation to all departments, and has performed its share.

In addition to the routine work of this office the secretary has been charged with all arrangements for the entrance of indigent sick to the San Juan de Dios Hospital, where they are treated at the expense of the city. The contract entered into with this institution on the 15th day of August, 1903, has been continued in effect. The total cost to the city of this contract for the year has been ₱48,225.70.

#### OFFICE OF THE DISBURSING OFFICER, MUNICIPAL BOARD.

The work of the disbursing officer of the municipal board shows a slight falling off in the amount of money disbursed during the present year, although the average number of employees paid monthly exceeded that of last year.

The board obtained an increase in the salary of the disbursing officer from \$2,500 United States currency to \$2,750 per year, which is deemed an equitable salary for the position.

All payments have been kept up to date and the work performed by this office has been entirely satisfactory.

*Committee assignments.*

Name of committee.	Chairman.	Members.
Law.....	Herrera	Sleeper and Velasco.
Education.....	do	Velasco and McDonnell.
Health and sanitation.....	do	Do.
Finance and taxation.....	Sleeper	Do.
Fire.....	do	Herrera and Velasco.
Licenses.....	do	Do.
Police.....	McDonnell	Case and Velasco.
Engineering and public works.....	do	Do.
Parks and cemeteries.....	do	Case and Sleeper.
Streets, bridges, and wharves.....	do	Case and McDonnell.
Waterways and ferries.....	Velasco	Case and Herrera.
Sewers.....	McDonnell	McDonnell and Case.
Water system.....	Velasco	Do.
Weights and measures.....	do	McDonnell
Transportation.....	McDonnell	Sleeper
Elec. fil. and In.....	Sleeper	Velasco and Case.
Markets and matadero.....	Velasco	Sleeper and Herrera.
Advisory board.....	do	

## REPORT ON FINANCE.

The effect of the internal-revenue law on the finances of the city of Manila, anticipated in the last annual report, has been fully realized. This, taken in connection with the decrease in the amount collected for land taxes, on account of the fact that during the previous year collections were made covering eighteen months, causes a reduction in revenues of nearly 25 per cent, which is about equally divided between the effects of the internal-revenue law and the decrease in land-tax collections.

This reduction in revenues has caused an apparent deficit at the close of the fiscal year 1905 of ₱22,266.25, which, however, will be more than covered by the refund to the general revenues due on account of the expenditures made from the general funds for the preliminary work on the new water and sewerage systems, which amounts to ₱359,889.13, which it is expected will be refunded from the resources of the bond issue.

The revenues estimated in the last annual report were not realized by about ₱400,000, due to over-estimate of land tax, ₱188,000, and the fact that payments expected are delinquent by ₱104,000; reductions in collections of certificates of registration, ₱20,000; matadero fees, ₱5,000; licenses, ₱60,000; municipal court fines, ₱65,000; vehicle tax, ₱30,000; while the estimate was exceeded in collection of market fees, ₱5,000; pail system, ₱32,000; industrial tax, ₱24,000; water system, ₱11,000.

The following statements show the revenues of the fiscal year, the expenditures by departments, and the financial condition of the city on June 30, 1905. The figures presented are unaudited, and are furnished by the collecting and disbursing officers of the city and subject to change by the audit:

*Revenues of the city of Manila from collections for fiscal year 1905.*

## City assessor and collector:

Land tax.....	₱1,152,580.17
Industrial tax.....	304,021.64
Stamp sales.....	81,423.94
Certificates of registration.....	22,143.00
Certificates of registration, internal revenue.....	48,304.00
Internal revenue:	
Dividend.....	16,512.07
Licenses.....	2,217.50
Licenses.....	289,764.54
Matadero fees.....	169,353.00
Market fees.....	304,916.34
Live stock registration.....	814.75
Vehicle taxes.....	24,460.47
Vehicle equipment.....	1,536.74
Rents, city property.....	18,189.03

## City assessor and collector—Continued.

Municipal court fines .....	P94,950.84
Pail system .....	38,642.87
Cleaning vaults .....	30,937.96
Building permits .....	15,788.07
Sealing weights and measures .....	6,388.80
Water system .....	196,320.51
Boiler inspections .....	1,334.00
Public health fees (cemeteries) .....	15,788.04
Justice of peace fees .....	5,858.31
Sheriff's fees .....	12,776.37
City attorney fees .....	390.12
Electrical inspection fees .....	3,799.30
Secretary of board fees .....	40.50
Pound receipts .....	4,736.70
Miscellaneous .....	8,407.83
Sales of city land .....	3,368.54
Cementerio del Norte .....	1,884.38
Register of deeds, fees .....	15,074.72
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>2,890,674.55</b>
<b>Estimated proportion of internal revenue collected .....</b>	<b>46,800.28</b>
<b>Total revenues .....</b>	<b>2,937,474.83</b>

*Statement of expenditures, city of Manila, during fiscal year 1906.*

## FOR FISCAL YEAR 1906.

	Salaries and wages.	Equipment and furniture.	Contingent expenses.	Tax refunds.	Public works.	Aggregate.
Municipal board .....	P39,528.40	P1,987.71	P128,879.39			P220,345.50
Law department .....	128,082.45	3,479.96	10,619.40			142,181.81
Fire department .....	215,844.99	57,887.27	44,968.56			318,196.82
Department engineering and public works .....	1,026,491.99	88,143.21	862,460.65			1,977,095.85
Department assessments and collections .....	150,738.85	1,496.72	11,424.36	P3,881.32		167,541.25
Department of police .....	1,181,294.33	22,015.87	49,132.54			1,202,442.74
Department city schools .....	289,990.26	3,148.89	4,474.18			297,616.28
Public works, city of Manila .....					P706,783.02	706,783.02
Sewer and waterworks construction .....	5,748.28					5,748.28
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>3,087,714.55</b>	<b>177,609.68</b>	<b>1,111,957.08</b>	<b>3,881.32</b>	<b>706,783.02</b>	<b>5,086,895.55</b>

## FROM FUNDS APPROPRIATED FOR FORMER FISCAL YEARS.

	Salaries and wages.	Equipment and furniture.	Contingent expenses.	Tax refunds.	Total.
<b>Fiscal year 1902:</b>					
Department engineering and public works .....			P100.00		P100.00
Department police .....	P50.00				50.00
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>50.00</b>		<b>100.00</b>		<b>150.00</b>
<b>Fiscal year 1908:</b>					
Municipal board .....	1,500.00				1,500.00
Department engineering and public works .....	294.00				294.00
Department police .....	195.00				195.00
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>1,989.00</b>				<b>1,989.00</b>

*Statement of expenditures, city of Manila, during fiscal year 1905—Continued.*

## FROM FUNDS APPROPRIATED FOR FORMER FISCAL YEARS—Continued.

	Salaries and wages.	Equipment and fur- niture.	Contingent expenses.	Tax re- funds.	Total.
<b>Fiscal year 1904:</b>					
Municipal board.....	P910.33		P211.58		P1,121.91
Law department.....	1,136.98		76.30		1,213.28
Fire department.....	195.00	P41,861.58	545.99		42,602.57
Department assessments and collec- tions.....	259.16		3.36	P2,730.94	2,998.46
Department city schools.....	816.44				816.44
Department police.....	3,772.32		970.84		4,743.16
Department engineering and public works.....	5,002.07		32,468.37		37,465.44
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>11,592.25</b>	<b>41,861.58</b>	<b>34,271.44</b>	<b>2,730.94</b>	<b>90,456.21</b>
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>13,681.25</b>	<b>41,861.58</b>	<b>34,871.44</b>	<b>2,730.94</b>	<b>92,596.21</b>

Total expenditures for fiscal year 1905..... P5,086,896.55

Total expenditures for former fiscal years..... 92,596.21

Grand total..... 5,129,490.76

*Statement of condition of city's finances June 30, 1905.*

Balance from fiscal year 1904..... P610,497.45

Total revenues collected fiscal year 1905..... 2,937,474.83

30 per cent of city's expenses paid by insular govern-  
ment..... P1,530,102.23

Expenses of collection of internal revenue from Janu-  
ary 1, to June 30, Act No. 1189..... 29,150.00

Total paid by insular government..... 1,559,252.23

Total credits..... 5,107,224.51

Total expenditures during fiscal year 1905..... 5,129,490.76

Deficit June 30, 1905..... 22,266.25

The total revenues for the year—P2,937,474.83—shows a decrease of P967,658.59, or about 25 per cent less than for the previous year, the decrease being due mainly to reduced land-tax collections and the effect of the internal-revenue law. Other decreases in collections appear in the matadero fees, due to competition of Australian meats in the public markets, thus causing a reduction in the number of animals slaughtered in the matadero; a reduction in the municipal court fines, caused by a reduction in the average fines imposed and the number of fines; a reduction in the vehicle taxes, caused by the abolition of the tax at the beginning of the year. These reductions, however, are offset by the increase in market fees, due to increased number of markets; increase in the collections for the pail system and the cleaning of vaults, due to increased business done; increase in the water receipts on account of increased number of installations, and increased cemetery fees on account of the opening of Cemetery del Norte.

The principal sources of revenue contributed in the following ratios:

	Per cent.
Land tax.....	39.2
Industrial.....	10.5
Stamps.....	2.7
Vehicle tax.....	.7
Internal revenues:	
Certificates of registration.....	2.4
Internal-revenue dividends.....	2.2
	4.6
Receipts from taxation.....	57.7
Licences, city.....	9.8
Matadero.....	5.7
Markets.....	10.3
Rents.....	.6

	Per cent.
Court fines.....	3.2
Cleaning vaults.....	1.0
Pail system.....	1.2
Water system.....	6.7
Register of deeds.....	.5
Other items.....	3.3
Receipts from rents, services, and fines.....	42.3
	100.0

The actual revenue from taxation was ₱1,698,463.07, which, on a basis of population of 219,941, equals a per capita tax for municipal purposes of ₱7.72.

The total expenditures during the year—₱5,129,490.76—were less than those of the previous year by ₱16,328.66. Of these expenditures ₱92,595.21 are applicable to the fiscal year 1904, leaving the actual expenses for the year ₱5,036,895.54, which may be segregated into current and nonrecurrent expenses, as follows:

*Current and nonrecurrent expenses, fiscal year 1905.*

CURRENT EXPENSES.

	Salaries and wages.	Equipment and furniture.	Contingent expenses.	Tax refunds.	Total.
Municipal board.....	₱89,528.40	₱1,987.71	₱128,879.39	.....	₱220,345.50
Law department.....	128,082.45	3,479.96	10,619.40	.....	142,181.81
Fire department.....	215,844.99	16,690.11	83,821.57	.....	266,856.67
Department engineering and public works.....	1,026,491.99	88,143.21	829,823.51	.....	1,944,458.71
Department assessments and collections.....	150,738.85	1,496.72	11,424.36	₱3,881.32	167,541.25
Department of police.....	1,181,294.33	9,896.71	45,658.28	.....	1,186,848.32
Department of city schools.....	289,990.26	3,148.89	4,477.13	.....	297,616.28
Department sewer and waterworks construction.....	5,743.28	.....	.....	.....	5,743.28
Total.....	3,087,714.55	124,792.81	1,064,708.64	3,881.32	4,231,091.82

NONRECURRENT EXPENSES.

Fire department.....	.....	₱40,697.16	₱11,141.99	.....
Department engineering and public works.....	.....	.....	82,687.14	.....
Department of police.....	.....	12,120.16	8,474.26	.....
Public works, city of Manila.....	.....	.....	706,783.02	.....
Total.....	.....	52,817.32	752,966.41	.....

The above statement shows that the current expenses for the year were ₱4,231,091.82, of which ₱3,037,714.55, or about 71.8 per cent, was expended for salaries and wages, being an increase of the ratio of salaries and wages to total expenses over the year previous of about 2 per cent, due to the increase pay of the members of fire and police departments.

The relation of salaries and wages, which consumed 71.8 per cent of the total current expenses, may be divided as follows:

	Relation of salaries and wages to total current expenses.	Average number of Filipino employees.	Average number of American employees.	Total.
	Per cent.			
Municipal board, advisory board.....	2.1	24	12	36
Secretary and disbursing office, law department.....	3.0	51	17	68
Fire department.....	5.1	64	81	145
City assessor and collector.....	3.6	141	24	165
Police department.....	26.7	487	339	826
Engineering and public works.....	24.3	2,744	156	2,900
Department sewers and waterworks construction.....	.1	2	2	2
City schools.....	6.9	280	156	436
	71.8	4,122	794	4,916

• Includes 831 day laborers.

• Includes 7 teamsters.

• Includes night school-teachers.

Included under contingent expenses, equipment and apparatus, and public works are various amounts aggregating ₱847,235.40 in payment for supplies furnished by the insular purchasing agent. Of this amount ₱84,723.54 is the 10 per cent commission paid for services. These services have been far more satisfactory than in previous years, yet it is hoped the chief executive may be able under the provisions of Act No. 1361 to reduce these commissions on such staples as coal, cement, etc., during the coming year, especially if quantities are purchased for direct delivery to the city.

*Itemized statement of nonrecurrent expenses of the city for fiscal year 1905.*

Department and item.	Amount.
<b>Fire department:</b>	
Labor completing fire-alarm system.....	₱11,141.99
Purchase American horses.....	8,341.38
Purchase equipment, furniture, gymnastic apparatus.....	16,814.17
Purchase electrical apparatus and equipment.....	15,541.61
<b>Department of engineering and public works:</b>	
Construction garbage dock, Maestranza.....	2,497.24
Construction midden sheds (Go Tanco).....	1,798.00
Construction midden sheds (Cadwallader & Co.).....	24,012.40
Repairing Jolo bridge.....	4,329.50
<b>Department of police:</b>	
Salaries police-alarm system.....	3,474.26
Purchase police-alarm boxes.....	6,606.64
Purchase patrol wagon and horses.....	5,514.52
<b>Public works, city of Manila:</b>	
Act No. 830—	
Construction schoolhouses in Ermita, Tondo, and San Miguel or Troso.....	4,600.00
Construction police station, Tondo.....	17,550.00
Purchase grounds for and construction of markets in Sampaloc and Paco.....	7,265.27
Extension Calle Palacio.....	1,587.05
Widening Calle Sacristia.....	5,413.52
Extension new and widening old streets in Ermita and Malate.....	4,756.69
Widening and extending Calles Bilibid and Limasana.....	188.00
Act No. 1087—	
Completion San Marcelino extension, Ermita, from Novalda to Herran.....	172.56
Completion H street, Ermita, from Herran to San Andrés.....	890.91
Beginning work of widening Calle Nueva, Ermita.....	50,000.00
Improvements street system, barrios Concepción and San Carlos.....	10,000.00
Extension and improvements streets, San Lázaro estate.....	12,164.00
Extending and widening old and construction of new streets in Sampaloc.....	2,832.40
Grading, parking and improving Calle Moriones.....	3,068.67
Construction temporary fire station, Tondo.....	3,830.00
Construction office and keeper's house, new cemetery.....	5,897.00
Purchase paving blocks for Escolta, Binondo Square and Calles Echague, and Rosario.....	27,887.18
Act No. 1222—	
Salaries preliminary survey new water and sewer systems.....	25,956.54
Supplies preliminary survey new water and sewer systems.....	3,087.51
Installation new water mains.....	6,616.64
Purchase and installation pipe, hydrants, etc., new water system.....	100,000.00
Purchase plow, sack carriers, scraper, and mowing machines.....	2,198.28
Purchase seats and hand screws, pail system.....	8,675.78
Purchase benches for parks.....	32.69
Purchase dump carts.....	5,148.00
Purchase sprinkling carts.....	2,698.35
Purchase American mules.....	48,897.97
Purchase stone crusher.....	8,701.00
Construction of building for carromatas, cement test, blueprint, and photograph dark room.....	6,399.40
Construction market in Pandacan.....	7,443.00
Construction Gagalaugín market.....	3,187.00
Construction fireproof vaults.....	6,710.00
Construction cement curbs.....	27,158.37
Construction bridge, Calle San Miguel.....	105.60
Paving Calles Rosario and Escolta.....	26,244.04
Continuation of widening Calle Nueva in Ermita and Malate.....	32,011.69
General widening streets throughout city.....	50,000.00
Purchase land on Calle Solis for police station.....	984.50
Continuation of improvement of street system, barrios Concepción and San Carlos.....	25,000.00
Continuation of sundry new streets.....	20,000.00
Purchase 2 chemical fire extinguishers.....	1,600.00
Completion river wall, Arroceros shops.....	5,000.00
Purchase paving blocks for Escolta and Rosario.....	7,449.27
Act No. 1296—	
General widening streets throughout city.....	34,454.07
Filling moat.....	32,986.47
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>805,808.78</b>

## FISCAL YEAR, 1906.

The prospective revenues for the city for the fiscal year 1906, provided the land tax remains at 2 per cent, will probably show an increase over those of the past year of about ₧200,000. This increase will be due to the increase in the land tax, increase in license collections from a proposed new license ordinance, and increase in the collections expected in the market receipts, water receipts, pail-system collections, vault-cleaning collections, and other services rendered by the city from which increased collections are natural. However, this increase will be partially offset by the losses from the industrial tax, stamp taxes, vehicle taxes, and the decrease in the license fees. The board has had under consideration the question of a wharfage fee for the public wharves of the city, in order to provide a fund by which the condition of the walls could be improved, but at the request of the chief executive the matter has been suspended for the time being, although the city will be compelled to expend large sums for the reconstruction of the river wall.

It is estimated that the revenues for the fiscal year 1906 will be as follows:

*Estimate of revenues for fiscal year 1906, with statement of revenues for fiscal year 1905.*

Item.	Estimated, 1906.	Revenue, 1905.
Real estate tax <sup>a</sup> .....	₧1,600,000.00	₧1,179,101.68
Industrial tax.....	500.00	298,795.91
Certificates of registration.....	90,000.00	89,896.00
Stamp sales <sup>a</sup> .....	.....	81,423.94
Matadero receipts.....	160,000.00	168,492.72
Market receipts.....	830,000.00	806,691.69
City licenses.....	300,000.00	277,678.91
Live-stock registration.....	1,000.00	814.15
Vehicle tax <sup>a</sup> .....	.....	24,460.47
Vehicle equipment.....	800.00	1,500.74
Rents, city property.....	25,000.00	17,947.93
Municipal court.....	90,000.00	94,698.53
Pail system.....	55,000.00	86,378.47
Cleaning vaults.....	35,000.00	80,731.11
Weights and measures.....	7,000.00	6,609.90
Water system.....	210,000.00	204,153.86
Building permits.....	25,000.00	15,789.57
Boiler inspection.....	1,500.00	1,214.00
Public health fees.....	15,600.00	15,408.74
Justice of peace fees.....	5,500.00	5,724.78
Sheriff's fees.....	13,000.00	12,770.65
City attorney's fees.....	500.00	450.12
City electrician.....	4,000.00	3,852.20
Secretary municipal board fees.....	100.00	40.50
Pound receipts.....	5,000.00	4,527.85
Burial fees.....	12,000.00	2,041.88
Sales of city land.....	40,000.00	11,368.54
Miscellaneous.....	5,000.00	7,878.69
Internal-revenue city licenses.....	8,000.00	4,127.50
Internal-revenue dividend.....	62,000.00	6,522.79
Register of deeds.....	15,000.00	15,000.00
Franchise taxes.....	30,000.00	(b)
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>3,146,500.00</b>	<b>2,924,487.72</b>

<sup>a</sup> 2 per cent 1905-6 discontinued.

<sup>b</sup> In miscellaneous.

## ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES, FISCAL YEAR 1906.

It was hoped that the expenditures for the fiscal year 1906 might be so reduced under the heading of "Public works" that the deficit at the close of the last fiscal year could be fully made up, but owing to the large sums necessary to expend for the reconstruction of the river wall, ₧338,000, and the new Ayala bridge, ₧200,000, it will be impossible without a material reduction in the current expenses of the city.

The ordinary current expenses recommended for the year are ₧4,042,570, a decrease of ₧188,521.82 from the current expenses of the last fiscal year. In order to further reduce this amount it will be necessary to reduce the number of American policemen now in service, or to cut out some of the work of the department of engineering and public works, or the sanitation and transportation department. While it is possible, yet it can hardly be considered practicable to make such reductions; to do so would mean a relaxation of the control by the authorities over the criminal



and mischievous; or more restricted sanitation, such as street cleaning, street watering, street repair, and the cessation of minor improvements. However all departments are working for economy with sustained efficiency, in order that, if possible, results may be obtained without the cessation of necessary work.

In addition to all other expenditures the city will be called upon during this year to pay interest and sinking fund of ₱118,740 on the first issue of sewer and waterworks construction bonds.

Attention is again invited to the recommendations in the last annual report regarding the bond issue for ₱4,000,000 for permanent public improvements, which, if available during the next four years, would relieve the necessity of reducing the current expenses by relieving the general funds from large expenditures for public works. The estimated expenditures for the fiscal year 1906 are as follows, showing a comparison of the ordinary expenditures with the same for the last fiscal year:

*Estimate of ordinary expenses for fiscal year 1906, with statement of same for 1905.*

Departments.	Estimate, 1906.	1905.
<b>Municipal board:</b>		
Salaries and wages.....	₱94,000.00	₱89,528.40
Contingent expenses.....	130,000.00	123,879.39
Equipment and furniture.....	2,000.00	1,957.70
<b>Law department:</b>		
Salaries and wages.....	133,000.00	123,082.45
Contingent expenses.....	21,570.00	10,619.40
Equipment and furniture.....	3,000.00	3,479.96
<b>Fire department:</b>		
Salaries and wages.....	240,000.00	215,844.99
Contingent expenses.....	36,000.00	33,321.57
Equipment and furniture.....	3,000.00	16,690.11
<b>Police department:</b>		
Salaries and wages.....	1,000,000.00	1,131,294.33
Contingent expenses.....	34,000.00	45,658.28
Equipment and furniture.....		9,895.71
<b>Department of assessments and collections:</b>		
Salaries and wages.....	108,000.00	150,738.85
Contingent expenses.....	10,000.00	11,424.38
Equipment and furniture.....	1,000.00	1,496.72
Tax refunds.....	8,800.00	3,881.32
<b>School department:</b>		
Salaries and wages.....	270,000.00	289,990.26
Contingent expenses.....	7,000.00	4,477.13
Equipment and furniture.....		3,148.80
<b>Department of engineering and public works:</b>		
Salaries and wages.....	580,000.00	1,026,491.99
Contingent expenses.....	590,000.00	329,323.51
Equipment and furniture.....	26,000.00	88,148.21
<b>Department of sanitation and transportation:</b>		
Salaries and wages.....	550,000.00	
Contingent expenses.....	187,200.00	
Equipment and furniture.....	13,000.00	
<b>Department of sewers and waterworks construction: Salaries and wages.</b>		5,743.28
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>4,042,570.00</b>	<b>4,281,091.82</b>

*Estimate of extraordinary expenses for fiscal year 1906.*

Departments and items.	Amount.
<b>Law department: Contingent expenses, cost of criminal cases, courts of first instance, 1900-1905.....</b>	<b>₱51,430.00</b>
<b>Fire department: Equipment and apparatus.....</b>	<b>32,000.00</b>
<b>Police department:</b>	
Equipment and apparatus.....	6,000.00
Extension of Gamewell system.....	7,500.00
<b>School department: Equipment and furniture.....</b>	<b>11,400.00</b>
<b>Department of assessments and collections:</b>	
Equipment and furniture.....	2,000.00
Tax refunds.....	30,000.00
<b>Department of engineering and public works:</b>	
Equipment and apparatus.....	10,000.00
Contingent expenses.....	10,000.00
<b>Department of sanitation and transportation:</b>	
Equipment and furniture.....	37,000.00
Contingent expenses.....	20,000.00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>197,330.00</b>

*Estimates of extraordinary expenses for fiscal year 1906—Continued.*

Departments and items.	Amount.
Public works:	
Construction midden sheds .....	P5,000.00
Paving streets and plazas .....	17,800.00
Construction of streets in San Lazaro estate .....	15,000.00
Continuation of construction of Binondo lift bridge .....	9,580.00
Completion of concrete steel arch bridge over San Miguel Estero .....	6,000.00
Construction of Ayala bridge .....	199,128.00
Repair of Pasig River walls .....	886,000.00
Continuation of filling moat .....	20,000.00
Repairs to drains in moat .....	5,000.00
Purchase of property rights of suspension bridge .....	82,500.00
Reconstruction of suspension bridge .....	60,000.00
Purchase of rights of Salvador Ocampo, Luis Abella, and Gerónimo Abella in the traffic facilities of the Canal Vitas, Tondo .....	4,000.00
Balance due the Procurador de Jesus for land in lot 1, block 47, Ermita .....	44,134.10
Continuation of widening Calle Nueva .....	10,000.00
General widening of streets .....	50,000.00
Widening of Calle San Miguel and Echagüe, at junction with new San Miguel bridge .....	30,000.00
<b>Total</b> .....	844,140.10
<b>Total requested for public works in estimate of appropriation</b> .....	842,500.00
<b>Total</b> .....	1,089,880.00

## RECAPITULATION.

Items.	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.
Salaries and wages .....	P2,975,000		P2,975,000
Contingent expenses .....	1,015,770	P68,980	1,084,700
Apparatus and equipment .....	48,000	98,400	146,400
Tax refunds .....	3,800	30,000	33,800
Public works .....		842,500	842,500
	4,042,570	1,089,880	5,082,400
Funds appropriated for public works, former fiscal years .....		140,000	140,000
Interest and sinking fund waterworks and sewer construction bond issue .....		118,740	118,740
<b>Total</b> .....	4,042,570	1,298,570	5,841,140

Considering the statements of estimated revenues and expenditures, the following prospective condition of the city's finances at the close of the fiscal year 1906, is hereby submitted:

*Statement of prospective condition of city's finances at close of fiscal year 1906.*

## GENERAL FUNDS.

<b>Credits</b>	
Estimate of revenues from collections .....	P3,146,500.00
Refund of moneys expended account sewer and waterworks construction .....	359,889.13
30 per cent expenses to be paid by insular government .....	1,592,102.00
<b>Total</b> .....	5,098,491.13
<b>Estimated expenditures:</b>	
Ordinary .....	P4,042,570.00
Extraordinary .....	1,298,570.00
Deficit, fiscal year 1906 .....	22,268.25
<b>Total</b> .....	5,363,408.25
<b>Deficit July 1, 1906</b> .....	264,915.12
<b>Total expenses, P5,341,140, of which P33,800 tax refunds to be paid wholly by city.</b>	

## WATER AND SEWER CONSTRUCTION BOND-ISSUE FUNDS.

Sale of \$1,000,000 (gold) bonds at \$1.095625 at two for one.....	₱2, 191, 250. 00
Estimated interest on deposits.....	60, 000. 00
Total credits .....	2, 251, 250. 00
Estimated expenditures.....	670, 000. 00
Balance July 1, 1906.....	1, 581, 250. 00

While the above statement shows a deficit, it is hoped by careful economy that this deficit may be considerably reduced before the end of the fiscal year. This will be especially true if the assistance of the reorganization committee is obtained, which has been requested by the board, in order to point out if possible economies that may be effected without detriment to the service.

## LIABILITIES.

The city has for the first time since its organization under the charter of Manila the following liabilities:

## Water and sewer construction bonds—

Issued June 1, 1905, 30 years, 4 per cent, Act No. 1323, Philippine

Commission..... ₱2, 000, 000. 00

## Purchase of land transportation from insular government:

## Debit—

April 1, 1905, inventory of equip-

ment and animals..... ₱120, 000. 00

Supplies at 85 per cent of value;

buildings at 85 per cent of cost. 125, 062. 00

₱245, 062. 00

## Credit—

Amount received from bureau of  
insular government for trans-  
portation furnished—

April..... ₱6, 702. 40

May..... 12, 550. 31

June accounts (estimated) . 8, 300. 00

Total..... 27, 552. 71

217, 509. 29

Total liabilities..... 2, 217, 509. 29

## BOND ISSUE (4 PER CENT).

The first issue of waterworks and sewer construction bonds for ₱2,000,000, under the provisions of Act No. 1323, Philippines Commission, was disposed of in June at the favorable figure of ₱1.095625, or at a premium of ₱191,250, through the Bureau of Insular Affairs at Washington. This is believed to be the highest figure yet offered for bonds from the Philippine Islands. Other issues will follow as the work progresses, until the total of ₱8,000,000 is sold, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

## PURCHASE OF TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

It was deemed by the Philippine Commission advisable to consolidate the land transportation of the government in use in Manila; and, as the city was the largest owner of transportation, committees were appointed and arrangements were perfected for a transfer at a valuation of 85 per cent of cost to the city of all insular land transportation in Manila, the city to be given a credit by the insular government for the purpose of this purchase, and thereafter the city to furnish bureaus of insular government such transportation as was needed at agreed tariff rate, the payment for such service to be deposited with the treasurer to the credit of the debt incurred by the city until it shall be paid. Under this arrangement the city incurred liabilities to the amount of ₱245,062, and made payments thereon for the last three months of the year of ₱27,552.71, leaving a debit balance of ₱217,509.29 at the close of the

year. It is estimated that the insular government will use approximately ₱9,000 worth of transportation per month. Thus, in about two years the debt should be canceled. This arrangement is considered economical both to the insular government and to the city, as it permits the use of all transportation all the time.

#### DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING AND PUBLIC WORKS.

Under the authority contained in Act No. 1323 of the Philippine Commission, a department of sewer and waterworks construction was organized, and Mr. J. F. Case was relieved of his duties as city engineer and appointed chief engineer of the new department on April 1, 1905. He thus assumed entire direction of the plans of the new water and sewer systems, both of which were nearing completion. Mr. O. L. Ingalls, who, up to this time, had filled the position as engineer in charge of the new sewer system, was appointed principal assistant to the chief engineer, thus continuing his work in the preparation of the sewer plans. All plans both for the sewer and water systems were completed prior to June 30, 1905. On July 20, 1905, the advertisement, proposal, contract, specifications, and bond for the construction of a gravity-water supply were approved by the municipal board and published. The advertisement announces that sealed bids or proposals will be received by the secretary of the municipal board until 12 o'clock m., January 2, 1906, and thereupon opened for the furnishing of materials for and the construction of a gravity water-supply system for the city of Manila. The proposed work will consist of a masonry dam and inlet chamber; a steel pipe line 42 inches in diameter—approximately  $10\frac{1}{2}$  miles long; a masonry conduit in tunnel and open cut, about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles long; also a receiving and distributing reservoir with the necessary gates, appurtenances, etc. Specifications, general plans, and blank forms of proposal may be obtained at the office of the secretary of the municipal board at Manila, or from the chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, Washington, D. C. A certified check for ₱40,000 (\$20,000 United States currency) must accompany each bid as a guaranty that the bidder if awarded the contract, will, after due notification, promptly enter into contract and furnish an acceptable bond in the sum of 20 per cent of the sum total of the contract price for the faithful performance of the work. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

On August 1, 1905, the advertisement, proposal, contract, specifications, and bond for the construction of a new sewer system were approved by the municipal board and published. The advertisement announces that sealed bids will be received until 12 o'clock m., January 12, 1906, for the construction of a system of sewers and appurtenances for the city of Manila. The total length of sewers will be approximately 52 miles. In addition to this there will be one 42-inch cast-iron outfall pipe 6,500 feet in length laid below the bed of the harbor on a pile foundation; besides one double line of 24-inch flexible-joint cast-iron pipe 650 feet in length, crossing the Pasig River. The above work will be let as one contract and each proposal must be accompanied by a certified check for ₱100,000 (\$50,000 United States currency), drawn on a local bank, or a bond drawn for a like amount signed by a fidelity insurance company authorized to give such bonds in the islands. Bids not accompanied by such check or bond will not be considered. A surety company bond for an amount equal to 20 per cent of the gross amount of the contract will be required of the successful bidder. Specifications, general plans, etc., may be obtained under the same conditions as those in the new water-system advertisement.

Mr. J. A. Vogelson sailed for Manila in June to accept the position of principal assistant, waterworks construction. The report of the chief engineer appears with the detailed report of the operation of the department of engineering and public works.

In order to secure the necessary funds for the sewer and waterworks construction, the first issue of sewer and waterworks construction bonds to the amount of ₱2,000,000 was placed on the market in June, 1905, through the Bureau of Insular Affairs, Washington, D. C., and brought a premium of ₱191,290. Additional issues of the total ₱8,000,000 will be made as required by the progress of the work.

The electric street railroad was open to traffic on April 10, 1905, and the lines have been extended as rapidly as the construction permitted, until at the present time the entire road, approximately 40 miles of track, is in operation, except that section known as the San Miguel line. The track and overhead work for this section are completed, but the opening is delayed pending the construction of the San Miguel Bridge, which it is hoped will be finished by October 31, 1905. The operation of this railroad has materially reduced the cost of city transportation. Many of the vehicles which were formerly absolutely necessary having been taken off as rapidly

as the various lines were opened to traffic. Another saving in the cost of transportation has been accomplished by the consolidation of the land transportation used by the insular and municipal governments, under the direction of the city engineer. On April 1, 1905, the city engineer received by transfer all the transportation equipments, stock, and stables used by the insular government in Manila, including that furnished the constabulary and insular purchasing agent. A transportation tariff was adopted, and bureaus or departments are charged in accordance with the tariff for all vehicles used by them. This transfer was made at a valuation of 85 per cent actual cost under an agreement by which the city was given a credit by the insular government for the purpose of this purchase or so-called transfer. The city thus incurred liabilities to the amount of ₱245,062. The payments made thereon for the last three months of the fiscal year amount to ₱27,552.79. At this rate the debt should be canceled in about two years.

The work of filling the moats was placed under the direction of the office of water supply and sewers, and on January 27, 1905, the first survey work was commenced, and plans were made for three outfall sewers, one discharging at the west end of Calle Bagumbayan into the bay, and two at the west approach of the Bridge of Spain. The filling was commenced on February 12 and completed on May 18, 1905. The dredger of the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific Company employed in excavating the new harbor of Manila was connected to a 24-inch steel pipe extending along the south side of the reclaimed area to the moat, and branches were laid from this as the work progressed. After the moats had been filled the dredged material was pumped to the lowlands on the east side of the Bagumbayan drive, between the city hall and the building known as the "old post of Manila." The old estero of the athletic field, extending from the Luneta to Calle Nozaleda, was also filled. This new ground is gradually settling. The moats are still subject to partial inundation from high tide and heavy rainfalls. As soon as the ground hardens sufficiently to permit work the park department will commence converting the old moats into grass plots and gardens, in accordance with the plans to be submitted by Architect Burnham. The total cost to the city for filling the moats and lowlands was ₱40,719.17. A considerable amount of miscellaneous work in sewers and water drains construction was required as a result of the filling of the moats which had received such discharge. This work is explained in detail in the report of the office of water supply and sewers.

Mr. D. H. Burnham and his assistant, Mr. Pierce Anderson, arrived in Manila in the month of December, 1904, and promptly commenced the study of the existing conditions for the purpose of devising a general plan for the improvement of Manila. An office was assigned to them in the city hall, and Agricultural Draftsman Boyd, of the city engineer's office, was detailed as assistant. Mr. Burnham's studies were carried on energetically for several days, and he returned to the United States at the end of 1904 to complete his report, with detailed plans and descriptions, which it is understood will be submitted in the month of August, 1905.

On March 23, 1905, the contract for the supplying of materials and construction of the superstructure of the new Ayala Bridge across the Pasig River was awarded to the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific Company for the sum of ₱129,726. The material brought from the United States has been delivered in Manila, and active construction work for the new piers and abutments will be the subject of advertisement in the near future. The present Ayala Bridge is composed of two separate spans joined by a central pier at the point of Isla de Convalecencia. The angle which now is a serious hindrance to traffic will be removed by the construction of a new central pier and the consequent straightening of the new bridge. The contract was let with the idea of using the same location as the old pier and maintaining the angle, but this plan has since been modified.

The following table indicates a comparison of the building operations for the fiscal years 1904 and 1905. These figures have reference only to private constructions or repairs, exclusive of constructions or repairs made by the military, insular, or municipal governments:

NUMBER OF PERMITS ISSUED.

	1905.	1904.	Increase over 1904.	Decrease from 1904.
Strong materials:				
For buildings.....	1,055	1,041	14	.....
For repairs.....	982	642	340	.....
Light materials:				
For buildings.....	2,348	2,882	.....	484
For repairs.....	1,050	628	427	.....

## ESTIMATED COST OF CONSTRUCTION.

	1905.	1904.	Increase over 1904.	Decrease from 1904.
<b>Strong materials:</b>				
For buildings.....	P3,055,649	P3,330,858	.....	P325,204
For repairs.....	423,899	402,776	P21,123	.....
<b>Light materials:</b>				
For buildings.....	225,568	455,752	.....	130,184
For repairs.....	54,526	50,864	3,662	.....
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>3,859,642</b>	<b>4,230,245</b>	<b>24,785</b>	<b>455,388</b>

Net decrease, P480,608.

The rebuilding of the Pasig River walls for 1,000 feet along the south bank from the Almacén to the Domingo gate, which is being done under contract, has progressed very slowly and is still far from completion. The original time has been extended until December 31, 1905. On July 10, 1905, a contract was awarded by public bid to the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific Company for the rebuilding of approximately 311 feet of river wall on the north bank of the Pasig River immediately west of the Bridge of Spain and approximately 800 feet on the south side of the river west of the Bridge of Spain. The contract was let on the basis of unit prices, and the total cost shall not exceed P336,000. The urgency of this work required the municipal board to request a special appropriation, which was granted by the Commission. The great expense incurred in the maintenance and repair of the river walls causes the board to again invite attention to the advisability of imposing proper wharfage fees on all craft using the docking facilities of the Pasig River within the city limits. This matter has been taken up with the Philippine Commission, which body decided that the consideration of these fees should be postponed. It is hardly reasonable to expect the city to bear this great expense, which is bound to form a large part of the budget of each year, from the current revenue, when no collections are made for the use of wharfage privileges.

The detailed reports of the various offices of the department of engineering and public works hereto attached contain a complete description of operation, with tabulated statements of much interest.

On July 1, 1904, the then city engineer, Mr. J. F. Case, went on leave of absence to the United States, where he made special studies of matters relating to the designing and construction of the new water and sewer systems for the city of Manila, the purchase of materials, the conditions of the best forms of contracts, and at the same time he investigated the possibility of securing competent engineers who would be available for employment as assistants. These studies brought him into close contact with several of the more prominent engineers and contractors of the United States, and the experience thus gained proved of much value in the work of drawing the final terms of the advertisements and specifications for bids on construction. During his absence, which lasted until November 10, 1904, the work of the city engineer was carried on by Mr. S. B. Patterson, first assistant city engineer. On April 1, 1905, Mr. Case was appointed chief engineer of the new water and sewer systems, which were then consolidated into one department, and relieved of the duties of city engineer. Mr. H. E. Hyde, who had become first assistant city engineer after the resignation of Mr. S. B. Patterson, was appointed acting city engineer, and has continued in that office until the present time. With these exceptions the heads of the departments are the same as noted in last year's report.

The office of drafting and surveys, which is under the immediate charge of the first assistant city engineer, has been brought up to a greater state of efficiency by the employment of a larger number of competent young engineers. Several important plans and designs have been produced, and special mention is made of the plans and specifications for the new Pasig River walls on the north and south banks west of the Bridge of Spain, the concrete-steel arch over the estero San Miguel made necessary by the extension of the electric street railway, substructure of the Ayala Bridge, substructure of the Binondo lift bridge, and a redesign for the suspension bridge. Work has already been begun on the river walls, concrete-steel arch, and Binondo lift bridge. The surveys formerly made by the office of the city assessor and collector are now executed by this office, with a considerable saving by reason of the consolidation.

During the absence of Mr. Robert G. Dieck, chief of the department of water supply and sewers, who was on leave of absence in the United States from November 15, 1904, to May 31, 1905, the work was directed by Assistant City Engineer A. F.

Armstrong in a highly creditable manner. The floods of the last rainy season nearly carried out the dam located in the Mariquina River just above the intake of the pumping station, and the walls of the dam and intake were practically rebuilt. The pumping machinery has been maintained in good condition, and the two old pumps, which have been in operation eighteen years, were thoroughly overhauled by Chief Engineer Lindsey. The floods which damaged the dam also washed out of place the 26-inch conduit in that section between the Deposito and the beginning of the city distribution system. This section has been realigned and elevated on concrete piers strong enough to resist future floods. Important experiments to determine the action of copper sulphate on amebæ were carried on at the reservoirs known as El Deposito, but the success was doubtful. Additional experiments under more favorable conditions and with the assistance of the board of health are now promising better results. A large amount of repair work has been done on the city distribution system, and new mains and hydrants, conforming to the plans of the new water system, have been installed. Owing to the inadequacy of the present supply main the service is insufficient for proper fire protection, but this is a condition which can not be greatly changed until the new system is in operation. A new ordinance governing the inspection and operation of boilers has been prepared by this office and is now before the municipal board. The present ordinance leaves much to be desired.

The office of buildings, illumination, and plumbing inspection expended during the fiscal year in caring for public buildings ₱41,000. Forty-six of the buildings rented by the city are used for school purposes, 7 for the police department, and the balance for various public purposes. Thirty-four thousand seven hundred and thirty-four pesos were expended in repairing, lighting, and cleaning 9 public markets and one slaughterhouse. The office is charged also with the maintenance and repair of 69 midden sheds, the installation of which has materially improved sanitary conditions. These sheds have been placed in the congested and poorest districts, largely inhabited by people living in nipa houses, where there are absolutely no sanitary conveniences. Thirty-one strong-material and 629 nipa buildings have been condemned and removed as a menace to life and health. This office has been charged with the erection of the Tondo police station, completed at the beginning of the fiscal year, and cement-testing laboratory, blueprint room, and carromata sheds at the city hall, the new markets at Pandacan and Gagalañgin, keeper's house at Cementerio del Norte, 36 midden sheds, and 2 fireproof vaults. About ₱84,000 has been expended in the erection of new buildings. The building now occupied by the river and harbor police, the Luneta Barracks, and the insular purchasing agent's stable have been acquired by the city. In continuing the widening of Calle Nueva 15 houses have been removed, at a total cost of ₱21,534. A new plumbing ordinance has been prepared and submitted to the municipal board for approval.

The very extensive work of the department of street cleaning, collection and disposal of city refuse, street sprinkling, land transportation, and parks and cemeteries has been efficiently operated and materially extended under the able direction of the superintendent, Mr. J. C. Mehan. The night collection of garbage and night soil and the cleaning of the streets has not been changed, as the system inaugurated last year has proved very satisfactory. The pail conservancy system, or collection of night soil, has been developed to a point where the number of pails installed in private buildings has been almost doubled. In July, 1904, a total of 52,794 pails were cleaned, whereas in the month of June, 1905, the department handled 95,254 pails. In addition to being well operated from a sanitary standpoint, this work has been found to be profitable, and the monthly revenue to the city is gradually increasing. The work of cleaning vaults shows an increase of about 20 per cent over the fiscal year 1904. Over 3,500,000 square meters of streets are cleaned daily, at the small cost of ₱0.09 (4½ cents United States currency) per 1,000 square meters. The Palomar crematory was shut down on May 1, 1905, and all the garbage, etc., formerly cremated at this place has been carried to the Cementerio del Norte and used for filling. Many improvements have been made in this new cemetery in the way of laying out and grading the plats on each side of the main road, the planting of trees, and the converting of suitable spaces into grass plats. La Loma Cemetery was closed for burials on April 1, 1905, and very few burials are being made at the Paco Cemetery, which is almost full. Nearly every street in the city is sprinkled once a day by means of wagons, hose, and sprinkling cans, and the important streets are sprinkled three times per day. The total cost of street sprinkling was ₱56,929, which is at the rate of 25 centavos per 1,000 square meters sprinkled by wagons and 11 centavos by hose. It is expected that arrangements will soon be made with the electric street railroad to sprinkle all streets on which car tracks are laid at a much less cost than the present system.

The flood which damaged the water system and the pipe line near the Deposito caused great destruction of the streets in all parts of the city, and this combined with

the active construction work of the new street-railroad system necessitated a very large amount of work of the department of street construction and bridges, which naturally reduced the allotment of the appropriation for street work in outlying districts. Calle Rosario and the Escolta were paved with wooden blocks under contract by the J. G. White Company at the rate of ₱9.89 per square meter. Plaza Cervantes was paved by the city at cost of ₱7.66 per square meter. Previous to the consolidation of the insular and municipal transportation in April, 1905, it was necessary to hire numerous wagons and carts from private parties for street-construction work, but with an increase of the city rolling stock this hiring can be considerably reduced. Owing to the difficulty in obtaining gravel for street surfacing the superintendent of streets has recommended the purchase and operation of a suction dredge to be used in the Pasig and Mariquina rivers. It is believed that the cost of the gravel can be reduced from ₱1.24 per square meter to 60 centavos per square meter. The use of city prisoners in the work of tearing down the old walls around the moat has been continued. However, such labor appears to be successful only when employed on the roughest work. The city owns and maintains 53 bridges. The south abutment of the Bridge of Spain was undermined in the flood, and the arch at that end of the bridge was in danger of collapsing. The total cost of repairs to this bridge amounted to ₱14,671. It is recommended by the superintendent of street construction and bridges that an iron drawbridge be erected immediately west of the Bridge of Spain, the north abutment of which shall be at the foot of Plaza Moraga. The foundation work of the Binondo lift bridge has been commenced. This office has used a small dredge with a capacity of 100 cubic meters per day in the cleaning of esteros, and the Binondo Canal has been dredged nearly its entire length by the removal of 6,456 cubic meters of material, at a cost of about 67 centavos per cubic meter. Most of the dredged material has been used for street filling and the terrepleining of lowlands.

P. G. McDONNELL,

*Member, Chairman Committee on Engineering and Public Works.*

#### THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

The system adopted last year of increasing the pay of the first, second, and third class patrolmen in accordance with their length of service has been successfully established, and already the good effects are noticeable in the desire of the men to maintain their continuous standing in the department in order to enjoy the benefits of an uninterrupted service. At the close of the fiscal year 22 first-class patrolmen were receiving \$900 per annum, 96 were receiving \$1,000, 49 were receiving \$1,080, and 112 were receiving \$1,140, the last being the highest and final increase permitted for this position. Of the second-class patrolmen, 3 were receiving \$420 and 12 were receiving \$450 per annum. At the close of the fiscal year there were 430 third-class patrolmen who were receiving \$240 per annum, 59 were receiving \$300, 85 were receiving \$330, and 155 were receiving \$360.

By a close investigation of the operations of the department it was found possible to abolish the following positions without prejudice: One clerk, at \$1,000; 1 clerk, at \$900; 4 clerks, at \$600; 2 engineers, at \$360; 4 firemen, at \$240; 2 deck hands, at \$150, and 2 laborers, at \$150, thus making a reduction in the salary list of \$6,580 per annum.

The removal of the station interpreters, who received \$600 per year, was made possible by the increased efficiency of the native police through the general knowledge of English which many of them possess, so that there is very little difficulty in finding in each precinct a sufficient number of men to carry on the limited interpreting which is necessary from time to time.

When the launch *George Curry* was so seriously damaged as to be found unfit for further services the river patrol work was carried on by means of rowboats, and hence the number of engineers, firemen, and deck hands was reduced.

The following vacancies are noted: One inspector and assistant chief of police, at \$2,500, caused by the resignation of Inspector and Assistant Chief Luthi; 1 detective, at \$1,000; 1 native sergeant; 45 first-class patrolmen, and 27 native patrolmen.

These positions have not been filled, and it is the intention of the department to leave them vacant unless there is urgent need for more men. In addition to these vacancies police work has been carried on with a shortage of 18 Americans and 25 natives. Two Americans were detailed temporarily as chief of police and assistant chief in the town of Cavite, where the native police had been quite unable to cope with the situation and the many difficulties which are found in a place overrun with saloons frequented by sailors and soldiers on shore leave and run by men who, in many cases, were not properly experienced in the business of conducting an orderly saloon. Besides this, the native police of the town commanded little or no respect, and



the ladrones and other lawless characters who have been infesting Cavite Province for several years made the town of Cavite, in a sense, their basis of organization and supplies. Sergeant Wichman and Patrolman Gill, who were sent over to assist Governor Shanks, have rendered excellent services, and Cavite is now as orderly as Manila. Sergeant Victorio, of the native police, was detailed temporarily to assist Sergeant Wichman, and his services in San Roque and Caridad have materially added to his excellent record.

One first-class patrolman and 1 native patrolman have been detailed to Samar to assist Governor Curry, and 19 native policemen have been employed as board of health inspectors. Six American patrolmen are employed in guarding the Treasury Building; 3 are detailed at the residence of Commissioner Worcester; 3 at the residence of Commissioner Ide; 3 at the Civil Hospital; 3 native policemen are on duty at the ladies' dormitory, and 3 at the residence of Commissioner Legarda. It was expected that during the last year the patrolmen on duty at the residences of the Commissioners would be removed, as seems warranted by the excellent state of order and security which is the equal of any city in the United States of the population of Manila. The board has requested the civil governor to reimburse the municipality for the expenses of the patrolmen guarding the Treasury Building and other insular buildings, as well as the residences of the Commissioners, but up to the present time this request has not been granted.

When the army vacated the building known as the "Luneta Barracks" the municipal government succeeded in obtaining the use of them, and the police department was directed to take possession and establish the offices of precinct No. 1. As the building is large and commodious and excellently suited for police purposes, it was possible to vacate one station and three substations which were previously occupied by the forces of No. 1. In this way a saving of ₱450 per month was effected, and at the same time by centralizing the business of the station the men were put under a closer control of their officers and greater efficiency and better discipline has resulted.

The secret-service department has been transferred from the city hall to the new Luneta station, and the municipal court and lockup are also accommodated. A great part of the repair work and practically all of the painting was done by persons who worked under the direction of policemen. The dormitories of the station are light, airy, and sanitary, and space has been reserved in which an excellent mess, a recreation room, a billiard room, and a barber shop are in successful operation. Capt. George Seaver, who commands the precinct, has his quarters in a wing of the station, and deserves special mention for the well-planned improvements executed under his direction.

Upon the completion of the new Tondo police station the precinct offices were established and the building has been found to be very satisfactory.

The river and harbor police station has been removed from its location on Calle San Fernando to the building at 212 Muelle de la Reyna known as the "old captain of the port's building." When this building was vacated by the bureau of coast guard and transportation the board obtained the use of the building for an indefinite period from the Commission, and turned it over to the police department. It is a much better location for the river and harbor police, being on the river where a full and uninterrupted view of traffic can be had every moment. Extensive repairs were necessary, as the building is old. The quarters for the commanding officer and patrolmen are well arranged and comfortable. The park department will soon commence improving the ground, so that this location will be made both useful and attractive in a district where the first impression of Manila is received. Most of the passengers coming to or leaving Manila take launches at this point, and they can be accommodated under the shelters of the veranda of the station, which has been provided for this purpose. The navy ferries land at this point directly in front of the building and the accommodation to the public has been much appreciated.

There were 328 trials before a police summary court and fines to the amount of ₱3,049.65 were imposed. It is worthy of note that there was not a single trial by summary court on a charge of bribery.

The police fund was increased from ₱4,105.77 to ₱7,155.42. The expenditures of the year amounted to ₱600, and were used to defray the funeral expenses of one American policeman and in invaliding Patrolman Busiest to the United States. This leaves a balance of ₱6,555.42.

Two thousand and seventy dogs were impounded, of which 1,468 were cremated, 176 released, 27 escaped, 32 were on hand at the end of the year, and 359 were redeemed. The receipts of the pound from all sources amounted to ₱4,690.26.

Six night schools have been maintained for the purpose of teaching native policemen the English language, and satisfactory progress is being made. The Tagalog school, for the benefit of the plain-clothes men and detectives and such American policemen as desire to avail themselves of the opportunity of learning the Tagalog

language, was established during the year in the headquarters office and was maintained for a time, but this school has been indefinitely suspended. In the beginning the attendance was very good, and the men were interested in the school and purchased the necessary books at their own cost, but the class dwindled for various reasons to so small a number that it is doubtful if the school can be reopened. Many of the men possess a working knowledge of Tagalog and have but little desire to study the grammar. The school was held in the afternoon at a time when the courts seldom required the presence of the men, but from time to time the business of the department interfered to a certain extent with the attendance, and those who were lukewarm in their desire to take the school seriously easily found work which required their absence during the recitation hours. It may be that the study was placed on too high a plane, and the requirements of the class possibly anticipated an extensive knowledge of the language in all its modifications, which could only be acquired by months of diligent application.

The uniform being worn by the first-class patrolmen, while very neat in appearance, is unsuitable. The board has directed that a first quality of washable khaki be adopted as the uniform on January 1, 1906. Due notice was given to the department and all precincts in the month of April, 1905, so that every policeman may prepare himself for the change.

During the fiscal year there were made 13,663 arrests, which is 3,720 less than the arrests made during the fiscal year 1905. Of these 11,671 were males and 1,992 were females.

The opening of the electric street railway has very materially reduced the expenses of transportation of the police department. There have been remarkably few accidents when one considers the character of the inhabitants and the absolute novelty of the railway in connection with the very great vehicle traffic. The native motor-men have operated their cars with unexpected skill.

Since November, 1904, the mounted detachment has been almost entirely occupied in guarding the city prisoners, who have been engaged in tearing down the old city walls and breaking stone for park and street work, and the detachment has also served as escort to surveying parties of the city engineer's department.

The health of the department has been very good, there being only 4 deaths. The most prevalent diseases were dengue fever, dysentery, malaria, and intestinal disorders. One case of leprosy was discovered in a third-class patrolman, and he was taken to the San Lazaro Hospital. Pulmonary tuberculosis among the native patrolmen is common. Revaccinations in every one of the departments was made in April and May. Police surgeons visit daily all of the stations of the department as well as the stations of the fire department. Police ambulances have been supplied with emergency dressings and the men detailed with the ambulances have been instructed in the use of such dressing.

A deficiency estimate of ₱46,000 was appropriated by Act No. 1297, but there is a large portion of this estimate which will be returned to the treasury.

At the request of the constabulary this department loaned 150 riot shotguns with 100 cartridge belts and 7,500 rounds of brass-shell ammunition for use in the island of Samar.

The policy of changing the commanding officers of precincts and transferring men to various parts of the city, which was inaugurated last year, has been continued with good results. The experience gained through duty in all parts of the city is valuable for numerous reasons. The transfer of sergeants, roundsmen, and patrolmen in several cases caused dissatisfaction to the persons transferred, and in some cases men presented their resignations. However, they were all withdrawn except one.

#### THE SECRET-SERVICE BUREAU.

The secret-service bureau recovered stolen property to the value of ₱26,278.32 and stolen money to the amount of ₱7,933.99. The work of this bureau has been exceedingly important and the board is pleased to note that the work which really pertained to precinct police is being done by that body, thus giving the men of the secret service the greatest amount of time to handle more important matters and general work strictly pertaining to this department. The bureau has conducted numerous investigations for the insular as well as the municipal governments, and has had much success in the location of lost and missing persons.

The duties of coroner are performed by the members of the prosecuting attorney's office, and while this work has served the city's needs more or less satisfactorily the chairman of the committee on police concurs in the recommendation of the chief of the secret-service bureau in favor of establishing the office of coroner. The lawyers of the office of the prosecuting attorney have been conscientious and prompt in the performance of their duties, but in investigating the causes of suspected or actual death

and in the consideration of circumstances of violent crime resulting in death, a qualified physician and surgeon would be better equipped to act for the government.

During the year there were 14 suicides, 5 by pistol shot, 3 by hanging, 3 by drowning, 2 by carbolic acid, and 1 by use of a razor. These cases occurred in the hot months of February, June, and August of 1904, and March, May, and June of 1905. Eight of the suicides were Americans, 4 Chinese, and the remaining 2 were Filipinos. There were 7 murders, 6 being Filipinos, and 1 Chinese. Persons who committed these crimes have been apprehended in all cases except one.

The complete apparatus for the Bertillon system of criminal identification, which was ordered through the insular purchasing agent some three years ago, has been received. Detective John W. Green, who is at present on leave in the United States, was directed to make a study of the operations of the system, and as soon as he returns the entire installation will be put in effect in Manila.

The chief of the secret-service bureau complains that harsher measures must be adopted if the gambling evil is to be suppressed. The penalties ordinarily imposed in the municipal court for the larger games are not sufficiently heavy. Chinese gamblers are reported to be more than willing to pay a fine regularly, provided the fine is not too high. There is a difference of opinion between the members of the municipal board concerning the size of the fines imposed for gambling, and in the last annual report the president of the board takes occasion to criticize the judge of the municipal court for the excessive fines imposed. This year much more leniency seems to have been shown, according to the report of the chief of the secret-service bureau. This question is one of adjustment, which observation and experience alone can lead to a happy medium.

The recommendation is again noted in favor of conferring rank on members of the secret-service department, but after much deliberation the board has decided to make no change in this respect.

Additional recommendations of much interest and moment will be found in the detailed report of the chief of the bureau and will receive consideration.

It is noted with satisfaction that there has been an improvement in the cooperation of the uniformed police force with the secret-service bureau, and both bodies are to be congratulated, as such condition is conducive to material progress in all lines of work.

The chief of police, Je. E. Harding, and his able assistant, Chief C. R. Trowbridge, of the secret-service bureau, should be specially mentioned for their valuable and untiring work and for the success of their administration.

P. G. McDONNELL,  
*Chairman Committee on Police.*

#### LAW DEPARTMENT.

##### OFFICE OF THE CITY ATTORNEY.

This office has represented the city in 17 civil cases brought before the supreme court, in 61 cases conducted in the court of first instance, in 1 case brought before the justice of the peace court, and in 50 cases of applications for registration of land filed with the court of land registration. It has rendered 96 legal opinions to the municipal board and the various city departments; it has drawn 12 municipal ordinances and 10 proposed acts, and it has prepared 164 contracts.

##### OFFICE OF THE PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.

This office has conducted 1,080 investigations relating to crimes and misdemeanors; it has filed 364 complaints with the court of first instance, resulting in 373 convictions, 51 dismissals (including all cases in which arrest of defendants is impossible), and 71 acquittals, and it has secured 647 convictions in the municipal court.

##### MUNICIPAL COURT.

The number of persons accused before this court for violation of the municipal ordinances or less grave offenses rises to 12,808, of which only 1,696 have been acquitted, 2,233 have been sent to Bilibid to serve a sentence in prison, and the rest have been punished with fines, which were paid by them, and which amount to the sum of \$67,111.72.

##### OFFICE OF THE SHERIFF OF MANILA.

The income of the office for the period mentioned, derived from official fees, is as follows: Collected in Philippine currency, ₱12,771.37; collected in local currency, ₱15.66.

This revenue has been derived almost exclusively from civil business. The criminal business of the office, almost in its entirety, furnishes no income, while it occupies more time and the major part of the running expenses of the office.

Trust funds collected and disbursed by this office from all sources during the period mentioned is as follows: Collected in Philippine currency, ₱125,043.61; collected in local currency, ₱1,379.64.

#### JUSTICE OF THE PEACE COURTS.

The two courts have tried 1,903 cases. Of these 1,339 were for the recovery of sums of money, 503 for recovery of possession of real property and for rents, 57 to secure return of personal property and effects, 4 for specific performance, and they have transacted other matters pertaining to their office.

They collected as fees, ₱5,858.31.

#### FIRE DEPARTMENT.

If the value of a fire department to a community is measured by the decrease in fire losses, the department of the city of Manila may be said to be thoroughly competent and efficient. There can be little doubt of the increased efficiency which experience, training, increase of apparatus, and effective administration has brought to the service, although the anticipated change in the chief of the department, caused by the resignation of Chief Bonner, has been necessary.

A comparison of the losses for the past three years is as follows: 1903, ₱1,670,650; 1904, ₱468,911; 1905, ₱135,921.

While it can hardly be expected to effect as slight a loss from fire as that of the past year in a city the size of Manila, yet if the standard set for the department is maintained there is the assurance that the losses will be kept at a minimum.

The department has been enlarged during the year by the addition of two engine companies complete, and is today considered sufficient for all present needs, with the exception of some small additions hereinafter mentioned.

The department consists of 7 engine and hose companies, 4 chemical companies, 2 truck companies, 1 coal wagon, and 1 supply wagon, with a complement of 143 men, of whom 8 are engaged in electrical work for the department and 135 for fire fighting purposes. Of this force 62 are Filipinos. The department is housed in 7 stations, well distributed and all belonging to the city, and with one exception, Paco, are satisfactory fire stations.

The department has in use 17,550 feet of hose, modern life-saving devices and modern equipment for the companies throughout. In addition to this force there is the police boat *Buckey O'Neill*, which is used as an auxiliary fire boat and equipped with pump, and during the year the sanitary barge *Pluto* has also been equipped and can be used as an auxiliary below the Bridge of Spain and in the bay, having very powerful pumps for this service.

The Gamewell fire and police alarm system has been further extended by the addition of 55 alarm boxes, making a total of 132 in service, and 24 additional will very shortly be installed. With these additional boxes, making a total of 156, the city will be well provided with fire-alarm signals, and no addition should be necessary for some years. During the past year there were received 131 alarms by the department as follows: 65 Gamewell system, 63 verbally, 3 telephone.

These alarms were from the following causes: 5 false, 2 exhibitions, 21 lamp explosions, 12 cigars and cigarettes, 8 kerosene lamps, 3 spontaneous combustion, 3 incendiary, 4 grass fires, 3 electrical wires, 3 native stoves, 24 unknown, 43 various causes detailed in the report of the chief.

This is an increase in alarms of 30 over the number received the year before. The department has been successful in confining nearly all the fires to the buildings in which they originated, with the exception of fires in nipa districts. Two large fires occurred in nipa districts during the year, but neither were very extensive. A peculiar incident occurred in a nipa fire in the district of Paco, where after one company had been at work for several minutes the fire jumped almost 500 yards, probably due to sparks, and consumed several buildings of a light material before additional help could arrive, but a fortunate change in the wind probably saved a large nipa district, as a second engine company in responding to a call for assistance broke the axle of its hose wagon by running against a car track and was thus delayed, necessitating a call for further assistance before sufficient apparatus was on the ground to fight both fires.

The purchase of 30 geldings from the United States early in the year has materially increased the efficiency of the department, and the horses which were replaced by these geldings were turned over to the department of engineering and public works.

for work on the streets and the fire department is now well equipped with good animals.

One of the two additional engine companies put in service during the year occupies a temporary station in Tondo, directly north of Tondo Church, wherein is housed the Merriweather engine which is still doing good service.

The second engine company has been assigned to a portion of the stable building purchased from the insular government on Calle Cervantes, in the Trozo district, and has the gasoline engine, formerly loaned to the bureau of coast guard and navigation, in service.

The installation of these companies has been at a small cost, except for their maintenance, and gives to two nipa districts adequate fire protection which heretofore have been somewhat neglected.

In order to keep the men in the department in good physical condition it has been considered advisable to equip the stations with gymnastic apparatus, and, accordingly, punching bags, medicine balls, rowing and bicycle machines, Whately exercisers, Indian clubs, iron dumb-bells, etc., have been installed, and the effect is noticeable among the men, who apparently enjoy the exercise while fitting themselves better to perform their duties.

The department being charged by ordinance with the inspection and issuance of permits for explosive and combustible materials, has issued during the year 303 storage permits, and by inspection quarterly has kept in touch with localities where such combustibles and explosives are stored, and has been able to determine whether or no the quantities were in excess of those permitted by the ordinance.

The department has also made inspection of theaters, cinematograph performances, and other public entertainments, testing fire apparatus, inspecting the scenery and stage effects, and has obliged compliance with the ordinance governing places of amusement. All fireworks, firecrackers, etc., are now stored in stone bodegas located outside the business districts, and are only allowed to enter such districts for immediate sale; while all powder and high explosives are stored at San Juan del Monte and close observation is kept thereon and quantities transported through the city. Also large amounts of petroleum, gasoline, calcium carbide, etc., are stored in the outskirts of the city.

In spite of the efficiency of the Manila fire department no marked reduction in insurance rates has resulted. The following figures may be of interest:

The total value of all buildings in the city of Manila according to the city assessor and collector is ₱26,507,736. The total damage to buildings during the year by fire was ₱48,455, or less than one-fifth of 1 per cent. While it is true that a great many of the buildings of the city are not insured and in a great many fire losses no insurance was paid, it would seem that with insurance premiums at from three-eighths of 1 per cent to 3 per cent and the average loss being less than one-fifth of 1 per cent, the profit of the insurance companies must be large; in fact the question of insurance is receiving the careful consideration of the advisory board, who hope to present in the near future a scheme of government insurance on buildings, modeled after the scheme in vogue in Switzerland and other European countries, in order to cheapen the price of insurance.

The resignation of former Chief Bonner of the department was accepted with regret, and after some delay Capt. Lewis H. Dingman was then promoted to chief and his services to date have been entirely satisfactory.

A change was made in the organization by the consolidation of the position of assistant chief with that of city electrician for the sake of economy, and the former city electrician was appointed to the position of assistant chief of the fire department and city electrician, and the result has thus far been satisfactory.

It is hoped to be able to demonstrate in the near future that Filipinos may be trained to become efficient firemen; but, through lack of ability to handle the large horses of the department, it will take some years before the best results will obtain. However, they are becoming efficient as engineers of the department, and it is hoped that the proportion of Americans to Filipinos will be changed within the present year by decreasing the number of Americans and increasing the number of Filipinos.

For immediate use the department needs 3 horses, 2,000 feet of hose, a Monitor battery, and for future use a combination chemical truck to be stationed in Malate and a small-sized engine to be located in Sampaloc near Rotonda; but, owing to lack of funds, only the Monitor battery, horses, and hose will be asked for during the coming year.

The expenses of the department for the year have been as follows:

<b>Current expenses:</b>	
Salaries and wages .....	P 215,729.35
Repairs to apparatus .....	1,684.45
Forage .....	15,870.69
Fuel .....	2,730.83
General supplies .....	6,178.40
Printing and binding .....	885.00
Labor, extension fire and police alarm system .....	7,500.00
Material and supplies, fire and police alarm system .....	4,466.98
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>254,825.70</b>
<b>Nonrecurring expenses:</b>	
Purchase of equipment .....	23,843.41
Purchase of equipment for stations .....	4,087.41
Labor, extension fire and police alarm system .....	3,701.99
Material and supplies, fire and police alarm system .....	31,108.66
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>62,741.47</b>
<b>Aggregate expenditures</b> .....	<b>317,567.17</b>

The above statement shows increased expenditures of P 17,005.06 over the previous year, due to increase in the number of companies and increased pay, but a reduction has been made in the nonrecurring expenses, which should be further reduced in the coming year.

#### ELECTRICAL DIVISION OF FIRE DEPARTMENT.

This division, in addition to having charge of the Gamewell fire and police alarm system, is charged with the installation of telephones and electric lights, except street lights, and has performed during the year all services for which the departments of the city required an electrician. In addition, under the provision of ordinance this department is charged with the inspection of all electrical installations, both interior and exterior, and issued during the year 1,611 certificates of inspection, 2,059 permits of installations, collecting therefor P 3,799.30.

The Gamewell system has been extended in the business section of the city; many poles have been changed, raising the fire and police alarm service above all other wires. Fifty-five new fire-alarm boxes were installed and the location of 12 changed. Twelve new police boxes were installed and the location of 9 changed; while both systems have been extended in the north and south outskirts of the city for the purpose of installing additional boxes which have now arrived. This division has also put in many city telephones and has assisted the insular government in installing telephones and has installed electric lights in several city buildings. The coming six months should find the Gamewell fire and police system completed.

Much trouble was occasioned by the condition of the wires of the Manila Telephone Company, many of their lines having been condemned, changed, removed, or cut, as the case demanded, in the interest of the public safety. The municipal board has been obliged to restrict this company in the extension of its business owing to the character of the work done and the materials used, and with the exception of one or two leads the entire system must be remodeled, it being understood that a new company is to begin operations soon in the city and to acquire the lines of the old company. Every opportunity has been given to repair the lines consistent with the public safety.

The Manila Electric Railroad and Light Company has made rapid progress in remodeling the old electric-light system, and the orders of the city in relation to their wiring were promptly complied with, except that owing to their lack of power and material they have been unable to extend the public lighting system as fast as the board thought necessary.

#### THE DEPARTMENT OF ASSESSMENTS AND COLLECTIONS.

The internal-revenue act has so affected the work of this department during the past year as to render almost impractical any comparison between it and the work of previous years. Under the provisions of this law this office has become not only the collection office for the revenues of the city, but the largest collection office of internal

revenue in the islands. This change has been effected involving increased work without any important increase in expenses, and the cost to the city has been reduced, inasmuch as the insular government is paying the expenses of the internal-revenue collections, which is estimated at about one-third of the total expense.

During the year the collections on account of the city of Manila by this office were ₱2,875,599.83, and on account of internal revenue ₱3,060,419.26, or a total of ₱5,936,019.09.

The collection account of the city may be segregated as follows and compared with collections of the previous year:

Items.	Fiscal year 1905.	Fiscal year 1904.	Increase over 1904.	Decrease from 1904.
Land tax	₱1,152,580.17	₱1,713,214.98		₱560,634.81
Industrial tax <sup>a</sup>	304,021.64	609,479.75		305,458.11
Stamp sales <sup>a</sup>	81,423.94	166,067.96		84,644.01
Certificates of registration <sup>b</sup>	22,143.00	91,426.37		69,283.37
Matadero fees	169,353.00	175,645.84		6,292.84
Market fees	304,916.34	285,875.47	₱19,040.87	
Licenses	289,764.54	357,366.89		67,602.35
Live-stock registration	814.75	1,108.77		294.02
Vehicle tax <sup>c</sup>	24,460.47	51,549.11		27,088.64
Vehicle equipment	1,536.74	2,528.83		990.09
Rents, city property	18,139.03	15,817.37	2,321.66	
Municipal court fines	94,960.34	151,971.31		57,020.97
Pail-system fees	36,642.87	1,790.04	34,852.83	
Cleaning vaults fees	30,937.96	159.29	30,778.67	
Weights and measures	6,388.80	186.24	6,203.56	
Water system	196,320.51		196,320.51	
Building permits	15,788.07	1,811.69	14,476.48	
Boiler inspections	1,334.00	456.00	878.00	
Health fees	15,788.04	15,619.67	168.37	
Justice of the peace fees	5,856.31	4,825.60	1,032.71	
Sheriff's fees	12,776.37	11,489.99	1,286.38	
City attorney's fees	390.12	34.22	355.90	
Certificates of electrical installation	3,799.30	3,955.60		156.30
Secretary municipal board fees	40.50	67.50		27.00
Pound receipts	4,786.70	4,857.74	378.96	
Miscellaneous	8,407.83	5,303.65	3,104.18	
Sales of city land	3,368.54	5,460.39		2,091.85
Cementario del Norte fees	1,884.38		1,884.38	
Registration of cocheros <sup>c</sup>		376.85		376.85
Dividends to Jan. 1, 1905 <sup>d</sup>	16,512.07			
Internal-revenue cedulas <sup>e</sup>	48,304.00		67,033.57	
Licenses <sup>e</sup>	2,217.50			
Total	2,875,599.83	3,677,443.51	380,117.08	1,181,960.71

<sup>a</sup> Repealed Jan. 1, 1905.

<sup>b</sup> See cedulas internal revenue.

<sup>c</sup> Repealed.

<sup>d</sup> Internal-revenue dividend.

<sup>e</sup> Internal revenue.

Net decrease, ₱801,843.68.

The net decrease shown by this statement of ₱801,843.68 is about 22 per cent less than the collections for the previous year, and is due to two principal causes: (1) The internal-revenue law and (2) the falling off in collections of land tax, caused by the fact that the previous year's collections covered a tax period of eighteen months, and also that there are many delinquencies for the first half year's tax of 1905. The internal-revenue law caused the reduction in the industrial tax, stamp sales, certificates of registration, and licenses. The reduction in vehicle tax was caused by the repeal of the ordinance relative thereto January 1, 1905. The reduction in municipal court fines was caused by the smaller number of fines imposed and the reduction in the amount of fines. The reduction in the matadero fees was caused by competition of Australian meats in the Manila market. Other items showing small reductions were due to natural causes, which may be expected as conditions change. The increases in various items are due to increased business and are not in the nature of taxes, but rather of services rendered, such as water-system fees, pail-system fees, cleaning vaults, sealing weights and measures, sale of cemetery lots, boiler inspections, etc. The internal-revenue dividends, including certificates of registration and licenses, are the benefits from the internal-revenue law, but this item does not include the internal-revenue dividends for the six months ending June 30, 1905, as they have not yet been received.

The expenses of the department appear as follows:

Furniture and equipment.....	₱1,496.72	Tax refunds.....	₱3,881.32
Printing and binding.....	5,744.80	Salaries and wages.....	150,688.76
Contingent expenses.....	4,322.59		
Transportation.....	1,356.97	Total.....	167,491.16

Of this amount, however, ₱31,862.24 was incurred on account of the collection of internal-revenue tax for eleven months ending June 30, 1905. Deducting this amount it leaves the expenses on account of the city of Manila ₱135,628.92, which makes the cost of collection of the city revenues about 4½ per cent, which ratio appears the same as for the previous year.

It has been the policy of the municipal board to centralize the collections of all moneys pertaining to the city of Manila in this office, and there are now only a few collecting agents, such as the register of the deeds, who do not deposit their collections with the city assessor and collector.

#### LAND TAX.

The taxable property in the city of Manila for 1905 appears, according to the detailed statement of the city assessor and collector, to be ₱77,540,375, a net gain of ₱2,724,839, due to improvements and property which has heretofore escaped taxation.

The department is at work upon the new assessment roll for the coming year. The delinquent taxes up to June 30, 1905, appear as follows:

1901.....	₱185.08	1905, first half.....	₱103,937.28
1902.....	5,423.30		
1903.....	10,243.42	Total delinquent	
1904.....	47,289.03	June 30, 1905.....	167,078.11

Most of the delinquents prior to 1905 are for small amounts, nearly all in the nipa districts, and the assessor believes same to be due to ignorance of the law, but this class of delinquents are the most difficult of all to reach, as very few see the notices published regarding delinquencies, and the use of mail notices has no effect, as out of the 5,000 postal cards sent out in 1904 to this class of delinquents about 3,500 were returned undelivered. However, in order to obtain as many payments as possible, the assessor sent out employees of his office to locate if possible the delinquents and notify them, and many collections were made by this means.

#### RENTS.

The revenue from the rent of city property has increased from ₱15,817.37 to ₱18,139.03, and should materially increase when title to many unoccupied lands has been settled and the property rented. The question of ownership of much land belonging to the city is in doubt, and the board has deferred action in renting such property until the titles could be cleared.

#### LICENSES.

The collections of licenses for the year showed a falling off of ₱67,602.35 from the previous year; of this amount ₱7,000 is due to decreased number of liquor licenses, and the balance, ₱60,602.35, is due to general business and entertainment licenses, due to the amendment of the Manila charter by the internal-revenue law. There has been prepared a new license ordinance under the provisions of the amended charter, which it is believed in the future will somewhat increase the revenue from licenses. It has been noticed that under the provisions of the internal-revenue act minor industries, such as native cooked food shops, small tiendas, etc., are not required to obtain licenses, neither can the city license this class of dealers, and the result is that such shops open without any regard to sanitary conditions and are only found by close sanitary inspection. The board of health does not now, as it formerly did, have the application for license upon which sanitary inspection was made of such premises, when if found insanitary license was refused. In order to obtain better results the municipal board has under consideration a system of permits for the regulation of such dealers, whereby, before entering upon business, scrutiny of the health department and the police department may be obtained before the issuance of the permits, which will regulate these establishments.



It was anticipated when the electric cars were in operation that the number of public vehicles on the streets would be greatly diminished. Up to the present time, however, such expectations have not been realized, and at the close of the year 3,881 public-vehicle licenses were in force, as against 3,960 at the close of the preceding year. The department, however, is now endeavoring to obtain better public vehicles on the streets, and is making a close examination before any vehicles are licensed. The total receipts from this source during the past year was ₱14,199.55, as against ₱15,332.60 for the previous year.

Bicycle licenses show a falling off from 1,381 the previous year to 702 during the present year.

Dog licenses show an increase over the previous year, due to the police crusade on unlicensed dogs. The total increase in fees amounted to ₱6,082.21.

#### INDUSTRIAL TAX.

The repeal of the industrial tax by the provisions of the internal-revenue law became effective January 1, 1905. The effect of this law decreases the revenues of the city of Manila approximately ₱400,000 for the year.

Attention is invited to the fact that while the internal-revenue act provided that the industrial tax on banks and insurance companies was to remain in force until January 1, 1905, after this tax was collected, amounting to approximately ₱33,000, the internal-revenue law was so amended as to cause it to become effective, in relation to banks and insurance companies, on August 1, 1904. This measure not only deprived the city of revenues which were expected, but caused the city to refund some ₱14,000, and increased by about ₱65,000 the revenues to the general government. The amount of this refund will be requested in the next annual estimate.

#### VEHICLE TAX.

On account of the fact that the vehicle-tax law was incomplete, objectionable, and difficult to collect, the board decided by resolution to discontinue same at the end of the calendar year 1904. During the half-year while in force there was collected ₱24,460.47, as against ₱51,549.11 for the entire fiscal year 1904. It is believed that in place of this vehicle tax a registration tax on horses should be imposed, which would not only produce some revenue to the city, but would give owners of animals a fair record for their protection. Under the present registration of live stock, which provides for a fee of 20 centavos for each animal registered and 10 centavos for each animal transferred, the revenues accruing to the city did not equal the expense, and it is believed that this registration fee should be raised to 2 pesos for original registration and 50 centavos for each transfer. While the city assessor and collector advocates a registration fee of 5 pesos for each registration and 2 pesos for transfer, this is believed to be excessive, but in order to obtain any change of this fee, except a modification, it is necessary that a change of Manila charter be effected, which is recommended. During the year there were 2,789 registrations and 2,604 transfers, a total collection of ₱814.75, as against ₱1,108.77 for the preceding year.

#### STAMPS.

The internal-revenue law becoming effective January 1, 1905, caused the cessation of the sale of the old stamps on that date. There was realized for the half-year ₱81,423.94, as against ₱166,067.95 for the previous year. All stamps now used are sold under the provisions of the new internal-revenue law, and the revenues pertain to the general government.

The revenues collected for certificates of registration during the past year were ₱89,881, as against ₱91,426.37 for the previous year. The old law under which these certificates were issued was repealed, effective January 1, 1905, and the internal-revenue law substituted. The new law requires the certificates of registration to be taken up as revenues of the general government; deposited with the treasurer of the Philippine Islands as internal-revenue collections, and then later refunded to the city of Manila. It appears that this is a cumbersome method of handling these revenues, and no advantage is seen in thus handling same twice and also depriving the city of these collections as they are made instead of waiting for quarterly refunds.

#### MARKETS AND MATADERO.

Two small markets, sufficient to cover the necessities of the districts wherein they are installed, were opened to the public in Gagalañgin and Pandacan on November 21, 1904, and January 9, 1905, respectively.

As an experiment the first one was installed on private land measuring 361.50 square meters and built on an extension of 100 square meters, and the second on city land measuring 352 square meters, next to the main estero of the town.

The cost of Gagalangin market was ₱3,187, and that of Pandacan amounted to ₱7,443.

The net annual rental is figured in 4.52 and 11.29 per cent, respectively, of their cost values, and it is expected that the same will be larger in the future with the increase in the amount of business, inasmuch as notwithstanding the small dimensions of said markets, there still remain some vacant spaces capable to contain 33½ per cent more of the actual number of vendors without increasing the cost of collection and maintenance of the buildings.

The difficulties arising through defects in titles to lands have prevented the installation of markets in the districts of Sampaloc and Paco.

But on the 30th of June, 1905, the sum of ₱7,265.27 was paid for 2,421.75 square meters of land located between calle Alix and the estero, and the residents of this district will soon have a market of better conditions than the Arranque market.

From August 1 to 5, 1904, the vendors in Divisoria market objected to the new regulation of said market and refused to do business during that period, citing as their pretext for so doing an increase in the tariff, the true motive for the strike, however, being the opposition shown by the vendors of general merchandise. Their reasons were inconsistent, and no action would have been taken. In the sense of leaving things as they were, had not an unforeseen coincidence made it seem advisable.

This was the internal-revenue law which, on account of the misinterpretation given by the public, spread broadcast by those who try to alter the good order upon the least opportunity that is offered to them, produced some discontent, as if the insular government and the city of Manila were jointly attempting to stifle the people with excessive taxes.

After proper hearing of the petition of the strikers by the municipal board, which body had insistently asked for the reform in the former regulation, the verbal opinion of the governor-general, Hon. Luke E. Wright, who considered such reform untimely, was also forwarded to said body.

After a special session of the advisory board the total and temporary suspension of the reforms in question, was by said body recommended, and it was so resolved by the municipal board on August 5, 1904, whereby everything reverted to its normal condition.

The reforms as issued were just and equitable though entirely contrary to old customs, which, on account of the abuses, had created interests which became prejudiced.

Over one-third of the Divisoria market is occupied by dealers in jewelry, silk, ready-made cloth, dry goods, lamps, glassware, crockery, zuecos (native shoes), slippers, etc. On the other hand, the number of vendors of meat, fruits, fish, cabbages, etc., has increased, and most of them have to occupy temporary locations in unlimited number, resulting that they are so crowded that it necessarily gives the market an unpleasant appearance.

The regulation thus suspended fixed the number of stalls in 785 by spaces properly determined, for which reason it was found necessary to vacate the spaces occupied by dealers in jewelry, silk, etc., in order to provide sufficient number of stalls for the sale of fresh food only. Furthermore, an increase was made in the tariff of said stalls in order to maintain the receipts of the market in question as compensation to the advantage of having reduced to 785 vendors business that could be done by double number, and some other advantages.

The reforms that had proved a failure in Divisoria market were on April 10, 1905, established in the Arranque market, although with the precaution of lowering the tariff in order to remove the belief among vendors that such reforms were only a pretext for the increase of the rates.

The reduction caused by both motives is 12.60 per cent of the former receipts, but the disorder of vendors occupying temporary locations was stopped, and everyone was compelled to occupy the stand numbered by his ticket.

There is much yet to be corrected in overcoming the opposition created by custom.

Important reforms have been made in the slaughterhouse in order to facilitate the operation of slaughtering and transportation of slaughtered cattle, which reforms have cost ₱3,897.57, and if these improvements do not make the Manila slaughterhouse equal to the best of its class, they have at least elevated it much above its former low condition.

As to the financial condition of the markets, the same has continued steadily progressing, showing a general increase in the receipts, as may be justified by the following statement:

*Market proceeds during the fiscal year 1904-5.*

Name of market.	Receipts.	Expenses of collection.	Outlay for improvements.	Net revenue.
Divisoria.....	P157,964.50	P9,606.07	P8,400.48	P139,976.00
Quinta.....	73,315.02	4,027.58	5,854.97	63,432.47
Arranque.....	31,336.02	2,620.34	8,734.09	19,981.59
Herrán.....	12,128.74	773.90	1,325.73	10,029.11
Anda.....	3,410.49	910.30	1,593.55	906.64
Sampaloc.....	8,028.00	447.10	2,301.45	5,279.45
Santa Ana.....	1,816.20	362.84	1,071.17	382.69
Tetuan.....	2,645.56	387.40		2,258.16
Bahía.....	6,318.72	1,536.42		4,782.30
Esteros.....	6,580.13	477.60		6,102.63
Gagalangin.....	616.73	219.58	314.08	83.07
Pandacan.....	785.87	170.80	145.64	419.43
Total.....	304,915.98	21,541.33	29,741.11	253,633.54
Matadero.....	169,353.00	9,798.57	4,987.33	154,567.10

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

During the year a new system of testing and sealing weights and measures has been put in operation, the inspector testing and sealing same wherever used instead of having them brought to the office as heretofore. Lead seals and pasters are now used instead of branding with steel dies as heretofore. The change has worked well, saving the time of the tradesmen in going to and from the office. Practically all the scales and measures were tested during the first four months of the year, since which time the inspector and his assistants have been reinspecting same and endeavoring to bring about strict compliance with the ordinance, in some instances causing arrests and convictions for violations.

Reference to the itemized statement of the city assessor and collector shows the number and kind of scales and measures tested and sealed during the year. Total collections were P6,388.80.

SERVICE FEES.

Prior to this year the city assessor and collector has had nothing to do with the collection of pail-system fees, vault-cleaning fees, water collections, building permits, and boiler inspections. It was considered advisable, however, by the board that all such collections should be made by the collecting officer of the city, and the change has worked to advantage, as from these sources P281,023.38 has been collected, with very slight increase in the expenses of the department, and permitting the public to pay all their public dues at one office, which is advantageous in many ways. It also relieves administrative officers from handling funds and gives the board correct statements of the revenues of the city from one source.

Very few changes in the personnel of the department have been made during the year, Mr. A. W. Hastings remaining city assessor and collector and Mr. Ellis Cromwell deputy city assessor and collector, the office of the deputy collector having been abolished at the beginning of the year. To these officers and their assistants credit is due for the successful operation of the department without increased expense but greatly increased collections.

During the previous fiscal year there were employed 28 Americans and 129 Filipinos, a total of 157. This number has been increased until on June 30, 1905, there were 24 Americans and 141 Filipinos, a total of 165 employees.

DEPARTMENT OF CITY SCHOOLS.

The city has been divided into five supervising districts as follows: First district, Santa Ana, Pandacan, Paco, and Singalong; second district, Malate, Ermita, Concepción, and Intramuros; third district, Santa Mesa, Sampaloc, and San Miguel; fourth district, Quiapo, Santa Cruz, and Trozo; fifth district, San Nicolás, Tondo, and Gagalangin.

The work in each district is under the supervision of an American teacher. Next in authority are the native principals, who are in immediate charge of the different schools. Under them are the native teachers.

Enrollment and attendance show a satisfactory improvement. A substantial gain has been made during the year. The following tabulation indicates the relative conditions existing in the month of June 1902, 1903, 1904, and 1905:

	Day schools.			Night schools.		
	Enroll- ment.	Attend- ance.	Percent- age.	Enroll- ment.	Attend- ance.	Percent- age.
June, 1902 .....	2,244	1,992	84	1,566	1,254	87
June, 1903 .....	3,046	2,341	92	2,626	2,107	87
June, 1904 .....	5,767	4,602	92	5,043	4,074	83
June, 1905 .....	7,808	6,278	95	5,884	3,911	92

The pupil attendance of the city is divided as follows:

American school .....	179
Intermediate schools .....	860
Primary schools .....	6,397
School of commerce .....	257
Kindergarten .....	110
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>7,803</b>

The assignment of city teachers is as follows:

<b>Americans:</b>	
American school .....	9
Intermediate schools .....	19
School of commerce .....	5
Primary supervisors .....	5
Music .....	4
Drawing .....	1
Kindergarten .....	5
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>48</b>
<b>Natives:</b>	
Primary schools .....	189
Intermediate .....	9
School of commerce .....	3
Drawing .....	11
Kindergarten .....	4
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>216</b>

Respectfully submitted.

C. H. SLEEPER.  
P. G. McDONNELL.  
MIGUEL VELASCO.

The GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

#### REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE BOARD.

MANILA, P. I., July 13, 1905.

SIRS: I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report of the secretary of the municipal board for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, in accordance with your instructions.

On January 25, 1905, Mr. John M. Tuther, the regular incumbent of the position of secretary, returned to the United States on leave, and Mr. Francis P. Bonham, a clerk of the board, was detailed to fill the position during the absence of Mr. Tuther. Early in June Mr. Bonham tendered his resignation, to become effective on July 3, 1905, thus leaving the report of the secretary to be made by one who did not occupy that position during any portion of the time covered by this report.

The collections of this office for the year have been unimportant, being but ₱40.50. This sum was received for certified copies of records, the only source of revenue.

During the fiscal year just closed the municipal board sat in 305 sessions and considered 2,192 items of business, of which 55 were referred to the advisory board for its consideration before final action was taken, and 71 matters of business were brought to the attention of the municipal board by the advisory board. All communications have received attention, and 7,348 letters have been written in reply to 5,973 received and on action of the board.

There were considered by the board 15 ordinances, of which 8 were enacted, as follows:

Number of ordinance.	Subject-matter.	Passed.
68	Relating to electricity.....	Sept. 5, 1906
69	Rules and regulations for Cementerio del Norte.....	Dec. 16, 1906
70	Amending ordinance No. 44, street railway franchise.....	Dec. 27, 1906
71	Approving certain changes in lines of street railway.....	Do.
72	Repealing ordinance No. 64.....	Dec. 31, 1906
73	Approving certain changes in lines of street railway.....	Mar. 10, 1906
74	Regulating fees to be charged by board of health.....	Mar. 30, 1906
75	Amending ordinance No. 69.....	Do.

The following ordinances were considered by the board but not enacted:

Plumbing ordinance.

Amending ordinance No. 9, relating to ferries.

Relative to private fire and police alarm system.

Relative to numbering automobiles.

Granting right of way for bridge to Isla Provisora.

Amending ordinances Nos. 18 and 54.

Building ordinance.

Thirty-seven contracts were entered into by the city, as follows:

Contractor.	Object.	Amount.
Manila Cablenews.....	Advertising.....	(a)
El Grito del Pueblo.....	.....do.....	(a)
Teleforo de Dios.....	Moving buildings.....	₱2,637.00
B. W. Cadwallader.....	Construction midden sheds.....	24,012.40
Do.....	Construction keeper's house, Cementerio del Norte.....	5,897.00
Bryon, Landor & Co.....	Moving buildings.....	960.00
B. W. Cadwallader.....	Carromata sheds.....	5,980.00
Reich & Roseberg.....	Filling K street.....	7,500.00
Earnshaw & Co.....	Repairing barge Pluto.....	1,200.00
J. C. Owens & Co.....	Moving buildings.....	1,400.00
R. M. Gotauco.....	.....do.....	1,900.00
Faustino Lichauro.....	Gravel.....	(a)
Sociedad de Teléfonos.....	Poles.....	(a)
San Nicolás Iron Works.....	Repairing pump, Santolan.....	1,175.00
Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific Co.....	Dock for pail system.....	2,275.00
Earnshaw & Co.....	Repairs Buckey O'Neill.....	500.00
San Nicolás Iron Works.....	Repairs launch Washington.....	1,290.00
D. W. Smith.....	Market in Gagalangin.....	3,187.00
J. C. Owens & Co.....	Vault in City Hall.....	2,790.00
Do.....	Vault in city assessor and collector's office.....	3,980.00
D. W. Smith.....	Market in Pandacan.....	7,448.00
S. C. Choy.....	Moving building and wall.....	1,350.00
Allen & Marshall.....	Moving building.....	747.00
Eugster Bros. and Jos. N. Wolfson.....	Adjusting lease city land.....	
R. M. Gotauco.....	Moving buildings.....	1,969.00
Allen & Marshall.....	.....do.....	4,900.00
Do.....	.....do.....	640.00
R. M. Gotauco.....	Midden sheds.....	1,798.00
Do.....	Wall D street.....	2,460.00
Allen & Marshall.....	Moving building.....	2,850.00
Tomás Reyes.....	Transportation meats to markets.....	(a)
A. D. Gibbs.....	Changing rent of land.....	
A. F. Allen.....	Moving building.....	2,940.00
Do.....	.....do.....	985.00
Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific Co.....	Ayala Bridge.....	129,725.00
J. G. White & Co.....	San Miguel Bridge.....	35,983.00
Faustino Lichauro.....	Sand and gravel.....	(a)
Feliciano Quilogue.....	Burial pauper dead.....	(a)
R. M. Gotauco.....	Moving building.....	2,599.00

a Unit price.

Perhaps the most important of these contracts is that with the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific Company for a new bridge to replace the present small, crooked affair over the Pasig at the Germinal cigar factory, which is entirely inadequate for the traffic at that point.

Owing to changes in lines of streets throughout the city many parcels of private property were purchased by the city, and a number of parcels of municipal land were either exchanged for these or sold outright.

Following is a detailed list of lands purchased and sold during the year:

From whom purchased.	Object and location.	Amount.
Manuel A. Lillo .....	39.1 meters for widening Nueva .....	P 812.80
Felipe Zamora .....	96 meters for extending San Marcelino .....	96.00
J. Miclano y Zulueta .....	71.2 meters for widening Nueva .....	427.20
Uy Yet .....	69 meters on Misericordia for new street (Fernandez alley) .....	69.00
Maria Paz Arquiza .....	1,067.8 meters for widening Nueva .....	1,067.80
Maria Rojas .....	35 meters for widening Nueva .....	280.00
José de Yrigaras .....	112.1 meters for widening Nueva .....	1,191.66
W. L. Goldsborough .....	87.15 meters for widening Nueva .....	610.05
M. Ranes y Besa and J. T. Tuson .....	46 meters on Magdalena and 55.99 meters on Diaz for widening same .....	806.67
Enrique Brias .....	1,202 meters for new streets, L and M .....	4,806.00
J. R. Infante .....	66.2 meters for widening Nueva .....	4,285.20
D. M. Valdez .....	114.6 meters for widening Nueva .....	976.64
E. Almeda .....	93 meters for widening Sacristia .....	13,588.36
Lucio Angeles .....	2,600 meters for Gagalarin in Police Station .....	2,600.00
A. Dominguez .....	76 meters for widening Nueva .....	600.00
A. Pantojany .....	69.9 meters for widening Nueva .....	559.20
Galo, Zacarias, and N. L. Lichauro .....	191.57 meters for widening Divisoria and Muelle .....	5,747.10
E. Iparraguirre .....	35.4 meters for widening Nueva .....	283.20
F. G. Calderon .....	323.14 meters for widening Nueva .....	782.80
H. A. Santiago .....	35 meters for widening Nueva .....	300.00
Pedro Sy Quia .....	63.6 meters for widening Nueva .....	508.80
Ramona Ramos .....	32.12 meters for widening Alejandro VI .....	192.72
P. Encarnación .....	67.8 meters for widening Nueva .....	542.40
Do .....	26.2 meters for widening Nueva .....	209.60
S. Samaniego .....	42.8 meters for widening Nueva .....	342.40
J. A. de Sendagorta .....	228.12 meters for widening Nueva .....	344.80
C. de Ayala Roxas .....	210.5 meters for widening Salcedo and Dulumbayan .....	5,696.00
L. R. Yangco .....	148.5 meters for widening Jaboneros and Barcelona .....	4,046.39
S. Punsalan .....	1,997 meters for extending E and F streets .....	8,437.60
Juan Carpio .....	70.7 meters for widening Nueva .....	275.52
Faustino Lichauro .....	202.3 meters for widening Nueva .....	561.00
José Enriquez .....	29.4 meters for widening Nueva .....	235.20
T. Rodriguez and Rafael Gotauro .....	Piece of land for widening Jolo .....	206.24
Heirs of F. Faustino .....	83.1 meters for extending Lepanto .....	
Maria de la Concepción de Ycam y Abraham .....	170.44 meters for widening Aviles and San Rafael .....	4,507.18
Rafael Alonso .....	31 meters for widening Nueva .....	248.00
P. Encarnación .....	43.1 meters for widening Nueva .....	344.80
Compañia de Jesus .....	11,904.15 meters for D street .....	65,010.37
Pedro Alario .....	220.2 meters for widening Nueva .....	1,761.60
Marcelo Adonay .....	2,453 meters for D street .....	2,453.00
Doroteo Alonzo .....	24,311.64 meters for D street .....	2,489.40
Sister Helen Margaret .....	2,512.2 meters for D street .....	6,374.40
Sergia Bumanlag .....	587.33 meters for D street .....	949.75
Juan Atayde .....	57.9 meters for widening Nueva .....	436.00
H. M. Jones .....	1,041.73 meters for widening Herrán .....	8,145.20
Mariano Fuster .....	46.5 meters for widening Camba and Lavezares .....	723.96
M. del Castillo .....	26.2 meters for widening Nueva .....	209.60
Rueda Hermanos .....	42.7 meters for widening San Marcelino .....	256.20
Francisco Reyes .....	620.3 meters for extending D street .....	1,240.60
Manuel Torres .....	87.5 meters for widening Misericordia and Soler .....	525.00
Mariano Ramos .....	57.27 meters for widening Nueva .....	986.00
Lucia Dominga .....	79.3 meters for widening San Marcelino .....	415.80
A. Cruz Herrera .....	166.33 meters for widening Lemery .....	836.00
J. Garchitorena and Maria Blanco .....	26.6 meters for widening San Marcelino .....	165.60
P. Encarnación .....	77.28 meters for widening Jaboneros .....	1,947.45
M. R. R. Salcedo .....	74.99 meters for widening Rosario .....	674.91
A. Bautista .....	398.8 meters for extending E street .....	2,579.64
Julia T. Bautista .....	5.8 meters for widening San Marcelino .....	34.80
F. Manalo .....	57 meters for widening Nueva .....	456.00
F. C. Fisher and Teresa Russell .....	104.2 meters for widening Herrán .....	
M. Alcántara .....	30.58 meters for widening San Marcelino .....	243.18
Gonzalo Tuson .....	28.77 meters for widening San Marcelino .....	172.62
Order of Franciscans .....	38.1 meters for widening San Marcelino .....	228.60
M. Liadoc .....	36.1 meters for widening San Marcelino .....	222.60
C. Legarda .....	189.82 meters for widening Lavezares and Fundidor .....	2,252.36
Antonio Garcia .....	10.6 meters for widening San Marcelino .....	141.60

From whom purchased.	Object and location.	Amount.
Order of Dominicans.....	1,575.5 meters for widening Aduana.....	P14,140.88
J. Garchiorenza.....	3,567.23 meters for widening San Luis.....	8,882.38
E. de los Reyes.....	786.76 meters for D street.....	978.50
S. Samaniego.....	264.3 meters for widening Nueva.....	207.20
Francisco Reyes, H. D. C. Jones, and Miguel Gutiérrez.....	1,176.4 meters for K street.....	(a)
Luisa Lichauco.....	8.31 meters for widening San Fernando.....	265.92
Flaviano Abreu.....	74.92 meters for widening Magdalena.....	299.68
M. R. Jornales.....	131.6 meters for widening Nueva.....	1,052.86
Lino Egüía, R. T. de Dios, and F. de Lima.....	41.9 meters for widening Nueva.....	293.30
S. de la Cruz.....	587.74 meters for widening San Marcelino.....	8,526.44
F. de P. Rodoreda.....	60.15 meters for widening Nueva.....	481.20
A. Claudio.....	39.2 meters for widening Lardizabal.....	235.20
P. Encarnación.....	91.3 meters for widening Nueva.....	630.40
Do.....	41.06 meters for widening Nueva.....	352.80
S. Rianzares.....	51.9 meters for widening Nueva.....	311.40
J. de Ormaechea.....	892.98 meters for widening Nueva and Isaac Peral.....	424.72
Manuel Barredo.....	340.87 meters for D street and widening of Barredo.....	852.17
Eamon Ongpin.....	184.25 meters for extension San Marcelino.....	1,456.94
Manuel Barredo.....	517.83 meters for new streets.....	1,897.56
F. Buenaventura.....	35.6 meters for widening Nueva.....	344.80
Rev. J. Hartz.....	78.10 meters for widening San Marcelino.....	456.00
F. Torres.....	29.15 meters for widening Almanza.....	(a)
Basilio Gloria.....	37 meters for widening San Marcelino.....	222.00
Order of Augustinians and José Pozas.....	86.2 meters for widening Isaac Peral.....	749.80
C. L. de Leon.....	275.14 meters for widening Aliz and Bustillos.....	2,096.20
Manuel Barredo.....	310.06 meters for D street and widening Barredo.....	838.88
B. T. Laffin.....	78.02 meters for widening San Marcelino.....	478.12
C. Kingcome and Ana C. McLeod.....	15.72 meters for widening Real.....	254.10
V. Litlatco.....	138 meters for widening Sto. Cristo.....	5,520.00
A. la Puente.....	2,421.75 meters for Sampaloc Market.....	7,265.27
María Lubelza.....	46.71 meters for widening San Marcelino.....	279.66
José de la Peña.....	72 meters for widening San Luis and Nueva.....	1,608.10
Israel Putnam.....	42.6 meters for widening Nueva and Herrán.....	170.40

a Exchanged for city land.

The purchase of many other parcels was authorized, but at the end of the year deeds for same had not been completed.

Following is a detailed list of lands sold by the city:

To whom sold.	Location.	Price.
Ca. de Tranvías de Manila.....	582 meters on Lemery and Sande.....	P1,776.00
E. Litongjua.....	13.49 meters on Elcano.....	188.86
Eusebio Castro.....	30 meters on Jaboneros.....	756.00
B. Castañeda.....	10.54 meters on San Pedro.....	105.40

This office employs a force consisting of 5 American clerks, 5 Filipino clerks, 1 Filipino interpreter and translator, and 3 messengers at a salary list of \$1,066.65, United States currency, per month. Two Americans and 2 Filipinos are detailed with members of the board, and 1 Filipino is in charge of old Spanish archives, thus leaving but 3 Americans and 3 Filipinos for the work of this office, which is constantly increasing, necessitating considerable overtime work when any member of the force is on leave.

The new scheme of forwarding copies of communications and records with originals, as outlined by the executive bureau, will entail considerable more work on this office, as it will be necessary to make the records full on all matters in order to reciprocate with other bureaus, whereas up to the present time it has been necessary to make only extract copies for the records of this office, that method having been found amply sufficient to fill all requirements.

The work has progressed smoothly at all times, and all records and papers have been promptly furnished on request. The installation of new filing cases has made it possible to keep papers and records in much better condition, free from dust and roaches, as well as made them more accessible, thus expediting the work, and improving the general appearance of the office.

Respectfully submitted.

G. S. LANE, Acting Secretary.

The MUNICIPAL BOARD.

## REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ADVISORY BOARD.

[Translation.]

MANILA, P. I., September 24, 1905.

During the fiscal year 1905, 52 ordinary or weekly sessions were held by the advisory board according to law, apart from some extraordinary meetings, which were held for the purpose of considering matters which by their nature needed a prompt recommendation from the board.

These 52 sessions show 527 attendances of members composing the board, which at the rate of ₱10 per attendance of each member, makes a total of ₱5,270, with the exception of the president and secretary of the board, who have a fixed salary appropriated by the city.

With regard to the business considered by the board, the same may be classified as follows:

First. Petitions of residents of the city, supported by the board and recommended to the municipal board, relating to improvements of some districts and reform of some municipal provisions; they were 21 in all.

Second. Sixty-eight motions of the board were forwarded to the municipal board with reference to almost every branch of the municipal administration, and it may be said that most of said motions have met the approval of the municipal board in such a manner that some of them were put into effect as suggested.

Third. One hundred and four matters were referred by the municipal board and other departments for the consideration and report of the advisory board, the same having been returned in due time, and some of them merited the approval of the board, although in some others the board had to manifest its disagreement.

The foregoing is all that can be briefly stated, in accordance with the records filed in the office of the secretary of the advisory board.

VICENTE RODRIGUEZ,  
*Secretary.*

## REPORT OF THE DISBURSING OFFICER.

OFFICE OF THE CITY DISBURSING OFFICER,  
*Manila, August 23, 1905.*

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with the provisions of the city charter, I have the honor to submit herewith my report of the business of this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905.

The total disbursements during the fiscal year 1905 amounted to ₱5,198,817.14, of which sum ₱163,281.66 is applicable to expenses of prior fiscal years, and ₱49,326.38 was disbursed for the insular government, leaving ₱5,036,895.55 as the actual expenditure from appropriations for the city of Manila for the fiscal year 1905.

This expenditure (₱5,036,895.55), falling short of that for the previous fiscal year by ₱163,281.66, may be segregated and compared as follows:

	Fiscal year 1905.	Fiscal year 1904.
Daily wages.....	₱821,258.00	₱741,072.17
Salaries.....	2,395,040.75	2,285,894.14
Contingent expenses and public improvements.....	1,820,596.80	2,266,816.11
Total.....	5,036,895.55	5,292,772.42

During the year the average monthly wage payment was ₱22.42, and the average monthly salary payment was ₱102.45.

For detailed information concerning the expenditures reference may be made to the accompanying tables.

Very respectfully,

R. C. BALDWIN,  
*Disbursing Officer, Municipal Board.*

The MUNICIPAL BOARD OF MANILA.



*Statement showing detailed expenditures of funds for the fiscal year 1906 and unexpended balances.*

## MUNICIPAL BOARD.

By appropriation, Act No. 1216 .....		₱95,000.00
To disbursements for salaries and wages:		
Members of the municipal board .....	₱40,341.66	
Secretary's office .....	24,581.22	
Disbursing office .....	16,055.60	
Advisory board .....	8,549.92	
Unexpended balances .....	5,471.60	
		<u>95,000.00</u>
By appropriation, Act No. 1216 .....		2,500.00
To disbursements, equipment and furniture .....	1,937.71	
Unexpended balance .....	562.29	
		<u>2,500.00</u>
By appropriation, Act No. 1216 .....	130,500.00	
Appropriation, Act No. 1297 .....	10,000.00	
Sundry refunds .....	334.85	
		<u>140,834.85</u>
To disbursements for contingent expenses:		
Miscellaneous supplies, incidental expenses, repairs, etc .....	11,400.76	
Care city prisoners in Bilibid Prison .....	59,281.40	
Music on Luneta and in Binondo square .....	4,800.00	
Care of paupers in hospitals .....	48,225.80	
Advertising .....	761.43	
Printing and binding .....	4,310.00	
Refund to F. Lichauco .....	100.00	
Unexpended balance .....	11,955.46	
		<u>140,834.85</u>

## SYNOPSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Total for salaries and wages .....	89,528.40
Total for equipment and furniture .....	1,937.71
Total for contingent expenses .....	128,879.39
	<u>220,345.50</u>

## LAW DEPARTMENT.

By appropriation, Act No. 1216 .....	₱135,500.00
Sundry refunds .....	8.88
To disbursements for salaries and wages:	
Office of city attorney .....	₱30,657.81
Office of prosecuting attorney .....	44,272.18
Office of sheriff of Manila .....	24,383.81
Municipal court .....	15,906.72
Office of register of deeds .....	7,187.43
Justice of peace courts .....	5,674.50
Unexpended balance .....	7,426.43
	<u>135,506.88</u>
By appropriation, Act No. 1216 .....	5,000.00
To disbursements (equipment and furniture) .....	3,479.96
Unexpended balance .....	1,520.04
	<u>5,000.00</u>
By appropriation, Act No. 1216 .....	8,500.00
Appropriation, Act No. 1297 .....	2,300.00
Appropriation, Act No. 1356 .....	2,000.00
Sundry refunds .....	140.40

To disbursements for contingent expenses:		
Miscellaneous supplies, incidentals, repairs, etc.....	P3,491.04	
Special interpreters' fees .....	1,427.26	
Court costs and fees .....	1,952.54	
Expenses of indigent witnesses .....	360.99	
Printing and binding .....	3,333.00	
Reimbursement, Deputy Sheriff Kilgore of Benguet.	54.57	
Unexpended balance .....	2,321.00	
		<u>P12,940.40</u>

## SYNOPSIS OF EXPENDITURES

Salaries and wages .....	128,082.45
Equipment and furniture .....	3,479.96
Contingent expenses .....	10,619.40
Grand total .....	<u>142,181.81</u>

## FIRE DEPARTMENT.

By appropriation, Act No. 1216 .....		P230,000.00
To disbursements (salaries and wages) .....	P215,844.99	
Unexpended balance .....	14,155.01	
		<u>230,000.00</u>
By appropriation, Act No. 1216 .....		64,000.00
To disbursements for equipment and furniture:		
Purchase hose, buggy, horses, etc., and miscellaneous equipment .....	22,191.20	
Purchase gymnasium apparatus, bedding, furniture, etc .....	4,087.41	
Purchase electrical supplies, tools, etc., for completion of fire and police alarm system, etc .....	31,108.66	
To transfer to contingent expenses, Act 1297 .....	5,000.00	
Unexpended balance .....	1,612.73	
		<u>64,000.00</u>
By appropriation, Act No. 1216 .....		40,000.00
Transferred from equipment and furniture, Act No. 1297 .....		5,000.00
To disbursements for contingent expenses:		
Forage .....	17,071.79	
Fuel .....	2,730.83	
Labor maintenance and extension fire and police alarm system .....	11,201.49	
Maintenance and repair fire apparatus, furniture, and other equipment .....	1,604.61	
Miscellaneous materials and supplies for repair and operation of fire and police alarm system .....	4,516.48	
Supplies for shoeing animals .....	496.32	
Miscellaneous office supplies, incidentals, etc .....	6,457.04	
Printing and binding .....	885.00	
Unexpended balance .....	36.44	
		<u>45,000.00</u>

## SYNOPSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries and wages .....	215,844.99
Equipment and furniture .....	57,887.27
Contingent expenses .....	44,963.56
Grand total .....	<u>318,195.82</u>

## DEPARTMENT OF ASSESSMENTS AND COLLECTIONS.

By appropriation, Act No. 1216 .....	P154,000.00
Sundry refunds .....	1,050.00
Refund by bureau internal revenue of expenses of insular revenue collections made by department of assessments and collections..	30,263.06

To disbursements for salaries and wages:	
Office force .....	₱ 123,737.51
Markets .....	18,182.84
Matadero .....	8,818.50
Unexpended balance .....	34,574.21
	<u>₱ 185,313.06</u>
By appropriation, Act No. 1216 .....	1,500.00
To disbursements (equipment and furniture) .....	1,496.72
Unexpended balance .....	3.28
	<u>1,500.00</u>
By appropriation, Act No. 1216 .....	15,500.00
Sundry refunds .....	74.38
Refund by bureau internal revenue of expenses of insular revenue collections made by department assessments and collections ....	2,050.00
To disbursements for contingent expenses:	
Miscellaneous supplies, matadero, purchase tags, disks, etc .....	₱ 2,228.70
Office supplies, repairs, etc. ....	2,093.89
Hire official transportation .....	1,356.97
Printing and binding .....	5,744.80
Unexpended balance .....	6,200.02
	<u>17,624.38</u>
By appropriation, Act No. 1216 .....	3,000.00
Appropriation, Act No. 1297 .....	1,500.00
To disbursements (tax refunds) .....	3,881.32
Unexpended balance .....	618.68
	<u>4,500.00</u>

## SYNOPSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries and wages .....	150,738.85
Equipment and furniture .....	1,496.72
Contingent expenses .....	11,424.36
Tax refunds .....	3,881.32
Grand total .....	<u>167,541.25</u>

## DEPARTMENT OF CITY SCHOOLS.

By appropriation, Act No. 1216 .....	₱ 300,000.00
Appropriation, Act No. 1297 .....	350.00
Sundry refunds .....	354.00
To disbursements for salaries and wages:	
Office force .....	₱ 5,640.00
Day teachers (natives) .....	154,326.60
Night teachers .....	130,023.66
Unexpended balance .....	10,713.74
	<u>300,704.00</u>
By appropriation, Act No. 1216 .....	3,200.00
To disbursements (equipment and furniture) .....	3,148.89
Unexpended balance .....	51.11
	<u>3,200.00</u>
By appropriation, Act No. 1216 .....	4,000.00
Appropriation, Act No. 1297 .....	720.00
To disbursements for contingent expenses:	
Incidentals, etc .....	1,025.78
Hire official transportation .....	2,535.25
Printing and binding .....	916.10
Unexpended balance .....	242.87
	<u>4,720.00</u>

## SYNOPSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries and wages.....	₹289,990.26
Equipment and furniture.....	3,148.89
Contingent expenses.....	4,477.13
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>297,616.28</b>

## POLICE DEPARTMENT.

By appropriation, Act No. 1216.....	1,100,000.00
Appropriation, Act No. 1297.....	46,000.00
Sundry refunds.....	657.46
To disbursements for salaries and wages:	
Office force.....	₹43,961.79
Police officers.....	62,589.85
First-class police (Americans).....	695,578.61
Second and third class police (natives).....	281,007.27
Secret-service force.....	47,076.81
Laborers.....	1,080.00
Unexpended balance.....	15,363.13
	<b>1,146,657.46</b>

By appropriation, Act No. 1216.....	22,000.00
Balance.....	5,015.87
To disbursements for equipment and furniture:	
Police alarm boxes and small parts.....	6,896.33
Patrol wagons, animals, and harness.....	5,804.13
Revolver holsters and ammunition.....	3,546.95
Miscellaneous furnishings, etc.....	5,768.46
Unexpended balance.....	
Transfer to contingent expenses, Act No. 1297....	5,000.00
	<b>27,015.87</b>

By appropriation, Act No. 1216.....	51,000.00
Transfer from equipment and furniture, Act No. 1297.....	5,000.00
To disbursements for contingent expenses:	
Office supplies, incidentals, etc.....	7,833.19
Hire official transportation.....	7,492.12
Subsistence prisoners in police stations.....	7,281.24
Forage.....	7,075.69
Repairs and supplies for launches.....	7,103.51
Maintenance and repair police alarm.....	7,576.54
Printing and binding.....	3,248.20
Unexpended balance.....	8,390.51
	<b>56,000.00</b>

By appropriation, Act No. 1216.....	2,000.00
To disbursements (secret-service fund).....	1,523.05
Unexpended balance.....	476.95
	<b>2,000.00</b>

## SYNOPSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries and wages.....	1,131,294.33
Equipment and furniture.....	22,015.87
Contingent expenses.....	47,609.49
Secret-service fund.....	1,523.05
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>1,202,442.74</b>

## DEPARTMENT SEWER AND WATERWORKS CONSTRUCTION.

By appropriation, Act No. 1323.....	10,000.00
To disbursements for salaries and wages.....	5,743.28
Unexpended balance.....	4,256.72
	<b>10,000.00</b>

Total disbursements, ₹5,743.28.

## DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING AND PUBLIC WORKS.

By appropriation, Act No. 1216.....		₱900,000.00
Appropriation, Act No. 1297.....		100,000.00
Appropriation, Act No. 1356.....		28,090.00
Sundry refunds.....		2,793.65
To disbursements for salaries and wages:		
Salaries—		
General office.....	₱31,399.86	
Department of water supply.....	38,499.06	
Department of street cleaning and disposal city refuse.....	40,561.61	
Department of street construction and bridges.....	48,843.12	
Department of buildings and plumbing inspection.....	33,479.21	
Repair shops.....	33,621.62	
Department drafting and surveys.....	16,746.96	
Sewers.....	4,954.68	
Land transportation.....	102,993.27	
Parks.....	4,694.30	
Cemeteries.....	2,917.00	
Temporary inspectors, building and plumbing inspection.....	4,137.51	
Salaries and labor boiler inspection.....	3,549.00	
Ordinary labor:		
Department of water supply.....	51,281.90	
Department of street cleaning and disposal city refuse.....	211,973.44	
Department of street construction and bridges.....	148,969.55	
City rock quarry.....	37,908.60	
Department of buildings and plumbing inspection.....	35,484.71	
Repair shops.....	8,264.08	
Department of drafting and surveys.....	10,731.86	
Sewers.....	13,048.05	
Land transportation.....	99,875.20	
Parks.....	23,068.10	
Cemeteries.....	19,489.30	
Unexpended balance.....	4,391.68	
		<u>1,030,883.65</u>
By appropriation, Act No. 1216.....		54,300.00
Appropriation, Act No. 1297.....		32,560.00
Sundry refunds.....		3,500.00
To disbursements for equipment and furniture:		
Purchase animals, vehicles, etc.....	83,495.68	
Miscellaneous supplies maintenance, water supply system.....	3,465.13	
Office supplies, surveying instruments, etc.....	1,182.40	
Unexpended balance.....	2,216.79	
		<u>90,360.00</u>
By appropriation, Act No. 1216.....		700,000.00
Appropriation, Act No. 1297.....		140,000.00
Appropriation, Act No. 1356.....		19,000.00
Sundry refunds.....		4,599.33
To disbursements for contingent expenses:		
Repairs to city bridges.....	28,396.92	
Purchase and transportation, materials for streets and roads.....	129,601.47	
Repairs and supplies for launches, vehicles, etc., and shops.....	99,647.86	
Fuel, oil, and waste.....	92,968.78	
Purchase and transportation supplies for water supply system.....	21,232.79	

## To disbursements for contingent expenses—Continued.

Repairs to pumping machinery .....	P1, 444. 34
Repairs to Santolan road .....	7, 868. 70
Construction and repair, sewers and drains .....	68, 871. 37
Forage .....	130, 082. 60
Maintenance, public grounds and parks .....	8, 987. 63
Supplies for disinfection .....	4, 494. 77
Repairs to crematories and pluto .....	6, 066. 63
Repairs to markets and municipal buildings .....	50, 973. 25
Materials for repair and increase of electrical service .....	1, 779. 23
Electrical service .....	101, 729. 81
Telephone service .....	2, 468. 22
Rent, schoolhouses .....	46, 512. 00
Rent, police stations .....	8, 851. 14
Rents, miscellaneous .....	9, 376. 04
Burial of paupers .....	4, 668. 00
Hire of official transportation .....	9, 391. 72
Office supplies and incidentals .....	7, 062. 92
Veterinary supplies .....	1, 192. 35
Insurance .....	942. 46
Printing and binding .....	5, 376. 00
Construction of midden sheds .....	12, 473. 65
Unexpended balance .....	1, 138. 68
	<hr/> <b>P863, 599. 33</b> <hr/>

## SYNOPSIS OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries and wages .....	1, 028, 491. 99
Equipment and furniture .....	88, 143. 21
Contingent expenses .....	862, 460. 65
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Grand total .....	1, 977, 095. 85

## PUBLIC WORKS, CITY OF MANILA.

By balance in Act No. 830, July 1, 1904 .....	P365, 705. 94
Balance in Act No. 1087, July 1, 1904 .....	136, 698. 32
Appropriation, Act No. 1222 .....	530, 000. 00
Appropriation, Act No. 1296 .....	116, 600. 00
Sundry refunds .....	19, 501. 69
To disbursements:	
Construction schoolhouses in Ermita, Tondo, and San Miguel or Trozo .....	P4, 600. 00
Construction police station, Tondo .....	17, 550. 00
Construction temporary fire station, Tondo .....	3, 830. 00
Construction office and keeper's house, new cemetery .....	5, 897. 00
Construction building for carromatas, cement test, blueprint, and photographic dark room .....	6, 399. 40
Construction market in Pandacan .....	7, 443. 00
Construction Gagalañgin market .....	3, 187. 00
Construction fireproof vaults .....	6, 710. 00
Construction cement curbs .....	27, 158. 37
Construction bridge, Calle San Miguel .....	105. 60
Preliminary survey new water system .....	29, 044. 05
Installation new water mains .....	6, 616. 64
Paving Calles Rosario and Escolta .....	26, 244. 04
Completion retaining wall Arroceros shops .....	5, 000. 00
Filling moat .....	32, 988. 47
Purchase ground for and construction of markets in Sampaloc and Paco .....	7, 265. 27
Purchase paving blocks for Binondo Square and Calles Rosario, Echague, and Escolta .....	27, 387. 18
Purchase of pipe, hydrants, fittings, valves, etc., for new water system .....	100, 000. 00

## To disbursements—Continued.

Purchase of sack carriers, plows, scraper, and mowing machines .....	₱2, 186. 28	
Purchase seats and hand screws for pail system ..	8, 575. 78	
Purchase benches for parks .....	32. 69	
Purchase dump carts .....	5, 148. 00	
Purchase sprinkling carts .....	2, 698. 35	
Purchase American mules .....	48, 897. 97	
Purchase stone crusher .....	8, 791. 60	
Purchase paving blocks for Calles Rosario and Escolta .....	7, 449. 27	
Purchase land Calle Solis for police station .....	964. 50	
Purchase chemical fire extinguishers for the city hall .....	1, 600. 00	
Extension, widening, and general improving of streets:		
Calle Palacio .....	1, 557. 05	
Calle Sacristia .....	5, 413. 52	
Streets in Ermita and Malate .....	4, 756. 69	
Calles Bilibid and Limasana .....	138. 00	
Calle San Marcelino .....	172. 56	
"H" street, Ermita .....	890. 91	
Calle Nueva, Ermita and Malate .....	82, 011. 69	
Street systems Barrios Concepción and San Carlos ..	35, 000. 00	
Streets in San Lazaro estate .....	12, 164. 00	
Streets in Sampaloc .....	2, 332. 40	
Calle Moriones .....	3, 063. 67	
Sundry streets throughout city .....	154, 454. 07	
Amounts turned back to general revenues .....	317, 437. 87	
Unexpended balance .....	145, 335. 06	
Total disbursements, ₱706, 733. 02 .....		₱1, 168, 505. 95

*Recapitulation of expenditures for fiscal year 1905.*

	Salaries and wages.	Equipment and furniture.	Contingent expenses.	Tax refunds.	Public works.	Aggregate.
Municipal board.....	₱89, 528. 40	₱1, 987. 71	₱128, 879. 39	.....	.....	₱220, 345. 50
Law department.....	128, 062. 45	3, 479. 96	10, 619. 40	.....	.....	142, 181. 81
Fire department.....	215, 844. 99	57, 387. 27	44, 963. 56	.....	.....	318, 195. 82
Department engineering and public works .....	1, 026, 491. 99	88, 143. 21	862, 460. 65	.....	.....	1, 977, 095. 85
Department assessments and collections .....	150, 738. 85	1, 496. 72	11, 424. 36	₱3, 841. 32	.....	167, 541. 25
Department of police .....	1, 131, 294. 33	22, 015. 87	49, 132. 54	.....	.....	1, 202, 442. 74
Department city schools .....	289, 990. 26	8, 148. 89	4, 477. 13	.....	.....	297, 616. 28
Public works, city of Manila .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	₱706, 733. 02	706, 733. 02
Sewer and water-works construction .....	5, 743. 28	.....	.....	.....	.....	5, 743. 28
Total.....	3, 087, 714. 55	177, 609. 68	1, 111, 957. 08	3, 881. 32	706, 733. 02	5, 086, 895. 55

Disbursements by city disbursing officer.....	₱4, 104, 986. 60
Supplies purchased from insular purchasing agent.....	847, 285. 41
10 per cent of cost of supplies purchased from insular purchasing agent, as provided in Act No. 231.....	84, 723. 54
Total.....	5, 036, 895. 55

The aggregate expenditures during the fiscal year 1905 (P5,129,490.76) fell below the expenditures for the previous year (P5,292,772.42) in the sum of P163,281.66, or slightly over 3 per cent. Of this expenditure P90,456.21 is applicable to the fiscal year 1904, P1,989 to the fiscal year 1903, and P150 to the fiscal year 1902, leaving the actual expenditure for the fiscal year 1905 P5,036,895.55, which may be segregated as current and nonrecurrent expenses, as follows:

## CURRENT EXPENSES.

	Salaries and wages.	Equipment and furniture.	Contingent expenses.	Tax refunds.	Total.
Municipal board .....	P89,528.40	P1,937.71	P128,879.39	.....	P220,345.50
Law department .....	128,082.45	3,479.96	10,619.40	.....	142,181.81
Fire department .....	215,844.99	16,680.11	33,821.67	.....	266,356.67
Department engineering and public works .....	1,026,491.99	88,143.21	829,223.51	.....	1,944,458.71
Department assessments and collections .....	150,738.85	1,496.72	11,424.36	P3,881.32	167,541.25
Department of police .....	1,131,294.33	9,895.71	45,656.28	.....	1,186,846.32
Department of city schools .....	289,990.26	3,148.89	4,477.13	.....	297,616.28
Department sewer and waterworks constructed .....	5,743.28	.....	.....	.....	5,743.28
Total .....	3,037,714.55	124,792.31	1,064,703.64	3,881.32	4,231,091.82

## NONRECURRENT EXPENSES.

Fire department .....	P40,697.16	P11,141.99	.....	P51,839.15
Department engineering and public works .....	.....	32,637.14	.....	32,637.14
Department of police .....	12,120.16	3,474.26	.....	15,594.42
Public works, city of Manila .....	.....	705,783.02	.....	705,783.02
Total .....	52,817.32	752,986.41	.....	805,803.73

*Recapitulation of all expenditures made from appropriations for the city of Manila during the period of July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905.*

Department.	Appropriation for fiscal year 1902.	Appropriation for fiscal year 1903.	Appropriation for fiscal year 1904.	Appropriation for fiscal year 1905.	Total.
Municipal board .....	.....	P1,500.00	P1,121.91	P220,345.50	P222,967.41
Law department .....	.....	.....	1,213.23	142,181.81	143,395.04
Fire department .....	.....	.....	42,602.57	318,195.82	360,798.39
Department of engineering and public works .....	P100.00	294.00	37,465.44	1,977,095.85	2,014,955.29
Department of assessments and collections .....	.....	.....	2,993.46	167,541.25	170,534.71
Department of police .....	50.00	195.00	4,743.16	1,202,442.74	1,207,430.90
Department of city schools .....	.....	.....	316.44	297,616.28	297,932.72
Public works, city of Manila .....	.....	.....	.....	705,783.02	705,783.02
Department of sewer and waterworks construction .....	.....	.....	.....	5,743.28	5,743.28
Total .....	150.00	1,989.00	90,456.21	5,036,895.55	5,129,490.76



*Comparative statement of the expenses of the city of Manila since inauguration of municipal government on August 7, 1901.*

	Aug. 7, 1901, to June 30, 1902.	July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1903.	July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904.	July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905.	Total.
<b>Municipal board:</b>					
Salaries and wages .....	₱70,041.96	₱91,668.26	₱97,252.26	₱89,528.40	₱348,490.88
Contingent expenses .....	54,146.08	133,033.36	127,208.61	128,879.39	448,267.44
Equipment and furniture .....				1,987.71	1,987.71
<b>Law department:</b>					
Salaries and wages .....	92,969.04	125,889.35	131,970.87	128,082.45	478,911.71
Contingent expenses .....	20,139.44	13,546.77	15,796.06	10,619.40	60,100.67
Equipment and furniture .....				3,479.95	3,479.95
<b>Fire department:</b>					
Salaries and wages .....	54,716.96	115,398.00	180,517.34	215,844.99	566,477.29
Contingent expenses .....	48,837.12	239,300.34	160,911.34	44,963.56	494,012.36
Equipment and furniture .....				57,387.27	57,387.27
<b>Department engineering and public works:</b>					
Salaries and wages .....	449,794.14	629,139.21	917,582.19	1,026,491.99	3,023,007.53
Contingent expenses .....	962,913.26	1,111,979.16	1,600,299.75	862,460.65	4,537,652.82
Equipment and furniture .....				88,143.21	88,143.21
<b>Assessments and collections:</b>					
Salaries and wages .....	166,602.56	150,479.06	148,375.81	150,738.85	616,196.28
Contingent expenses .....	22,425.90	10,574.88	23,880.49	15,305.68	71,686.95
Equipment and furniture .....				1,496.72	1,496.72
<b>Department of police:</b>					
Salaries and wages .....	1,024,355.32	1,110,304.76	1,102,978.46	1,131,294.33	4,368,932.87
Contingent expenses .....	93,827.16	140,647.33	110,606.45	49,132.54	394,213.48
Equipment and furniture .....				22,015.87	22,015.87
<b>Department of city schools:</b>					
Salaries and wages .....	130,702.26	164,672.08	274,268.59	289,990.26	859,633.14
Contingent expenses .....	11,836.98	2,470.80	5,477.66	4,477.13	24,262.57
Equipment and furniture .....				3,148.89	3,148.89
<b>Public works, city of Manila:</b>					
Permanent improvements .....			378,562.65	705,733.02	1,084,296.67
<b>Sewers and waterworks construction:</b>					
Salaries and wages .....				5,743.28	5,743.28
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>3,208,308.18</b>	<b>4,039,103.31</b>	<b>5,275,187.53</b>	<b>5,036,895.55</b>	<b>17,554,494.57</b>

NOTE.—The accounts for the fiscal year 1903 were kept in Mexican currency, and the above figures for that period were arrived at by reducing the Mexican amounts to Philippine currency at ratio of ₱1 to \$1.20 Mexican currency. Items of equipment, secret-service fund, and tax refunds are combined with the subhead contingent expenses. Many items for the fiscal years 1902, 1903, and 1904 appear larger than in former annual reports. This apparent discrepancy is due to the fact that outstanding indebtedness pertaining to those years and subsequently paid is here included in the year to which applicable.

*Number of monthly salary payments made each month and average yearly payment by department.*

	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.
<b>Municipal board .....</b>	38	30	42	34	31	41	32
<b>Law department .....</b>	72	73	67	76	71	70	72
<b>Fire department .....</b>	137	139	133	133	137	138	137
<b>Engineering and public works .....</b>	227	215	241	250	247	287	260
<b>Assessments and collections .....</b>	161	157	153	154	163	158	162
<b>Department of police .....</b>	860	814	826	834	806	837	832
<b>Department city schools .....</b>	502	513	520	522	526	512	502
<b>Public works .....</b>	5	7	6	6	6	7	6
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>2,002</b>	<b>1,948</b>	<b>1,993</b>	<b>2,009</b>	<b>1,986</b>	<b>2,050</b>	<b>2,003</b>
<b>Average monthly payment .....</b>	<b>₱104.67</b>	<b>₱99.36</b>	<b>₱98.23</b>	<b>₱103.50</b>	<b>₱100.32</b>	<b>₱99.88</b>	<b>₱100.17</b>

*Number of monthly salary payments made each month and average yearly payment by department—Continued.*

	March.	April.	May.	June.	Total number pay-ments.	Total amount pay-ments.	Average payment.
Municipal board .....	30	37	40	66	421	₹89,528.40	₹212.66
Law department .....	70	70	70	140	351	128,082.45	150.51
Fire department .....	137	134	146	286	1,662	215,844.99	129.87
Engineering and public works .....	266	265	300	567	3,125	363,044.26	116.17
Assessments and collec-tions .....	159	166	167	327	1,927	150,738.85	78.22
Department of police .....	827	814	821	1,619	9,889	1,131,294.33	114.40
Department city schools .....	506	512	168	635	5,418	289,990.26	53.52
Sewers and waterworks construction .....			2	11	13	5,742.66	441.74
Public works .....	7	6	5	10	71	20,774.55	292.60
Total .....	2,002	2,004	1,719	3,661	23,377	2,395,040.75	102.45
Average monthly payment	₹100.30	₹101.33	₹111.73	₹105.90			

*Number of daily salary payments made each month and average yearly payment by department.*

	August.	September.	October.	Novem-ber.	December.	January.	Febru-ary.
Fire department .....	30	25	26	27	27	24	27
Engineering and public works .....	3,082	3,195	3,246	2,822	3,198	3,096	2,741
Public works .....	1	97	51	59	50	123	21
Total .....	3,083	3,317	3,323	2,908	3,275	3,243	2,789
Average monthly payment	₹23.91	₹24.01	₹22.88	₹24.10	₹22.74	₹21.16	₹23.76

	March.	April.	May.	June.	Total number pay-ments.	Total amount pay-ments.	Average payment.
Fire department .....	26	25			237	₹11,175.24	₹47.15
Engineering and public works .....	2,819	2,546	2,607	4,588	33,890	769,062.58	22.60
Department of police .....			24	50	74	8,429.25	46.34
Public works .....	426	308	333	964	2,423	37,600.93	15.52
Total .....	3,271	2,879	2,964	5,592	36,624	821,258.00	22.42
Average monthly payment	₹19.23	₹22.45	₹20.55	₹22.25			

*Recapitulation of salary payments.*

	Daily.			Monthly.			Daily and monthly.		
	Number of pay-ments.	Amount of pay-ments.	Average pay-ment.	Number of pay-ments.	Amount of pay-ments.	Average pay-ment.	Number of pay-ments.	Amount of pay-ments.	Average pay-ment.
1904.									
August .....	3,063	₹73,229.45	₹23.91	2,002	₹209,548.07	₹104.67	5,065	₹282,777.52	₹55.88
September .....	3,317	79,657.31	24.01	1,943	193,547.15	99.36	5,265	273,204.46	51.89
October .....	3,323	76,034.43	22.88	1,993	196,767.42	98.23	5,316	271,801.90	51.13
November .....	2,908	70,076.22	24.10	2,009	207,921.66	103.50	4,917	277,997.88	56.54
December .....	3,275	74,488.56	22.74	1,966	199,244.08	100.32	5,261	273,732.64	52.03
1905.									
January .....	3,243	68,633.78	21.16	2,050	204,759.76	99.88	5,298	273,393.54	51.65
February .....	2,789	66,269.92	23.76	2,003	200,635.81	100.17	4,792	256,905.73	55.70
March .....	3,271	62,900.43	19.23	2,002	200,797.94	100.30	5,273	253,698.37	50.01
April .....	2,879	64,640.49	22.45	2,004	203,064.72	101.33	4,883	267,705.21	54.82
May .....	2,964	60,916.35	20.55	1,719	192,064.46	111.73	4,683	252,980.81	54.02
June and July .....	5,592	124,411.01	22.25	3,661	387,689.68	105.90	9,253	512,100.69	55.34
Total .....	36,624	821,258.00	22.42	23,377	2,395,040.75	102.45	60,001	3,216,298.75	53.60

NOTE.—In the above table figures for the months of June and July are consolidated. Salaries and wages occurring during a month are paid only after the close of the month and therefore appear as of record in the following month. The payments made in July are for services rendered in June.

*Number of persons in employ of the city on June 30, 1905.*

	American employees.			Filipino employees.			Grand total employed.
	Monthly.	Daily.	Total.	Monthly.	Daily.	Total.	
Municipal board .....	12	.....	12	24	.....	24	36
Law department .....	17	.....	17	51	.....	51	68
Fire department .....	81	.....	81	64	.....	64	145
Engineering and public works .....	152	4	156	141	2,608	2,744	2,900
Assessments and collections .....	24	.....	24	141	.....	141	165
Police department .....	389	.....	389	468	24	487	828
Department of city schools .....	156	.....	156	280	.....	280	436
Sewers and waterworks construction .....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Public works, city of Manila .....	6	1	7	1	380	381	388
Total .....	789	5	794	1,165	2,957	4,122	4,916

*Statement of contract payments made during the fiscal year 1905.*

Contractor.	Purpose.	Amount paid.
Allen, A. F. ....	Moving house, 123 Nueva, Ermita .....	P3,015.00
Allen & Marshall .....	Moving house, 58 Nueva, Ermita .....	1,085.00
Do .....	Moving house, 168 and 174 Nueva .....	4,810.00
Do .....	Moving house, 68 Nueva, Ermita .....	685.00
Do .....	Moving house, 110 Nueva, Ermita .....	947.00
Do .....	Moving fences, 162 Nueva, Ermita .....	200.00
Berger, S. M. ....	Filling streets in the San Lazero estate .....	10,992.00
Bryan, Landon Co. ....	Moving house, 37 Nueva, Ermita .....	960.00
Belden, Harry A. ....	Wooden block paving on Escolta .....	26,986.33
Bilibid Prison .....	Care of city prisoners .....	59,281.40
Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific Co. ....	Construction garbage dock .....	2,497.24
Allen & Marshall .....	Moving house, 155 Nozaleda .....	5,061.81
Chim, Sy Chouy .....	Subsistence of prisoners confined in police stations .....	7,281.24
Choy, Sy C. ....	Construction Tondo police station .....	17,920.00
Do .....	Moving house, 136 Nueva, Ermita .....	1,667.46
Cadwallader & Co. ....	Construction of carromata shed .....	5,692.50
Do .....	Construction of office and keeper's house, new cemetery .....	5,897.00
Do .....	Construction temporary fire station .....	8,830.00
Do .....	Construction of midden sheds .....	24,012.40
Dell, Robert V. ....	Planting trees .....	474.00
Dios, Telesforo de .....	Moving house, 47 Nueva, Ermita .....	1,828.00
Do .....	Moving house, 77 and 79 Nueva .....	1,809.00
Earnshaw & Co. ....	Repairs to steam barge "Pluto" .....	2,400.00
Do .....	Repairing fire engine .....	887.00
Do .....	Repairs to police launch .....	2,058.20
Go Taucó, R. M. ....	Moving house, 115 Nueva, Ermita .....	1,900.00
Do .....	Moving house, 72 and 74 Herrán .....	1,909.00
Do .....	Construction stone wall .....	2,460.00
Do .....	Construction of midden shed .....	1,798.00
Farre, Salvador .....	Construction of retaining wall on Pasig River at Arroceros shops .....	17,550.00
Lack & Davis .....	Filling on Calle "K" .....	4,287.00
Martinez, S. D. ....	Deck awnings for "Pluto" .....	700.00
Owens, J. C. & Co. ....	Moving house, 7 and 9 Nueva .....	1,400.00
Do .....	Construction of concrete vault in office of city assessor .....	2,790.00
Do .....	Construction of concrete vault in the City Hall Building .....	3,920.00
Lichauco, Faustino .....	Gravel and sand, supplied monthly .....	16,222.68
Quilgue, Feliciano .....	Burial of paupers .....	4,668.00
San Juan de Dios Hospital .....	Care of indigent citizens .....	48,225.80
S. Nicolás Iron Works .....	Repairs to launch "Washington" .....	1,578.00
Do .....	Repairs to machinery, Santolan .....	1,175.00
Smith, Delmar W. ....	Construction market building, Pandácen .....	7,448.00
Do .....	Construction market building, Gagalañgin .....	8,187.00
Reich & Roseberg .....	Filling on Calle "K" .....	7,261.51
White, J. G. & Co. ....	Paving Calle Jolo bridge .....	4,829.50
Total .....		828,507.07

*Expenditures for the care of city prisoners confined in Bilibid prison during the fiscal year 1905.*

Month.	Number of 60-cent rations.	Number of 40-cent rations.	Total rations.	Cost of 60-cent rations.	Cost of 40-cent rations.	Total cost of rations.
<b>1904.</b>						
July.....	999	11,716	12,715	P599.40	P4,686.40	P5,285.80
August.....	1,054	12,804	13,858	632.40	4,921.60	5,554.00
September.....	1,016	13,513	14,529	609.60	5,405.20	6,014.80
October.....	798	13,899	14,197	478.80	5,369.60	5,838.40
November.....	610	12,814	12,924	366.00	4,925.60	5,291.60
December.....	765	11,906	12,670	459.00	4,762.00	5,221.00
<b>1905.</b>						
January.....	779	10,826	11,605	467.40	4,380.40	4,797.80
February.....	652	9,892	10,544	391.20	3,756.80	4,148.00
March.....	955	10,105	11,060	573.00	4,042.00	4,615.00
April.....	1,027	9,245	10,272	616.20	3,696.00	4,314.20
May.....	845	9,297	10,142	507.00	3,718.80	4,225.80
June.....	695	8,895	9,590	417.00	3,558.00	3,975.00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>10,196</b>	<b>132,911</b>	<b>143,106</b>	<b>6,117.00</b>	<b>53,164.40</b>	<b>59,281.40</b>

NOTE.—The 60-cent rations are for American and European prisoners; the 40-cent rations are for native and other Asiatic prisoners.

*Real estate purchased by the city during the fiscal year 1905.*

From whom purchased.	Square meters.	Amount paid for land.	Indemnity damages or improvements.	Total cost to city.
Juan Miciano.....	71.20	P427.20		P427.20
Felipe Zamora.....	95.00	192.00		192.00
Maria Paz Aquiza.....	1,067.80	2,115.60		2,115.60
M. Henry.....	141.17	1,878.96		1,878.96
Feliz Fausto.....	89.10	812.80		812.80
Señora de Leon Maria Guerrero.....	75.00	600.00	P100.00	700.00
Maria Roxas.....	85.00	280.00		280.00
W. L. Goldsborough.....	87.15	610.05		610.05
Marciano Ranes y José Tobias.....	101.89	805.67		805.67
Enrique Brias.....	1,202.00	5,048.00		5,048.00
Dolores C. de Teus.....	114.60	976.64		976.64
José de Yrigoras y Storm.....	112.10	896.80		1,191.56
Galo Lichauco.....	191.57	5,747.10	294.76	5,747.10
José Rodríguez Infante.....	66.20	529.60	8,470.40	9,000.00
Antera Pantoja y Abella.....	69.90	559.20	12.00	571.20
Eliza Ipataguirre.....	85.40	283.20		283.20
Felipe Calderon.....	91.60	732.80	3,667.20	4,400.00
Hugo A. Santiago.....	85.00	280.00	20.00	300.00
Ramona Ramos.....	32.12	192.72		192.72
Petronila Encarnación.....	94.00	752.00		752.00
Vicente Barrera.....	106.00	848.00	3,900.00	4,148.00
Simona Samanlego.....	42.80	342.40		342.40
Pedro Sy Quila.....	68.60	508.80	1,150.00	1,658.80
Uy Yet.....	69.00	138.00		138.00
Luis R. Yanco.....	152.12	4,046.39		4,046.39
Carmen Ayala de Roxas.....	210.50	2,086.00	3,600.00	5,686.00
Faustino Lichauco.....	112.20	561.00		561.00
Juan Carpio.....	27.00	275.52	724.48	1,000.00
José Enrique Alvarez.....	29.40	235.20	20.00	255.20
Tomás Earnshaw.....	209.20	1,709.92	1,790.08	3,500.00
Petronila Encarnación y Singson.....	43.10	344.80		344.80
Martiniano & Saturnina Punsalan.....	1,997.00	8,437.50		8,437.50
Doroteo Alonzo.....	1,244.70	2,489.40		2,489.40
Marcelo Adonay y Quisteria.....	2,453.00	2,453.00		2,453.00
Rafael Alonzo.....	31.00	248.00		248.00
Julio Atayde.....	57.90	486.00	814.00	1,300.00
Henry M. Jones.....	1,041.78	3,125.19		3,125.19
Gabriel Fuster.....	48.50	723.98		723.98
Jesús A. de Sendagorta.....	43.10	344.80		344.80
Florentine Comagon.....	26.20	209.60	20.00	229.60
Francisco Reyes.....	620.30	1,240.60		1,240.60
Sisters of the Assumption.....	2,460.00	6,374.40		6,374.40
Sergio Bumanlag.....	319.90	799.75	150.00	949.75
Mariano Ramos.....	53.00	424.00	562.00	986.00
A. Cruz Herrera.....	137.28	336.00		336.00
Lucia Domingo y Anastasio.....	69.80	415.80	284.20	700.00
Remedios Salcedo.....	7.49	674.91		674.91
Petronila Encarnación.....	77.28	1,947.46		1,947.46

*Real estate purchased by the city during the fiscal year 1905—Continued.*

From whom purchased.	Square meters.	Amount paid for land.	Indemnity, damages or improvements.	Total cost to city.
Fulgencia Manalo .....	57.00	P456.00	P150.00	P606.00
Marcellano García Topetado .....	38.10	228.60		228.60
Simeon Marfori .....	69.80	415.80	755.60	1,171.40
Mauro Prieto .....	189.32	1,628.16	624.20	2,252.36
José Garchetorena .....	27.60	165.60	84.40	250.00
Mauricio Liadoc .....	37.10	222.60	125.40	348.00
Antonio García .....	10.60	63.60	78.00	141.60
Julia Torres Bautista .....	5.80	34.80	5.20	40.00
Rueda Hermanos .....	42.70	256.20	448.80	700.00
Orden Predicadores del Santísimo Rosario de Filipinas .....	1,575.50	14,140.88		14,140.88
Pedro Alaríos .....	220.20	1,761.60	716.67	2,478.27
Estanislao de los Reyes .....	391.40	978.50		978.50
Flaviano Abreu .....	74.92	299.68		299.68
Lino Egula .....	41.90	293.80	287.68	580.98
Simona Samaniego y Galang .....	25.90	207.20	10.00	217.20
Francisco de Palma Rodoreda y Calero .....	60.15	481.20		481.20
Simona de la Cruz .....	587.74	3,526.44		3,526.44
Rosenda Vda. de Zapirain .....	131.60	1,062.80	360.00	1,412.80
Arcadia Claudio .....	39.20	235.20		235.20
R. Ongpin .....	184.25	1,459.94		1,459.94
Petronila Encarnación .....	91.30	730.40	180.00	910.40
Stilvestre Rianzares, administrator of estate of heirs of Juanario Bautista y Salvador .....	51.90	311.40		311.40
Juan Ormaechea .....	48.20	424.72	25.00	449.72
Ramón de Castro .....	35.60	284.80	60.00	344.80
José Vivencio Ramírez .....	6.21	37.26		37.26
Most Rev. Jeremiah J. Harty .....	76.10	466.60	643.40	1,100.00
José Ma. de la Vía .....	86.20	749.80		749.80
Concepcion L. de León y Cruz .....	275.14	2,097.20		2,097.20
Valentin P. Guidato y León .....				
Basilio Gloria .....	37.00	222.00	378.00	600.00
Vicente Litiatco .....	138.00	5,520.00		5,520.00
José de la Peña .....	72.00	1,608.10	2,400.00	4,008.10
Antonio la Puente .....	2,421.85	7,265.27		7,265.27
Petronila Encarnación .....	41.60	382.80	148.40	481.20
Manuel Barredo .....	1,168.77	3,088.06	2,974.70	6,057.76
Manuel Torres .....	87.50	525.00	200.00	725.00
José Carchitorea .....	1,066.50	9,067.10	14,100.00	28,167.10
Esteban de la Cruz and others or P. Teófilo Dimalluat (litigants) .....	10,567.81	10,504.98		10,504.98
The Roman Catholic Church in the Philippine Islands or Mariano Mangaron (litigants) .....	142.57	1,232.52		1,232.52
Aristón Bautista y Lim Pingco .....	393.80	2,241.84		2,241.84
Lucio Angeles .....	2,600.00	2,600.00		2,600.00
Compañía de Jesús .....	11,134.00	20,000.00		20,000.00
C. Kingcome .....	36.30	254.10		254.10
Total .....	49,880.18	161,608.81	49,679.57	211,188.38

<sup>a</sup> Part payment.

## REPORT OF DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING AND PUBLIC WORKS.

MANILA, August 1, 1905.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report on the work of the department of engineering and public works for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905:

From July 1, 1904, to November 10, 1904, Maj. J. F. Case, city engineer, was on leave of absence in the United States, and the work of the department was carried on by Mr. S. B. Patterson, first assistant city engineer. On April 1, 1905, Major Case was relieved of the duties of city engineer to become chief engineer of the new water and sewer systems. Since that date the department has been under the direction of H. E. Hyde, first assistant city engineer, as acting city engineer. The department is organized with the following offices: (1) General office, Mr. Claude Lindsay, chief clerk; (2) drafting and surveys, Mr. H. E. Hyde, first assistant city engineer; (3) water supply and sewers, Mr. R. G. Dieck, superintendent; (4) buildings, illumination, and plumbing inspection, Mr. L. A. Dorrington, superintendent; (5) collection and disposal of refuse, street cleaning, parks, cemeteries, etc., Mr. J. C. Mehan, superintendent; (6) street construction and bridges, Mr. L. F. Patstone, superintendent; (7) city shops, Mr. H. J. Meany, superintendent.

The following is a summary of the work performed under the several offices, a more detailed statement of which will be found in the reports of the superintendents, appended hereto:

#### GENERAL OFFICE.

All the business of the entire department of engineering and public works is conducted through the general office. All records of employees, such as absences, leave, transfers, appointments, etc., are made out by the record clerk and filed. All official communications come through the general office and are recorded before being sent to the several departments. All vouchers for money payments are made up by the voucher clerk and checked by the chief clerk before payment is made.

During the present year it is expected that considerable clerical work will result from the construction of the new water and sewer systems, and it is proposed to have this work done by the general office.

The work of the office, under the supervision of the chief clerk, has been carried on in a most efficient manner, and has done much to increase the efficiency of the several suboffices.

#### DRAFTING AND SURVEYS.

The work of the office of drafting and surveys has increased year by year, until at present a larger number of engineers are employed than ever before. The office work has been systematized as far as possible and a card-index system adopted, which has simplified the work to a great extent. All plans and records are now indexed so as to be quickly available to the use of the department. A large number of plans and estimates have been prepared during the year and many large surveys completed. Among some of the more important plans and designs are the new Pasig River walls west of the Bridge of Spain, a concrete steel arch over the Estero San Miguel, connecting Calles Echagüe and San Miguel, substructure of Ayala Bridge, substructure of Binondo lift bridge, and a redesign for the suspension bridge.

The river walls, concrete-steel arch, and Binondo lift bridge are now in course of construction, and it is hoped to begin work on the piers and abutments of the Ayala Bridge in the near future. The surveys of city streets have been completed, so that at present there are very few streets within the city limits on which building lines have not been approved by the municipal board. All new buildings, sidewalks, curbs, poles, and fences are made to conform to these approved lines, so that in time, as the old buildings are torn down and new ones erected, the streets will become straight and wide, thus greatly improving their appearance and traffic facilities. Few streets are approved at a width less than 10 meters, the usual width being 15 meters. A great many surveys have been made for street expropriations and extensions, and in the case of Calles Marcelino and Nueva the buildings and fences have been moved back to the new lines. All grades, building lines, etc., for the entire department of engineering and public works are furnished by this office. During the past year all surveys for the city assessor and collector were made by the engineers of this office, and it is expected that the same will be continued the present year. A large amount of survey work has been carried on in connection with the laying out and improving of the new Cementerio del Norte. A fully equipped cement-testing laboratory has been installed and placed under the direction of the engineers. All cement used in municipal public works is tested and analyzed and careful records kept of such tests.

#### OFFICE OF WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERS.

This department includes everything connected with the water supply of Manila, including the pumping station at Santolan; also all work connected with the building of sewers and drains. The work of filling the moat has also been carried out under the direction of this department. Considerable work has been done at the pumping station, as the high water of last year nearly carried out the dam located in the Mariquina River, from which all city water is pumped. The walls of the dam and the intakes had to be practically rebuilt. This work has been nearly completed and the dam is in better condition than ever before. The pumping machinery itself has given very little trouble, although two of the pumps have been in operation eighteen years, the other two having been installed during American occupation. The floods of last year caused considerable damage to the 26-inch pipe or conduit which carries the water from Depósito to the city distribution system. The pipe line has been realigned, and from Depósito to San Juan Bridge raised on concrete piers, thus elevating the pipe above the ground and preventing any future damage from washouts.

Below the crossing at Santa Mesa road the conduit has been lowered a large part of the way, and is now out of the way of proposed streets, etc. The deposito or storage reservoir has been thoroughly cleaned and repaired where necessary. During the year experiments were carried on in these reservoirs to determine the action of copper sulphate on *amœbæ*, but the experiment did not prove a success as far as the destruction of the *amœbæ* were concerned.

An accurate survey of the reservoir and grounds has been made and the storage capacity of the reservoir determined. The storage capacity is approximately 19,000,000 United States gallons.

Last year a road locomotive and cars were purchased for the purpose of hauling coal to the pumping station and gravel from the Mariquina River, the gravel to be used in resurfacing the Santolan road. Owing to the condition of the road the use of this engine has not been entirely successful, but it is proposed during the coming year to haul with it all coal and supplies to the station. There are approximately 200 tons of coal used per month at the pumping station, and the cost of hauling this coal by team has been about ₱4 per ton. It is expected that as soon as the road is placed in good condition that the cost of hauling coal by the engine will be greatly reduced.

The city distribution system has been kept in good repair and considerable work done on the installation of new mains and hydrants. At present the water service is insufficient for fire protection, this being most apparent in Paco and other outlying districts. The supply mains are too small to allow sufficient pressure. It is hoped that during the present year this will be remedied as the construction of the new water system progresses. The present water ordinance has become very inadequate and a new ordinance has been prepared, but as yet has not been adopted.

Among the most important works undertaken by this office has been the draining and filling of the moat and lowlands. When it was finally determined to fill the moat by pumping mud from the bay, immediate steps were taken to discover the most feasible manner to handle the drainage from the Walled City and the Bagumbayan drive. The time allowed for this work was very limited, so it was therefore decided to build open wooden drains, using the old wall for one side and timber for the other, pushing the timber side into the moat, and thus avoiding the expense of constructing a bottom to the drain. So far these drains have given little trouble, although the expense of keeping them repaired and cleaned out during the pumping was considerable. It is proposed to replace these drains during the coming year in accordance with the new drainage and sewer plans. Little difficulty was encountered in controlling the mud fill, as pumping was only allowed during the day and was carefully watched to prevent flooding. The lowlands east of Bagumbayan and south of the city hall were also filled, the drainage provided for by carrying it into the Concepción Estero. The dikes caved in several times and a large quantity of mud flowed into the estero. This fill necessitated the building of a drain along Calle Nozaleda from Bagumbayan to the estero, in order to drain the waste water from the military houses located on this street. The total cost of the drains, spillways, etc., necessitated by the filling of the moat and lowlands amounted to ₱40,719.17.

An extended study of the flow of water into the esteros of Manila was carried on during the year and much valuable data secured for the future disposition of these esteros. The drainage problem has been studied and considerable data collected as regards rain and run-offs, etc. Street grades have been established in nearly all the districts of the city, and all sidewalks, curbs, grades, floor levels, etc., given by the drafting room are placed in conformity with these grades. During the year it is proposed to spend about ₱75,000 in extending the present drainage system, the more important drains which it is proposed to build being those in Calles Soler and Santa Mónica.

Boiler inspection is also conducted under the direction of this office. The boiler inspector has encountered many difficulties in the pursuance of his duties owing to the inadequacy of the present ordinance. A new ordinance has been drawn up, but as yet has not been adopted by the municipal board. Attention is invited to the detailed report of the superintendent of water supply and sewers, which is appended. Much valuable and interesting data will be found in the tables.

#### BUILDINGS, ILLUMINATION, AND PLUMBING INSPECTION.

All building work in the city of Manila comes under the supervision of this office. All plans for the construction of new or the repair of old buildings have to be inspected and approved by this office before work is commenced. All plumbing fixtures of buildings are also inspected by the office. American and native building inspectors are employed. Their duties include the inspection of buildings in course

of erection, the examination of buildings in a dangerous or unsanitary condition, and the numbering of houses. Buildings which are found in a dilapidated condition and dangerous to life are condemned by the city engineer, and their removal authorized by the municipal board. The present building ordinance has been found most inadequate and incomplete for the best interests of the public. A new ordinance has been prepared by a committee composed of two architects and three engineers, but has not yet been put into effect.

The superintendent of buildings has the care of all public buildings, the renting of all schoolhouses, police stations, markets, etc.; also the repair of all buildings owned by the city of Manila.

During the past year the cost of caring for public buildings amounted to approximately ₱41,000. Of the 46 buildings rented by the city 33 were school buildings, 7 for police, and the balance official residences, etc. For the present year the number of school buildings has been increased by 1 and the police buildings reduced by 5.

At present the city has 9 public markets and 1 slaughterhouse, and the cost of repairing, lighting, and cleaning same was ₱34,734. A great many midden sheds have been erected during the year. At present the office keeps in repair 69 of these sheds.

There has been little increase in the erection of new buildings over last year, but 1,055 permits have been issued for new buildings against 1,044 in the fiscal year 1904. The total value of new buildings erected during the last fiscal year was ₱3,380,853, while this year the total is but ₱3,055,649. The number of permits issued for repairs show an increase of about 30 per cent, there having been issued 982 permits.

The value of all repairs amounted to ₱423,899. In the construction of light material buildings there has been a decrease, but 2,348 permits being issued as against 2,832 last year.

The district of Ermita comes first in the amount expended in the erection of new buildings, San Nicolás, Santa Cruz, Sampaloc, and Binondo following in the order named.

During the year 31 strong material and 629 nipa buildings have been condemned and removed, as being a menace to life and health.

Among the more important buildings erected by the city are the Tondo police station, cement-testing laboratory, and blueprint room and carromata shed at city hall, keeper's house at Cementerio del Norte, Gagalañgin and Pandacan markets, 36 midden sheds, and 2 fireproof vaults. The city has also acquired the insular purchasing agent's stable, Luneta Barracks, and building occupied by river and harbor police. Approximately ₱84,000 has been expended by the city in the erection of new buildings. In the widening of Calle Nueva 15 houses have been removed, at a total cost of ₱21,543, and during the present year it is proposed to continue this widening as funds may permit. The building at No. 155 Calle Nozaleda was moved back to the east line of K street at a cost of ₱3,150, and on calles F and Herrán buildings were moved to the extent of ₱1,849.

The work of plumbing inspection is carried on by an inspector under the supervision of the superintendent of buildings. A large amount of poor, defective plumbing has been done by incompetent plumbers, and under the present city ordinance it has been found impossible to regulate the licensing of these men so as to protect the public. A new plumbing ordinance has been submitted to the municipal board, but as yet has not been adopted. During the year plumbing fixtures have been installed in 531 houses and 652 vaults constructed.

#### STREET CLEANING, COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF CITY REFUSE, PARKS, CEMETERIES, STREET SPRINKLING, AND LAND TRANSPORTATION.

The work of this department has greatly increased over previous years, especially the work of the night soil and transportation division.

A different method of street cleaning has been adopted over last year. Previously all streets were cleaned during the day, but it was found more advantageous to do the greater part of this cleaning at night. The city is divided into two districts in place of seven—one north and the other south of the Pasig River. All refuse from the streets is collected in dump and hand carts and used for filling parks and low lands. All the main thoroughfares of the city are cleaned two or three times daily, while the less important suburban streets are cleaned but once every twenty-four hours and some every forty-eight hours. All street sweeping is done by hand brooms, hoes, etc., one laborer being able to take care of 3,000 to 10,000 square meters per day, according to the class and location of pavement. Over 3,500,000 square meters are cleaned daily, at a cost of approximately ₱0.09 per 1,000 square meters. All gutters and open canals are cleaned and flushed at regular intervals. The garbage



collected throughout the city is of an entirely different nature to that of American cities, it containing very little dry material. This necessitates the use of a large amount of coal in running the crematories. All city garbage has been burned in the Palomar and Paco crematories, the Santa Cruz crematory having been shut down, it being found unnecessary. The Palomar crematory has been in constant operation up to May 1, 1905, when it was shut down and all garbage carted to the Cementerio del Norte and used for filling. The capacity of this crematory is about 120 tons per day.

An idea can be obtained of the character and amount of the materials burned in these crematories by consulting Table 10, appended to the report of the superintendent of street cleaning, etc. All garbage is collected at nights in carts, the collecting force being divided into two districts—the north side of the river and the south side. All refuse material washed up on the beach from Fort San Antonio Abad to Bancu-say is also collected and burned. Since July 1, 1904, the night soil division has had the collection and disposal of all refuse from military buildings, some 3,500 pails being collected and cleaned monthly. During the year the number of pails installed in private buildings has doubled. A large number of midden sheds have been built, necessitating an increase in the number of pails. During July, 1904, a total of 52,794 pails were cleaned, while during the month of June, 1905, a total of 95,254 pails have been cleaned, nearly doubling the number over last year. Wooden pails placed in commodes are used as receptacles for the night soil. These pails are removed daily and clean ones substituted. The pails are collected at night and carted to the steam barge *Pluto*, emptied, cleaned, and disinfected. The department at present has about 8,000 pails on hand, of which 6,000 are in constant use, about 3,000 pails being cleaned and disinfected daily. Of these, about 1,400 are installed in private buildings, 150 in public buildings, 850 in midden sheds, and 120 military buildings, giving a sum total of 2,520 for the average number cleaned daily during the year. All the vaults owned by the military and civil governments are cleaned by the night-soil department. These vaults are pumped out by excavators and discharged into the tanks of the *Pluto*. During the year a total of 7,257 loads have been received from vaults, of which 3,389 loads were taken from private buildings. This work has increased about 20 per cent during the year. Early every morning the steam barge *Pluto* steams out to sea and discharges her contents. All pails are cleaned by hose connected with a pump aboard the barge. For all pails installed in private buildings a charge of ₱2.50 per month is made for each pail and the military is charged practically the same. Private parties having vaults cleaned out by the city are charged ₱7 per load of 500 gallons, the military paying ₱31.64 per day.

The sprinkling of city streets has been extended until at present nearly every street inside the city limits is sprinkled once a day, and the more important streets three times per day. This sprinkling is done by means of wagons, hose, and sprinkling cans. Twenty-two wagons are now in use, 5 of them being 4-horse trucks. Approximately 716,195 square meters twice daily are sprinkled by wagon, 309,750 by hose, and 37,456 by cans. As many of the streets are sprinkled three or four times a day, the actual area sprinkled is much greater than that given above, the total cost for the year being ₱56,929. The average cost per 1,000 square meters sprinkled by wagon daily is approximately ₱0.25, and by hose ₱0.11. Although the cost of sprinkling by hose is much less than by wagon, it is not the most desirable method, as it is next to impossible to regulate the amount of water used, and the damage to the pavement is very great. During the coming year it is likely arrangements will be made with the street railway company to sprinkle those streets having car tracks. It is proposed to construct an electric sprinkling car for this work. This would make available more wagons for sprinkling suburban streets. Considerable work has been accomplished in the way of beautifying the city by improving the city parks and grounds of public buildings. For this purpose Architect D. H. Burnham was engaged and brought here from the United States to draw up a general scheme for all future improvements both in parks and streets. Plans and sketches were made for parking the moat, extending the Luneta into the bay, building a boulevard along the south shore, and many other improvements. These plans were taken to the United States by Mr. Burnham to be worked up on a larger scale, and as yet have not been returned. With this end in view, arrangements were made with the insular government to fill in the moat around the Walled City and other land belonging to the city. This filling has been completed, and as soon as it dries out sufficiently a top covering of earth will be placed on it and the whole moat turned into a public park. The Luneta extension is now under way, but it will be two or three years before operations can begin toward making a park out of it.

The Botanical Gardens have been filled and graded, new walks laid out, and grass, trees, and shrubs set out, until at present it is one of the most beautiful parks in the city.

Moriones Park has been completed. This is the only park in the district of Tondo. It occupies the center of Calle Moriones, being 9 meters wide, allowing a roadway on either side of 9 meters, and a grassplat and sidewalk of 6 meters each side. The whole street has been curbed and macadamized and trees planted along the center, making a very handsome park and drive.

The grounds surrounding the city hall and public printing plant have been graded, trees and shrubbery planted, and walks and drives laid out, improving the appearance of the grounds wonderfully.

The grounds at the Tandauay fire station, the municipal school in the Walled City, and Camp Wallace have also been graded and sodded, improving them greatly.

Much has been accomplished toward improving the Cementerio del Norte, a considerable portion having been laid out into lots and paths. During the present year it is proposed to carry on this work, laying out and grading the lots on each side of the main road. These lots will be sodded and trees and shrubbery planted, making them as beautiful as possible. Owing to the lots not having been laid out and graded, very few burials excepting pauper dead have been made in this cemetery. La Loma Cemetery has been closed to burial, and but few are being made at the Paco Cemetery. During the present year it is expected that all burials will be made in the Cementerio del Norte. A keeper's lodge was built at the cemetery and is now occupied by the superintendent of cemeteries, it being also used as an office, burial permits being issued and payments collected by the superintendent at the cemetery.

On April 1, 1905, the city of Manila took over all the transportation used by the insular government, which included that furnished the constabulary and insular purchasing agent, with the understanding that the city will furnish all transportation needed by the insular bureaus. A transportation tariff has been agreed upon, and all vehicles are charged against the bureaus or departments using them, in accordance with this tariff. Prior to taking over this transportation the city had 354 animals. Now there are nearly 600 stabled in the corrals. All trucks, carromatas, carts, etc., formerly under the insular purchasing agent have been taken over by the city. The larger share of this stock and equipment is kept at the corral on Calle Cervantes, the balance being at the Palomar Corral.

Since the opening of the street railway the city departments have discontinued the use of many of their carromatas and caratelas. Last year a great part of the transportation used in the repair of city streets was hired from private stables. This year it is expected that all this class of transportation will be furnished from the corrals. Tables 19 and 20, appended to the report of the superintendent of street cleaning, etc., give the number and class of stock with the cost of transportation issued. The city stables are in excellent condition, the grounds at Palomar having been graded and fenced in. A veterinary hospital allows the keeping of the stock in first-class condition. The rolling stock of the city is in fair shape, though a shed is badly needed at both corrals for housing wagons and carts.

#### STREET CONSTRUCTION AND BRIDGES.

The work of this department has been continued along the same lines as last year. Owing to the flood of last year a large amount of extra work was entailed on the city streets and bridges. The installation of a street-railway system also kept the streets in bad condition. As far as was possible, the utmost care was used to protect the convenience of the public during this construction. A large amount of permanent paving has been laid. Calles Rosario and Escolta and Plaza Cervantes being paved with wooden blocks. This has improved the traffic facilities of these streets immensely. Calles Rosario and Escolta were paved under contract, while Plaza Cervantes was built by the city. These pavements are all built alike, with concrete base, wood blocks, and tar and cement jointing. The contract price for the Escolta and Rosario amounted to ₱9.89 per square meter, and Plaza Cervantes, built by the city, to ₱7.66. All these streets were curbed and cement sidewalks built, the cost of the walks being charged to the property owners.

For the ordinary repairs and construction of the city streets, the city is divided into districts, each district being in charge of an inspector whose duty it is to see that all streets in his district are kept in good repair and resurfaced when necessary. A chief inspector oversees the work of the several districts, reporting directly to the superintendent of streets. Three to four hundred laborers are employed daily at a rate of ₱1 per day.

The item of transportation of materials used in street work is a large one, as all broken stone, gravel, etc., is carted from the river or esteros to the different districts. Prior to April 1, 1905, a large part of this transportation was hired from private parties, but now that the city has increased its transportation, it is hoped that the corrals will be able to furnish all that is required.

On an average 30 wagons and 28 dump carts were used daily last year. The difference in favor of the city between the cost of hired transportation and that furnished by the city is about ₱4 per wagon and ₱3 for dump carts. All stone used in street work is obtained from city quarries, located 27 miles from the city of Manila. These quarries are on an island in the Laguna de Bay. The output of the two crushers is about 200 cubic meters per day. The stone is crushed to the size needed, dumped in bins and loaded in scows. It is then towed to the city by the launches *Jan* and *Washington*. Twenty-four scows are used for this purpose, the capacity of each being about 15 cubic meters. This stone is of poor quality, being soft and containing a large amount of waste material. It has not given the best results on streets, as it wears rapidly, necessitating constant resurfacing.

Difficulty has been experienced in separating the waste material from the rock before it is run into the crusher, but this will be remedied by the installation of a pump and washing the stone.

The matter of abandoning this quarry and looking for stone of a better quality in some other locality has been investigated, but after trying on the city streets rock from Mariveles and other places, it was found that the present stone gave better results. Other and better quality of stone can be obtained, but the question of transportation precludes all possibility of its use.

Nearly 150 men are employed at the quarry at an average wage of ₱0.90 per day. The total cost of operation of the quarry for the year was ₱59,250, the cost of crushing the stone and placing it aboard the scows being ₱1.20 per cubic meter. Twenty-four scows and 2 launches are used for transporting the stone to Manila. The total cost of operation of the scows for the year was ₱61,637, or ₱1.17 per cubic meter of stone; and the launches ₱25,197, or ₱0.48 per cubic meter. The total cost per cubic meter of rock delivered in Manila is ₱2.85. A total of 52,394 cubic meters was delivered during the year.

The department has met with considerable difficulty in obtaining gravel for use on street work. All gravel is taken from the Mariquina or Pasig rivers, the contract price ranging from ₱1.24 to ₱1.60 per meter. It is estimated that if the city could operate a suction dredge this gravel could be obtained for about ₱0.60 per meter. The use of gravel has proven very satisfactory on suburban streets, and is much less expensive to place and repair than the crushed-rock roadbed. If large quantities of gravel could be obtained the output from the quarry could be reduced 40 per cent, thus making a considerable saving in the cost of operation. It is considered very desirable to lay a certain amount of permanent paving every year, especially on those streets bearing heavy traffic. The first cost is much larger than for macadam pavement, but the cost of repairs is much less and the life much longer. During the present year experiments will be made on a bitulithic pavement, and, if found successful, many streets may be paved with it, as it is thought the expense will be much less than block pavement. Some prison labor has been used on the works of the city, but has not proven entirely satisfactory. It has been found that it takes three prisoners to do the work of one good laborer.

The prisoners have been used mostly in tearing down the old walls around the moat. It is only possible to use this labor on the roughest work. Nearly all the stone obtained from the old walls has been broken up and used for grading of low streets and as a foundation for macadam. A steam road roller is used for rolling this stone, and the stone being soft is easily compacted, making an excellent foundation for the crushed-rock surfacing. Three road rollers have been in operation during the year, but have been found insufficient for the work, and it is hoped that funds will soon be available for the purchase of another roller. The total cost of operation of the three road rollers for the year was ₱10,618.

During the year a large amount of curbing and cement sidewalks have been installed—the curbing at the expense of the city and the walks at the expense of the property owners. The charge made for cement walks is ₱3.60 per square meter. Very little of this work of building walks is now done by the department, several contractors being in the business.

During the year nearly 6½ miles of curbing were built and 100,000 square feet of cement sidewalks. It is proposed to continue this work of curbing during the present year.

The city owns 53 bridges, all of which are kept in repair by this department. During the flood of last July (1904) the south abutment of the Bridge of Spain was undermined and the arch at that end of the bridge was in great danger of collapsing. Immediate steps were taken to repair the bridge, but owing to the location of the washout and the condition of the adjoining piers it proved a most difficult task. It was found impossible to construct a tight cofferdam, as the water passed underneath the adjoining piers, and there was not headroom for driving the sheet piling. Finally a dam was constructed and, by constant pumping, the piers repaired by using con-

crete in bags. The total cost of these repairs amounted to ₱14,671. The other piers of this bridge are in bad condition and steps should be taken toward the construction of a new bridge. It is thought that an iron drawbridge just below the present Bridge of Spain and opposite Plaza Moraga should be built as soon as possible, as the present bridge may fall at any time. The Jolo bridge was repaired under contract for a sum of ₱4,329.50. This was necessitated by the street-railway tracks passing over the bridge. A total of ₱23,671.53 has been expended on city bridges during the year, excluding repairs to the abutment of the Bridge of Spain. As soon as the Ayala bridge is removed and replaced by the new structure, it is proposed to use the parts of the old structure for bridges throughout the city. Calles Moriones and Soler, particularly, are in need of a bridge. Work is now progressing on the Binondo lift bridge, the foundation of which is being built by the city.

On the work of dredging the Esteros considerable work has been done, although but one small dredge has been used on the work. This dredge has a capacity of 100 cubic meters per day. The Binondo Canal has been dredged nearly its entire length and 6,456 cubic meters of material removed at an average cost of ₱0.67 per meter (maintenance and repairs of dredge included). Most of this dredged material has been used for street filling. It is proposed to start dredging the Reina Canal as soon as work on the Binondo Canal is completed. Attention is invited to the detailed report of the superintendent of street construction and bridges appended hereto.

#### CITY SHOPS.

The city shops are located on Calle Arroceros and extend back to the Pasig River. All the repair work of the department of engineering and public works is carried on in these shops—work such as the repair of carts, wagons, harness, launches, scows, pail system, etc., besides a large amount of work for the police and fire departments. All painting of city vehicles is done at the shops. A large amount of new work is turned out, such as the building of dump carts, wagons, caretelas, harness, tents, etc. All the stores of the department are kept in the warehouses located in the yards, and are under the care of the superintendent of shops, who is also the department property clerk.

Since April 1, 1905, the work of the shops has been increased owing to the taking over of the insular purchasing agent, corral, and transportation by the city. This has increased the number of wagons, carromatas, etc., to be repaired, also the work of the harness shop.

Formerly all horseshoeing was done at the shops, but it was found more advantageous to do this at the corrals. The shops and equipment are at present in excellent condition and the output about 35 per cent more than last year.

#### PASIG RIVER WALLS.

During the past year much has been done toward the improving of the water front along the Pasig River. Under Act No. 669 of the United States Philippine Commission, plans and specifications were prepared and a contract awarded for the building of approximately 1,000 feet of wall along the south bank of the Pasig River from the Almacén to the Domingo Gate. Up to June 30, 1905, the sum of ₱120,000 has been appropriated and expended for this work, and it is estimated that ₱200,000 more will complete it. The wall is designed to give a depth of 18 feet below mean low water. It is expected that this year will see the completion of this wall and the necessary back fill, thus giving over 1,000 feet of river front for wharves and docks. All of the old city wall back of this work from the Domingo Gate to the Almacén Gate has been torn down and the stone used in the various works of the city.

The following engineering force has been employed on this work: 1 engineer in charge, at ₱3,600; 1 assistant engineer and inspector, at ₱2,400; 1 inspector, at ₱2,000; and 1 rodman, at ₱1,800.

On March 23, 1905, the Philippine Commission authorized the municipal board to prepare plans and advertise for the construction of approximately 311 feet of river wall on the north side of the Pasig River west of the Bridge of Spain and approximately 800 feet on the south side of the river, provided such work does not exceed ₱336,000, Philippine currency. In accordance with this, plans and specifications were drawn up and the work advertised, being awarded to the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific Company. Work began immediately, and is now being rushed in a most satisfactory manner. The wall is designed to give a depth of 18 feet below mean low water, and on the south side of the river will be connected with the Farre wall authorized under Act No. 669, thus giving a continuous frontage of 1,800 feet, or from the Almacén Gate to the Bridge of Spain. The wall is being built of concrete on a grillage and pile foundation.

## ARROCEROS RIVER WALL.

During the last year the river wall at the Arroceros shops has been completed at a cost of ₱17,550, Philippine currency. This wall forms a slip, the intention being to install a cradle for the docking of small craft and scows. It is designed to give a depth of 6 feet below mean low water.

## SUMMARY.

The following statement is submitted, showing in a condensed form the expenditures of the department of engineering and public works for the fiscal year 1906:

*Salaries and wages.*

Salaries:	
General office .....	₱31,399.86
Water supply .....	38,499.06
Labor: Water supply .....	51,281.90
Salaries and labor: Sewers .....	18,002.73
Salaries: Street cleaning, etc. ....	40,561.61
Labor: Street cleaning, etc. ....	211,973.44
Salaries: Land transportation .....	102,993.27
Labor: Land transportation .....	99,875.20
Salaries and labor: Parks .....	27,762.40
Salaries: Cemeteries .....	2,917.00
Labor: Cemeteries .....	19,489.30
Salaries and labor: Boiler inspection .....	3,549.00
Salaries: Street construction and bridges .....	48,843.12
Labor:	
Street construction and bridges .....	148,969.55
Rock quarry .....	37,908.60
Salaries: Buildings and plumbing inspection .....	33,479.21
Labor: Buildings and plumbing inspection .....	36,096.71
Temporary inspectors, building inspection .....	3,525.51
Salaries: Repair shops .....	33,621.62
Labor: Repair shops .....	8,264.08
Salaries: Drafting and surveys .....	16,746.96
Labor: Drafting and surveys .....	10,731.86
	<hr/>
	1,026,491.99

*Equipment and furniture.*

Purchase of animals, tools, vehicles, etc., nonexpendable .....	₱83,495.68
Miscellaneous supplies, maintenance water-supply system, nonexpendable .....	3,465.13
Purchase of office furniture, surveying instruments, etc., nonexpendable .....	1,182.40
	<hr/>
	88,143.21

*Contingent expenses.*

Purchase and transportation, material for streets and roads .....	₱128,171.43
Repairs to bridges .....	28,396.92
Alterations, maintenance, repairs and supplies, transportation and shops .....	101,077.90
Purchase of fuel, oil, and waste .....	92,968.78
Hire of transportation on official business .....	9,391.72
Office supplies and incidental expenses .....	7,062.92
Printing and binding .....	5,376.00
Insurance .....	942.46
Repairs to markets and municipal buildings .....	50,973.25
Electrical service, public buildings, streets and parks .....	101,729.81
Materials, repairs, and increase of electrical service .....	1,779.23
Telephone service .....	2,468.22
Rents .....	64,739.18
Veterinary supplies .....	1,192.35
Forage .....	130,082.60

Burial of pauper and contagious dead.....	P4,668.00
Maintenance of public grounds and parks.....	8,987.63
Repairs to crematories, Pluto, and hire of emergency barge.....	6,066.63
Purchase of supplies for disinfection.....	4,494.77
Construction of midden sheds.....	12,473.65
Purchase and transportation, materials for water supply.....	21,232.79
Construction and repairs, sewers and drains.....	68,871.37
Repairs to pumping machinery.....	1,444.34
Repairs to Santolan road.....	7,868.70
Total.....	862,460.65
Grand total.....	1,977,095.85

*Public works.*

Widening calle Sacristía.....	P5,413.52
Widening calle Nueva (beginning and continuation).....	82,011.69
Preliminary survey new sewer and water systems (salaries and contingent expenses).....	29,044.05
Extension of new streets and widening old streets, Ermita and Malate.....	4,756.69
Widening and extending calles Bilibid and Limasana.....	138.00
Extension of calle Palacio.....	1,557.05
Completion of H street, Ermita.....	890.91
Grading, parking, and improving calle Moriones, Tondo.....	3,063.67
Extension of calle San Marcelino.....	172.56
Construction of Tondo police station.....	17,550.00
Extending and improving streets, San Lázaro estate.....	12,164.00
Purchase of paving blocks, Escolta, Rosario, Binondo square.....	34,836.45
Extending and improving barrios Concepción and San Carlos.....	35,000.00
Construction of temporary fire station, Tondo.....	3,830.00
General widening of streets throughout the city.....	134,454.07
Purchase of dump carts.....	5,148.00
Purchase of land, calle Solis, Tondo.....	964.50
Installation of new water mains.....	6,616.64
Construction of school buildings.....	4,600.00
Completion of retaining wall Arroceros shops.....	5,000.00
Purchase of sack carriers, plow, scraper, mowing machines, etc.....	2,196.28
Purchase and location, pipe, fittings, hydrants, etc.....	100,000.00
Construction of cement curbs.....	27,158.37
Gagalangin market.....	3,187.00
Purchase of chemical fire extinguishers, city hall.....	1,600.00
Construction of office and keeper's house, new cemetery.....	5,897.00
	527,250.45

It is desired to thank the heads of offices and employees for their hearty and loyal support to the department during the past year. This support has been greatly appreciated, as the success of the past year has been entirely due to it.

Respectfully submitted.

H. E. HYDE,  
First Assistant City Engineer,  
Acting City Engineer.

THE ACTING SECRETARY OF THE MUNICIPAL BOARD,  
Manila.

## REPORT OF THE GENERAL OFFICE.

SIR: I have the honor to submit an outline of the work performed by the general office for the fiscal year 1904-5, as follows:

The work of the general office is performed by the chief clerk, 1 stenographer, 1 voucher clerk and bookkeeper, 1 record clerk, and 2 natives as copyists. The force is now so limited that when a clerk is absent on leave the office is required to borrow the services of employees from other offices to properly conduct the work, and these borrowed clerks, being unused to the duties, necessitate a large amount of overtime work on the part of the regular employees, also reducing the efficiency of the office loaning them.

The clerical work of the department consists of 36 clerks—10 Americans and 26 natives—all under the general supervision of this office, assigned to the various sub-offices as follows: General office, as above; buildings and plumbing inspection, 4 natives; water supply and sewers, 6 natives; street construction and bridges, 4 natives; street cleaning, etc., 2 Americans and 9 natives; city shops and property divisions, 4 Americans and 1 native.

A large amount of work in all the suboffices is necessarily performed by inspectors. The entire business of the department is conducted through the general office, and duplication of work is entirely eliminated. During the year 32,090 official communications were received or forwarded and properly recorded, the work being performed by one American clerk. The card system of keeping records is used, and has been abbreviated and condensed to suit the requirements of the office and reduce the record work to a minimum. The office prepared for payment 2,832 vouchers during the year, making the required entries therefrom on cashbook and detailed cost cards. The average number of civil-service employees in the department is 230, requiring considerable time and care in keeping records thereof, in compliance with the civil-service rules. This work is apportioned among the clerks of the office, and consists in keeping accurate records of the overtime, undertime, all absences, to half hours, vacation and accrued leave, transfers, appointments, resignations and efficiency, and rendering reports thereof monthly to the civil-service board. On April 1 this office took up the clerical work created by the department of sewer and waterworks construction, which promises to increase enormously; but these additional duties will be met by the employment of one or more native clerks in the new department and placing them at work in this office.

The photographic work of the office has been maintained since the reorganization of the department, July 1, 1902, and is complete and up to date, consisting of more than 200 plates. These photographs have been carefully taken at the most opportune times and show the progress of improvement in all parts of the city.

In addition to the work outlined above, the office handles all that pertaining to public works and permanent improvements in the city, which consists in preparing and assembling data for vouchers, estimates, specifications, contracts, etc., and keeping account of the special appropriations made for the payment thereof.

Respectfully submitted.

C. LINDSEY, *Chief Clerk.*

The ACTING CITY ENGINEER, *Manila, P. I.*

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#### REPORT OF THE OFFICE OF DRAFTING AND SURVEYS, MANILA, P. I.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the work performed by this office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905:

The work of the office has been greatly increased over that of last year, and the engineering force has found it necessary to do considerable work outside of office hours in order to keep up with the routine business of the department.

The work has been greatly impeded by the frequent changes in the personnel of the engineering force. New men coming into the office are not as efficient as the older men, owing to their lack of familiarity with the work and conditions. It is also true that a high standard of efficiency can not be maintained under the present conditions, there being so much work to be accomplished that proper care and time can not be given it by the limited number of engineers allowed the department.

Each field party consists of four or five natives with one American engineer, the native instrument men being expert enough to set up instruments and read angles. Carretelas are used for the transportation of field parties, the American engineer using a saddle horse or carromata.

Native draftsmen are employed in the office work, but so far they have been employed as tracers only, each engineer being required to plot his own work. All surveying work for the city assessor is carried on by this office, and during the last year considerable work has been done for that department. One great improvement which has expedited the work of the drafting room is the card-index system, started during the year and now two-thirds completed. All plans are indexed and filed in the new city vault, thus securing valuable records from damage by fire. The office equipment is generally in good condition except two of the K. & E. transits, which should be replaced.

A great deal of time has been spent in getting up special designs, estimates, and specifications for public works, though by far the greater share of the work has been

the regular routine business, such as expropriation surveys, checking expedientes, curb lines and grades, and building lines and grades, and small surveys.

All surveys within the city limits made by private surveyors and submitted to the court of land registration for registration of title are checked by this office in order to safeguard the interests of the city from encroachment, etc. This requires sending parties into the field to rerun the lines and frequent attendance at court by the engineers.

During the year specifications and designs for the following structures have been prepared by this department:

*Ayala Bridge.*—A design for the Ayala Bridge was submitted with bids by various companies, and the contract awarded to the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific Company. Complete technical analysis of this design has been made by the engineers of the department and corrections ordered where necessary. An examination of the present substructure has also been made, and plans are now being prepared for new piers and abutments.

*Binondo Canal lift bridge.*—Complete technical analysis of the design submitted by Germann & Co. for this bridge has been made, and the design changed in conformity with the suggestions of this office. Plans and specifications were also prepared by this department for the foundations of this bridge, which are now being constructed.

*Echagüe concrete steel arch.*—Plans and specifications have been made for a concrete steel arch over the Estero of San Miguel, Calle Echagüe, and construction of the bridge is now in progress. This arch gives a clear span of 14 meters and a roadway 10 meters wide. A design for a plate girder was also made and considered, but was discarded in favor of the concrete arch.

*Suspension bridge.*—An examination was made of the present Colgante suspension bridge, as the city is considering its purchase. Plans were made for a complete new floor system and suspension rods. The present bridge was measured up and plans drawn of all details of floor and cables.

*K street arch.*—A concrete arch was designed for K street over the Estero of Concepción, but as yet has never been built.

*Steel skeleton grand stand.*—A design for a steel grand stand capable of holding 1,000 persons was drawn, with estimate for same.

*River walls.*—Plans and specifications were prepared and contract let for approximately 1,100 feet of river wall west of the Bridge of Spain. The details and strains for the walls were most carefully worked out and a most economical section used. Work is now progressing rapidly on this wall.

*Arrocero's shops river wall.*—Plans were prepared and contract let for the building of two slip walls at the city shops, which have been completed.

*Ferry.*—A design was drawn up for a ferry to connect Santa Ana with San Felipe Nery. Plans and specifications were prepared, but no contract has been let.

*Swimming tank.*—A design and estimate for a public bathing tank at Camp Wallace has been made.

The following are some of the more important architectural plans prepared by the architectural draftsman employed in this office: Plan for a carromata shed at city hall; plan for 10, 14 and 18-seat midden sheds; plan for a dock for pail system; plan for a wagon shed for city stables; plan for Pandacan market; plan for Sampaloc market; plan for Pineda monument for La Loma Cemetery; plan for a kindergarten school; plan for a keeper's lodge at La Loma Cemetery; plan for an additional building for city shops; plan for a typical school building; plan for band stands; plan for gate houses, new water supply; sketch for a domestic-science building; sketch for Kiosko Habanero.

Besides the above, a great many sketch plans for small works have been made.

#### SURVEYS.

Many important surveys have been made by the department, among which are the following: Laying out of Cementerio del Norte into roads, paths, and plots; surveys and plans made of Esteros Binondo, Reyna, Jolo, Meisic, Magdalena, Trozo, San Lázaro, San Jacinto, San Miguel, Tanduary, Sampaloc, Quiapo, Curtidor, Bilibid, and Concepcion; survey of water pipe right of way from Depósito to end of large main in Calle Arlegui; plan and description prepared for registration in Court of Land Registration; survey of Vitás and Sunig Apog rivers in Tondo; survey of street system for San Lázaro estate, monuments placed at intersections of streets; survey of street system in Paco, with monuments placed at intersections of streets; survey of market sites and city property; survey of military reservations, with descriptions: (1) Estado Mayor, (2) Cuartel Malate, (3) Cuartel Meisic; survey of exposition grounds, with design for drainage system and new roads and walks; survey of grounds at public printing plant, plan, design of drainage scheme, and roadways.



Besides the above, surveys for the following street extensions have been made: Calle D from Padre Faura to Estero Antonio Abad; Calle E from Isaac Peral to San Luis; Calle K from Estero Concepción to Herrán; Calle San Luis from Nozaleda to San Marcelino; Calle Isaac Peral from Nozaleda to San Marcelino; Calle Iris from Alix to Pasig River.

Numerous small surveys for street widening have been made, the most important being Calles Nueva, San Marcelino, Quiotan, Aduana, etc.

Building lines to the number of four hundred and seven, besides numerous specifications for moving buildings, have been given.

Levels for the temporary sewers and drains constructed in the moat and throughout the city have been furnished by this office, working in conjunction with the water-supply and sewer department.

It is proposed during the coming year to continue the monumenting of the city streets, in order to preserve the building lines already approved by the municipal board.

#### CEMENT-TESTING LABORATORY.

A cement-testing laboratory has been installed and placed under the direction of the engineers of the department.

The laboratory is fully equipped with all the apparatus necessary for complete tests of cements and mortar. The apparatus consists of a Fairbanks cement-testing machine, weighing scales, apparatus for the specific gravity and boiling test, sieves, plates, pans, graduate tubes, etc. During the year all of the following cements have been tested: Germania, Hercules, Onoda, Atlas, Green Island, and Jossou.

This laboratory will prove extremely useful the coming year, as large quantities of cement will be used in the river walls and the public works of the city, necessitating careful test and analysis.

Attention is drawn to the following table, being a summary of the work performed during the year:

*Record by months of work completed, fiscal year 1905.*

Month.	Items uncompleted first of month.	Jobs received during month.	Total.	Completed during month.	Uncompleted end of month.	Street and building lines.	Grades, profiles.	Miscellaneous land surveys.	Surveys plotted.	Maps on mounted paper.	Tracings.	Blueprints.
<b>1904.</b>												
July .....	48	79	127	83	44	51	14	17	10	19	27	334
August .....	44	104	148	71	67	36	6	36	12	14	31	356
September .....	67	88	155	89	66	44	16	29	17	3	63	399
October .....	66	103	169	75	94	34	16	25	20	.....	61	365
November .....	94	76	170	118	52	37	14	67	31	1	69	349
December .....	52	75	127	94	33	31	16	47	35	2	67	276
<b>1905.</b>												
January .....	33	72	105	88	17	80	15	43	31	14	58	300
February .....	17	59	106	92	14	47	13	32	24	11	87	675
March .....	14	89	103	87	16	41	6	40	28	20	45	538
April .....	16	68	84	68	16	25	9	34	15	9	31	257
May .....	16	98	114	87	27	9	5	73	10	6	29	297
June .....	27	107	134	114	20	22	4	88	20	4	51	381
Total .....	.....	1,048	1,096	1,076	.....	407	134	531	253	108	619	4,527

The following engineering force has been employed during the year:

#### ADMINISTRATIVE FORCE.

Position.	No.	Salary.	Remarks.
First assistant city engineer.....	1	P5,000.00	American.
Second assistant city engineer .....	1	3,600.00	Do.
Do.....	1	3,600.00	Do.
Assistant city engineer.....	1	3,200.00	Do.

## DRAFTING AND SURVEYS.

Position.	No.	Salary.	American.
Assistant engineer .....	1	P3,200.00	American.
Do .....	1	2,800.00	Do.
Engineering draftsman .....	1	2,800.00	Do.
Architectural draftsman .....	1	3,200.00	Do.
Transitman .....	1	2,400.00	Native.
Surveyor (paid by city assessor and collector) .....	1	3,000.00	Do.
Draftsmen .....	2	a840.00	Do.
Do .....	2	a600.00	Do.
Chainmen .....	6	a600.00	Do.
Laborers (field parties) .....		b 15,000.00	Do.

<sup>a</sup> Each.<sup>b</sup> Appropriated.

The number of laborers has varied from month to month according to the exigencies of the work. They are employed as chainmen, axmen, rodmen, etc. The six chainmen noted above are used as instrument men, and are expert enough to set up transits, read angles, etc.

The assistant engineers of the department are especially to be commended on the manner in which the work has been carried out. During the year it has often been necessary to require overtime work, and this time has always been given by the engineers most willingly.

The work of the department has been carried on under Mr. H. E. Hyde, second assistant and acting first assistant city engineer from June 30, 1904, until April 1, 1905. Upon the detailing of Mr. Hyde as acting city engineer, the work has been under the direction of Mr. W. P. Wylie, second assistant city engineer and acting first assistant city engineer.

Respectfully submitted.

H. E. HYDE,  
First Assistant City Engineer.

The ACTING CITY ENGINEER,  
Manila, P. I.

## REPORT OF OFFICE OF WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERS.

MANILA, P. I., July —, 1905.

## PUMPING STATION.

**Engines.**—The operation of the station was attended with no mishaps during the year except for the fracture of the bracket of pump No. 1 of similar character to that which occurred to pump No. 4 in 1903. The cause of this failure in the casting can be traced directly to the hard service given to the pump throughout the heated term. In general, the whole battery of pumps has given only little trouble due to the excellent conduct of the station and the immediate attention to the smaller repairs. There has never been a shortage of water, although at times the consumption has been controlled by a partial closing of the gate valves at the reservoir. With rigid care and the strict enforcement of the ordinance requiring the installation of sound plumbing in all properties, the pumps may be sufficient to meet the increasing demand for about two years more, but a greater economy in the use of water for sprinkling and at the public hydrants is necessary to make this possible. The pumps can not be speeded up any further without serious danger, and wastage therefore must be completely prevented.

**Dam.**—The dam which had been reconstructed in 1903 showed signs of weakness following the abnormal flood of July 12-15, during which the crest was submerged to a depth of about 3 meters. The strong current seriously injured the filling both on the upstream and downstream faces and almost threatened to wreck the intakes. The piling had evidently been driven to a firm foundation for it showed not a sign of failure. This alone saved the work from complete destruction. Repairs commenced in and continued until the rise in the river following the rains in June completely stopped the work. The concrete topping laid in 1903 had entirely disappeared and a new topping was laid. This has been finished in an excellent manner along the east line and for a part of the south line which constitutes the spillway. The intakes were reenforced by concrete wings, which allow of better inspection. The downstream face of the dam was protected by stone filling, which diverts the force of the

current from the piling. The upstream side was made tight by carefully laid gravel. The work as thus far completed cost: Labor, ₱1,001.25; materials, ₱893.45; engineering and superintendence, ₱276.12; total, ₱2,170.82.

*Conduit.*—The structure during the year sprang several leaks near the end of the pump main, but this can not be precisely ascertained without complete drainage of the whole length and the shutting down of the station for a long period. It would be unwise to attempt the cleaning of the conduit even in part during pumpage, as the water delivered to the mains would become turbid. Several gauges will soon be installed along the line to determine the loss of head in the conduit and approximately locate the fouled section.

With the aid of weir and current meter observations valuable information upon friction coefficient and flow in the conduit could be obtained. This information would be of immediate use in the design of the new tunnel for the increased supply and of large interest to the scientific world. It is therefore recommended that the city purchase a good current meter for the use of the office. The instrument is needed for the securing of precise information in the matter of stream and sewer flow.

The native lumber in the covers of the vent shafts had badly rotted and had been eaten by ants. This was replaced by redwood lumber, thoroughly coated with coal-tar paint, as cheaper and more efficient to resist moisture and the attacks of ants than the native woods. The experiments will be watched with interest.

#### RESERVOIR.

*Buildings and grounds.*—The buildings were in a good condition throughout the year. Only minor repairs to the flooring of the lower story and the replacing of the seal under the porches and projecting balconies were ordered. The stone face of the building is in need of repainting. The front walls surrounding the grounds were whitewashed. Considerable expense attends the cutting of the grass over the tops of the basins, which must be done by hand, as the ground surface has too rough a contour to permit of the safe use of horse or lawn mowers. It is believed that the cutting of grass over the basins could be made a source of profit to the office by letting contracts for its removal. A reduction in operation expenses could at any rate be secured by permitting cutting by private persons.

*Cleaning and repairs of basins.*—The basins were cleaned during December and January.

There was little growth on the sides. A deposit of solids of from 45 centimeters at the inlet chamber to 15 centimeters at the outlet was found on the bottom. The former would seem to show that plant life does not thrive in the dark basins, or that the character of the water is such as to retard plant growth. The small deposit of solid is due directly to the construction of the basins, which admits of the passage of the water from the entrance chamber to the distributing main in a straight line. This condition prevents much sedimentation, except in the arched chambers remote from the outlets. During the cleaning the basins were rapidly surveyed and the capacity computed. The computations made by the Spanish engineers, which had been unchecked, were confirmed. The capacity of the north basin is now known to be 29,000 cubic meters and of the south basin 38,500 cubic meters at the overflow. The total storage was increased 4,100 cubic meters by raising the overflow walls at the side entrances to 35.04 meters C. D.

The gauges at the basins were adjusted to city datum, thereby making a possible comparison with city observations. A line of levels connecting the pumping station with the city has been run and data upon the precise action of the pumps will soon be available.

*Experiments in the treatment of the water.*—At the instance of the board of health experiments upon the treatment of the city water for the removal of the amœbæ of dysentery were made. A solution of copper sulphate crystals was introduced into the water so as to produce, as nearly as might be, a solution of 1 part by weight of the salt to 4,000,000 parts by weight of water. With the appliances at hand, these experiments were carried on as rationally as possible but failed, it is believed, not so much from the ineffectiveness of the chemical as from the peculiar construction of the basins which, as before mentioned, permits of a direct passage of the entering water from the inlets to the outlets. Whenever similar experiments have been undertaken with success, the sulphate has remained in contact with the water under treatment for a period of several days, but in the case in this city no such contact was possible. The larger portion of the stored water was in a quiescent state and could not be reached by the treatment. It is believed that the experiments should be again taken up after the next cleaning, so as to demonstrate clearly the value of the treatment.

*Survey of the reservation.*—A careful survey of the reservation was completed and for the first time a contour map is in the possession of the office.

This public land possesses all the characteristics which would fit it for a delightful park, being wooded, rolling, well drained in all directions, and commanding a fine view of Manila and the surrounding country. It is again urgently recommended that its improvement be undertaken.

*Santolan road and road locomotive.*—As in former years, this road has been difficult to maintain. The heavy grades and the lack of suitable foundations and surfacing material have combined to make the hauling of supplies extremely difficult. The road has never received the proper treatment, as a whole, although its maintenance is a matter of prime necessity. The locomotive, which was put into service during the year, has, because of its weight, greatly distributed the road surface, particularly on the heavy grades at the siphon and just west of the pumping station. The fact that no better service was gotten out of the machine does not prove that the purchase was unwarranted. A section of the road from the San Juan del Monte bridge to the descent at the west end of the siphon was rebuilt during the year and surfaced with broken stone, and this portion, even after the drenching rains of June and the hauling of coal during the latter part of that month, has not been affected. In those parts where the grades are heavy, however, and the surface only a few centimeters above the surrounding country, the engine has caused the most trouble. So bad did the road surface become, that in June hauling with the locomotive had to cease. Until the grades are lowered and the surface coated with some durable stone, the best results can not be expected from the engine. This machine has demonstrated clearly that it is capable, under ordinary conditions, of hauling materials at about one-third to one-fourth of the cost of animal hauling. From the experience gained during the year it is evident that no attempt should be made to haul coal during the rainy season, and a supply of fuel for six months at least should be stored in the bins on the 1st of June of every year.

It is intended to carry on the work already begun in the improvement of this road as far as the appropriations permit. In parts a considerable fill will be required, but there will be no great difficulty in securing this close to the line. As soon as the weather conditions permit, this work will be vigorously attacked. An approximate cost of hauling was secured. It is known that the results are not precise, but they serve to indicate the capacity of the engine.

#### CITY DISTRIBUTION.

*Repairs and maintenance.*—A large amount of repair work was carried to completion. It is to be expected that the old Spanish fixtures, particularly those subjected to hard usage, the ground fire hydrants and the public hydrants, will each year give increased trouble. This has been the cause of the majority of the repairs. With the gradual reduction of the number of fixtures to maintain and the substitution of those of more modern type, a substantial reduction in cost of maintenance will surely be secured.

Many leaks occurred in service connections. The cause of these may be traced to the failure of black, uncoated iron pipe, which, under the action of the subsoil water, quickly oxidizes. The office for several years has prevented the use of this kind of pipe on service installations, and the results have been more favorable on these later connections. It appears that an inferior grade of galvanized iron pipe is imported into the country, or that the pipe has been injured by unnecessary roughness in handling, for in no other way can the rapid corrosion in several services be explained.

In the case in which it has been possible to determine the internal condition of the mains no deterioration of the coating or cast iron has been observed except in the dead ends. Sections removed from the larger pipes at branches have revealed not the slightest deterioration in coating or deposit of rust. The mains have suffered somewhat from salt-water action on their outside surfaces, probably where the coating had been chipped off during installation, but generally it may be said that their condition is very good.

*Fire-hydrants system.*—A small number of installations of the new post hydrants was made during the year, mostly during pipe extensions. The post hydrants have given very little trouble in the moving parts, although the valves in several instances have become clogged with gravel. All hydrants are now regularly blown off once each month and the moving parts oiled. Considerable annoyance has been caused by the removal of lock nuts and set screws from the hydrants by persons unknown. The parts in themselves are practically of no value, but their removal serves to put the hydrants out of commission.

With the development of the post-hydrant system and the extension of street sprinkling by wagons, the continuance of the ground hydrants is not necessary. It is intended to remove these hydrants from streets where the new hydrants are within 120 meters (400 feet). The fire department will in no way be hampered by these removals and the cost of maintenance of the distribution system will be reduced considerably. It is estimated that about 500 of this type of hydrant may be removed with safety during the coming year.

*Public hydrant service.*—The service has given satisfaction during the year. The hydrants of the new type adopted for installation while inferior in beauty are more easily set and repaired and waste less water than the old Spanish hydrants.

A study of the service has been made and it is clearly seen from the increase in the number of private services that the need for free service grows less in some districts. Particularly does this statement apply to the districts of Ermita, Malate, San Nicolás, Santa Cruz (south of Iris), and Quiapo, and in the interest of economy the service should be reduced in those districts. On the other hand, the service in the districts of Tondo, Sampaloc, and Santa Cruz (north of Iris) should be extended to give more adequate supply to the proper people. In no case should hydrants be installed closer than 150 meters (500 feet). The distance is not too great for carrying to house and the multiplication of fixtures will be thereby prevented.

#### REPAIRS TO 26-INCH SUPPLY MAIN.

Section A of the 26-inch supply main between El Depósito and the pipe-line bridge at San Juan del Monte was found in several places to be badly in need of repairs. The earth filling along a large part of the line had slipped from beneath the pipe and left the supply in danger of being cut off. Realignment and a general raising of the pipe was decided upon and concrete piers were placed under each pipe length of the bell, so as to elevate the pipe from 30 to 50 centimeters above the ground.

While this work was under way, the abnormal floods of July partially wrecked the line in section B (from the bridge to Santamesa Heights) at a point near the pipe-line bridge. The work on section A having been practically finished near the San Juan del Monte bridge, no accident occurred there. The pipe in section B for a length of 100 meters was moved bodily and dropped into the south ditch. The maximum horizontal movement was 2.25 meters and the maximum vertical movement 0.70 meter. The line of bamboos on this side and the deep ditch alone saved the line from complete destruction. The work of repair was continued as on section A to the bottom of the hill at Santamesa, and from that point onward the pipe was lowered about 0.75 meter.

The work of lowering and realignment was continued on section C to a point west of the road leading to the Santamesa race track, but for lack of funds had to be abandoned on a portion of the section.

The length and cost of the work was:

Section.	Length.	Number piers.	Labor.	Materials.	Transportation.	Supplies and engineering.	Total cost.	Average cost per meter.
A .....	717.55	218	3,770.76	1,818.65	262.56	.....	5,851.97	8.16
B .....	803.00	35	3,955.89	809.79	62.93	6.48	4,835.09	6.02
C .....	622.00	.....	2,058.32	63.55	9.04	24.83	2,155.74	3.46

The remainder of the line along the right of way to Calle San Gerónimo is in need of repairs, being in particularly bad state near the Estero Valencia. This portion should be lowered, so as to allow of the opening of streets in the district of Sampaloc and to cover the valves at Calle Tanduy. This work will be of a troublesome nature, as the supply must be shut off for a period of at least ten hours, but it is necessary and would be economical in the end.

*Meters.*—The difficulty of controlling the sale of meters within the city has increased during the year. Dealers in these articles insist upon their right to sell any type of meter which may suit their convenience and are of the opinion that no interference should be allowed. It is difficult to determine by shop tests the precise worth of the various types of meters, and only by actual observations upon meters installed can a true judgment upon their suitability be reached. This office is of the opinion that the city should own absolutely all service meters. In this way multiplication of types would be prevented and spare parts in sufficient quantity could always be carried in stock.

The present system of repair is cumbersome and unsatisfactory. When meters are dismantled for repairs no substitution of meters is possible, and for considerable periods, dependent upon the extent of the repairs, the consumption is approximated. The method of imposing a charge depending on the average consumption is frequently unjust to the consumer and certainly is a fertile source of complaint. Under municipal ownership, with a stock of meters always on hand, there could be no complaint. Contracts for supplying the meters and necessary spare parts could be let after full and rigid test, and the city would be in a position to perform work in the most economical manner for itself and all consumers.

#### PIPE INSTALLATIONS.

During the year 10 lines of service mains were installed as given in Table 7. Many districts are still without water service or fire protection. Extensions should be made into Santamesa and Santa Cruz north of Iris. Many lines in the city are unconnected, and pressure is much reduced in several important sections. It is believed, however, that with the exception of these tie lines and certain needed relief lines, no new extensions should be ordered without careful inquiry into the possible revenues to be derived. Most of the lines thus far constructed have been in the nature of supply lines, but branches from these should not be installed unless the annual receipts are shown to be at least 5 per cent of the outlay.

*New machine tools.*—The office secured during the year a complete set of modern machine tools, including a tapping machine capable of inserting 3, 4, 6, and 8-inch branches in mains under pressure, two trench pipe cutters, two lead joint removers, two petroleum lead melters, three portable lead furnaces, and a number of lead joint runners. The office is now equipped to perform economically any sort of work on the distribution system.

*Services of employees.*—The office has been assisted greatly by the attention and energy of its employees, but special mention of the services of Apolonio Reyes, first assistant engineer, pumping station, and of Gaudencio Quisumbing, foreman of yard and shops, is made. During the absence of the chief engineer for nine months the former's conduct of the station was both admirable and economical. The latter has so improved the system in force at the shops that there is little to be desired.

#### SEWERS.

##### MOAT FILLING.

*Preliminary considerations.*—The orders to prepare for this work were received on January 27, and without the possibility of more than a reconnaissance survey the work was commenced. In all, three outfall sewers were decided upon, one discharging at the west end of Calle Bagumbayan into the bay and two at the west of the south approach to the Bridge of Spain.

The first to drain that portion of Intramuros limited approximately by Calle Palacio and Anda and the west wall was given an outfall south of the new harbor works. At its junction with the wall two branches were extended along the outside of the wall, one northwest to the old outfall of the Calle Anda sewer at the bastion on Calle Anda, and the other northeast to the old Real gate.

The second draining that part of Intramuros limited approximately by Calles Palacio and Anda and the east wall was constructed from the old arch culvert under the roadway west of the Bridge of Spain to the bastion at that point and thence along the outside of the wall to Calle Victoria. The old box sewers in Calle Baluarte and Fundicion were discharged into the sewer at the Victoria gate.

The third draining that portion of Ermita limited by Washington Boulevard, Calle Arroceros, and the moat was built along the wall at the outer moat and discharged into the old arch culvert at the east side of the Bridge of Spain.

Spillways were decided upon at Fort Santiago at the Bridge of Spain, west of the south approach. These spillways were designed to control the outflow of the water from the sludge pipe.

*Construction of provisional sewers.*—The general method of construction was uniform throughout. Wooden piles, 2 by 4 inches and 4 by 4 inches, were driven at a distance of from 3 to 5 feet apart to a depth of about 16 feet into the ground, braced at the bottom against the wall along the sewer grade and firmly nailed. On the outer faces of the piles 2-inch planking on edge was driven to a firm foundation about 2 feet below the determined invert of the sewer, nailed to the piles and closed with

light battens at the joints. This planking was carried about 1 foot above the elevation of the spillways. Little leakage occurred along these joints, indicating careful work.

It was difficult, however, to secure a tight joint at the bottom and considerable leakage of mud into the sewer was encountered. To reduce this leakage a series of gates was constructed to afford a back hydrostatic pressure in the sewers. Upon sufficient drying out of the mud these gates were removed and the water allowed to drain off. The sewer discharging at the Malecon drive was protected by banks of earth along both sides to prevent overturning, as filling by the dredger did not proceed simultaneously on both sides.

*Method of filling.*—The dredger was connected to a 24-inch steel pipe extending along the south of the area lately reclaimed in the harbor improvement, north of the Legaspi monument, to the moat. Branches were laid from this as the work required. The surplus water was allowed to flow over the spillways, already mentioned, and flashboards inserted as necessity for preventing passage of the mud occurred. Careful attention was paid to the flow of the mud and regular inspections made of the provisional sewers. Filling commenced on February 12 and the dredge stopped pumping on May 18. After six weeks of settling the filling has subsided about 6 inches, but is not yet hard enough to bear the weight of a man. It will probably require at least one full dry season to make the material hard enough for walking.

A great quantity of shells was deposited near the discharge end of the pipe and this material was used in building dams for the lowland filling and for back fill at several points along the provisional sewers. This material affords an excellent foundation for pipe sewers and a quantity will be stored in the yards for sewer work.

#### FILLING LOW GROUNDS.

*General description of work.*—The territory affected by this filling extended from Bagumbayan drive to Calle San Marcelino and the Estero de Concepcion and from Calle Concepción to and beyond Calle Nozaleda, terminating at the eastern side of Camp Wallace, but excluding that land occupied by the storehouses of the United States army. An earth dike about the limits of this area was thrown up so as to control the liquid mud, and four spillways were constructed to discharge into the Estero de Concepción. This dike was reinforced with shells deposited by the sludge pipe. The method of filling was precisely that used for the moats.

*Cost of work.*—The total cost of filling the moats and low grounds was: Materials, ₱22,839.97; labor, ₱15,724.70; transportation, ₱1,324.15; engineering and superintendence, ₱830.35; total, ₱40,719.17.

*Miscellaneous works necessitated by the filling.*—Consequent upon the filling of the moat and low grounds the drainage system of Intramuros and a portion of Ermita was affected, necessitating several minor structures.

The closing of the outlets to the gutters on the Malecón required some provision for drainage of the roadway, and a box gutter 30 centimeters in width was built on the east side of the drive from the Santa Lucia building to the Pasig River and from Santa Lucia gate to the provisional sewer discharging at the Legaspi monument. This work cost in all for the 947.3 meters laid ₱3,596.12 or ₱3.81 per meter.

A similar condition held with Calle Nozaleda and Bagumbayan drive. It was decided to make the necessary work a permanent one, and a 15-inch vitrified clay pipe sewer reducing to 12-inch was laid from the Estero de Concepción to Bagumbayan drive. The sewer will provide for all drainage on Nozaleda and Bagumbayan drive and will be a portion of the final drainage system. The cost of the work was:

Size.	Length.	Cost.
	<i>Meters.</i>	
15 inch .....	175.00	₱2,657.10 or ₱15.19 per meter.
12 inch .....	175.75	₱2,247.99 or ₱12.79 per meter.

For the drainage of the land about the United States army storehouses and the morgue a 12-inch vitrified clay pipe, 70 meters in length, was laid to the Estero de Concepcion, at a cost of ₱680.59, the portion of the labor furnished by the United States army not being charged to the work. The cost per meter was ₱9.72.

Temporary wooden inlets from the Bagumbayan drive to the filled moat were laid and a permanent catch basin constructed at the corner of Calle Concepción, at the Calle Victoria Extension, costing ₱70.61.

## STORM WATER DRAINAGE.

*Observations on Estero flow.*—Estero levels were taken by gauges located throughout the city. Observations commenced at noon on January 9, 1905, readings being made on the gauges at the stations at intervals of an hour and a half, day and night, continuously. There were established in all 26 gauge stations, as follows: 1, on Estero de San Lázaro, back of San Lázaro Hospital, Santa Cruz; 2, on Estero de la Reyna, at junction of Calles Sande and Lemery, Tondo; 3, on Estero de la Reyna, opposite Calle Pavia, Tondo; 4, on Estero de San Lázaro, at Calle Quiricada, Santa Cruz; 5, on Estero de Magdalena, opposite to Calle Bambang, Santa Cruz; 6, on Estero de Meisic, at Calle Azcárraga, Tondo; 7, on Estero de Balic-Balic, at Calle Balic-Balic, Sampaloc; 8, at junction of Estero de Sampaloc and Estero de Tanduay, foot of Calle Alejandro IV, Sampaloc; 9, on Estero de Uli-Uli, at Calle Avilés, San Miguel; 10, on Estero de Bilibid, north of Calzada del Iris, Sampaloc; 11, at junction of Estero de San Miguel and Estero de Tanduay; 12, on Estero de Jolo, at Calle Santa Elena, Binondo, at junction of Canal de Binondo and Estero de Jolo; 13, at junction of Estero de Jolo and Estero de Trozo, Binondo; 14, at junction of Canal de Binondo and Pasig River, Binondo; 15, at junction of Estero de Quiapo and Estero de Curtidor and Calle Mendoza, Quiapo; 16, at junction of Estero de Trozo and Pasig River Binondo; 17, at junction of Estero de San Miguel and Pasig River, Quiapo; 18, at junction of Estero de Pandacan and River Pandacan; 19, on Pasig River, opposite to junction of River San Juan with Pasig River, Pandacan; 20, on outer moat just below embankment of Calle Victoria Extension, Ermita; 21, on outer moat just above embankment of Calle Victoria Extension, Ermita; 22, on Estero de Concepción, at Calle Nozaleda, Ermita; 23, at junction of Estero de Paco and River Paco; 24, at junction of Río Concordia with Río Beata, or Estero de Gallina-Paco; 25, at junction of Estero Tripa de Gallina with Estero de Paco, Paco.

The work was done by natives who were more or less familiar with rod readings, etc. There were in all 24 men employed to make the gauge readings. These men were divided into day and night shifts of twelve hours, with a foreman and assistant foreman to each gang. Three were assigned to each observer, at distances apart not greater than might be covered in thirty minutes by walking, were graduated into meters, decimeters, and centimeters. Readings were taken to the nearest centimeter. Capillary attraction was neglected. The results obtained were in general satisfactory though occasionally errors were made, which, however, were of so apparent a nature that they were easily eliminated. Curves plotted with time intervals as abscissas and heights above mean lower low water as ordinates were drawn.

A study of these curves reveals the following: 1, high water in the esteros occurs at a more or less definite period of time after high water in the bay, depending upon the distance from the bay; 2, low water in the esteros is higher than in the bay; 3, high water in the esteros is always lower than in the free bay; 4, at a point near mean tide the level of water in the bay and in the esteros is equal; 5, it can be assumed that during the dry season the water in the esteros is wholly tide water; 6, the velocity of the water in the esteros is therefore small, and during this time silting up of the esteros is greatest; 7, most of the silting up will occur at ebb tide when the hydraulic radius is decreasing.

It is believed that the esteros should be deepened by dredging, so as to give a greater velocity of flow by increase in the hydraulic radius.

*Rainfall.*—In the last annual report it was noted that only 16 rainfalls of 2 inches per hour intensity had been recorded. Close examination of the Weather Bureau records reveals the fact that there have occurred five storms during the past fiscal year of intensities greater than 3 inches per hour. From this information it is seen that to provide for rainfalls less than 2 inches per hour, as fixed in the preliminary designs, would be distinctly unwise. Sewers constructed under assumption of a 2-inch rainfall and a run-off 75 per cent have shown no evidences of failure, and have not been the cause of any serious flooding of the streets. On the other hand, it would be extremely unwise to design sewers to provide for these excessive rainfalls, because of necessary economy in expenditures, of the small head room possible, and of the restricted cross section of the esteros and the Pasig River, on which the discharge at high water is largely dependent. Furthermore, these excessive rainfalls occur only over small periods, and flooding in the low districts, which must happen in any event, will not cause serious inconvenience.

*Run-off coefficient.*—Rough observations on flow toward inlets indicates that the assumption of the coefficient of run-off—75 per cent—is not warranted in all districts, being too small in Itramuros and too great for the less built up sections. Certain modifications are therefore required. The modified coefficients decided upon are: For heavily built up sections, 90 per cent; for ordinary business and residential sections, 75 per cent; for suburban sections, 50 per cent.



Designs for sewers to be built hereafter will be prepared under this schedule.

*Inlets.*—The rule establishing the maximum run in gutters of 120 meters has been shown during the year to be insufficient to satisfy the conditions. Long runs in gutters prevent the speedy removal of the water from the street surface and bring about unnecessary flooding. The inlet gratings are satisfactory, and pass easily the water, but the street grades are too flat to bring the water up to them quickly enough. The maximum run in gutters has now been fixed at 100 meters.

All inlets constructed during the year were provided with silt basins, and the effect of this construction upon the sewers was quite noticeable in the June inspection. Very few street washings have passed the basins, and the sewers are reasonably clean.

#### STREET GRADES.

This important matter demands prompt attention. Without a proper reconstruction of the streets parallel with sewer construction there will be no economy, and in the lack of attention to this detail sewers will be built which will be of only temporary utility. Grades for several districts have been designed, but the available force is too small to allow of the work being carried to a rapid completion. It has come to the attention of the office that curb elevations have been changed without its knowledge, thereby seriously affecting the drainage schemes. It is strongly recommended that no future changes be made without previous consultation.

The minimum grade adopted—2 per 1,000—has been found no more than sufficient to remove water from the streets, and any reduction in this, even at the cost of a large amount for filling, would be extremely unwise.

*Construction.*—Thirty new sewers were designed and built during the year, as detailed in Table 13.

There were several sewers whose construction afforded more than passing notice. The drainage of the district of Binondo was notably in bad shape, and examination of the sewers before relaying of the pavements on Calle Rosario and the Escolta was required. The sewers on these streets and Calle Nueva were in almost a falling condition and in danger of rupture. The Escolta sewer west of Calle Nueva indeed fell in upon uncovering, and was entirely rebuilt of concrete in place. The roof of the Nueva sewer was repaired with concrete, a new concrete invert was laid, and the sides plastered with cement mortar. Only little attention could be given to the Rosario sewers because of the necessity of clearing the street in advance of the repaving. Whenever possible, advantage was taken of the old work and the sewers trimmed up, so as to reduce as far as might be the friction coefficient. All downspout connections and drainage pipes were directly run to the sewers. The complete drainage of the district immediately surrounding the Cuartel de Meisic was affected by the construction of sewers on Calle Elena and Calle Soler and across some private lands. The low district about Calle Gallera was also drained by a concrete sewer discharging into the bay.

All structures over 60 centimeters in diameter were built of gravel concrete in the trench. Except in the case of Cuartel Meisic main sewer, no reinforced concrete was used, but in that case the head room was so small that an especially reinforced top was required, which was built of old girder rails spaced one foot apart and covered by concrete filling.

#### ESTERO CLEANING.

A small amount of work was done, but more attention should be given to the water courses which have rapidly silted up. These courses should without doubt be cleaned and deepened, and it is hoped that this work may be carried on during the next year with the 8-inch Gould centrifugal pump soon to arrive.

The following esteros were cleaned: Job No. 1, Estero de Paco above Calle Herrán, ₱83.32; job No. 2, Estero de Paco below Calle Herrán, ₱38.13; job No. 3, branch Estero de Estero de Sampiloc, ₱432.70; job No. 4, branch Estero de Estero de Quiapo, ₱5.37; job No. 5, branch Estero de Estero de Trozo, ₱44.11; total ₱603.63.

#### WORK FOR PRIVATE PERSONS.

A number of smaller jobs was completed for private persons. These jobs for the most part were downspout connections and repairs and cleaning of connections, which required more than usual care. Bills in the following amounts were submitted to the city assessor and collector for collection: October, ₱119.31; November, ₱242.29; December, ₱210.63; March, ₱211.25; May, ₱81.68; June, ₱45.21; total, ₱910.37.

The engineering staff, including Mr. A. F. Armstrong, assistant engineer in charge of water supply, Mr. A. Gideon, assistant engineer in charge of sewers, and Mr. C. Shoemaker, engineer and inspector of sewers, has rendered excellent service through-

out the year, and has shown engineering ability of a high nature. Mr. Armstrong was acting superintendent from November 15, 1904, to May 31, 1905, and the affairs of the office were carried on in a satisfactory manner.

#### BOILER INSPECTION.

The annual inspection proceeded with dispatch, although there was difficulty in carrying on this work because of the inadequacy of the old provost-marshal-general's ordinance. This ordinance is neither clear in technical detail in its requirements. It gives no definite authority to the boiler inspector and does not determine responsibility of owners and operators of power plants. Whenever there was doubt in a case the rules governing the inspection of boilers in force in the United States were applied, but there was no authority to enforce such rules under the ordinance. That there has been no serious complaint against the action of the office was probably due to a realization of the owners of the justice of the ruling; still the position of the office in such a case is decidedly a delicate one. There have been no accidents thus far, but it is feared that accidents may occur if owners are permitted to secure their licenses under the old ordinance. There is no provision in the present ordinance for limiting steam pressure, and as owners are beginning to realize that there is economy in high steam pressure, and to desire an increase in pressure allowed, it is a most difficult matter to satisfy them without a controversy and much unpleasantness. A draft of a modern boiler ordinance has been prepared, and some decisive action should be taken looking to its adoption.

The fees collected for the inspection service in many cases arising are unjust toward the smaller owners. The license charge for a single first-class boiler is the same as for a whole battery of high pressure boilers. This is manifestly a hardship to the smaller owners, whom the proposed ordinance seeks to better protect.

Generally it may be stated that the boilers in the city are in only passable condition. Much scale and deposit may be found inside, and the outside surfaces are rusted and pitted. Many boilers imported from the United States, guaranteed to carry a definite pressure, are found to be unworthy to bear that pressure without a lowering of the factor of safety. Many boilers are fitted with cast-iron steam domes and mud drums, defects in which are difficult to detect.

What is most needed in the inspection is a wider authority of the office and a rigid set of rules for guidance.

Respectfully submitted.

ROBERT G. DIECK,  
*Superintendent of Water Supply and Sewers,  
in Charge of Boiler Inspection.*

The ACTING CITY ENGINEER, Manila, P. I.

TABLE NO. 1.—Operation, in hours, of engines.

Month.	Engine No. 1.		Engine No. 2.		Engine No. 3.		Engine No. 4.		Total present year.	Total previous year.
	Month.	Day.	Month.	Day.	Month.	Day.	Month.	Day.		
1904.										
July.....	696	22.5	696	22.5	678	21.9	521	16.8	2,591	2,481
August.....	592	19.1	588	19.0	554	17.9	610	19.7	2,344	2,232
September.....	111	3.7	695	23.2	708	23.6	630	21.0	2,144	2,155
October.....	658	21.2	639	20.6	591	19.1	563	18.2	2,451	2,232
November.....	352	11.7	720	24.0	720	24.0	460	15.3	2,252	2,198
December.....	616	19.9	559	18.0	629	20.3	608	19.6	2,412	2,262
1905.										
January.....	699	22.5	729	23.5	692	22.3	646	20.8	2,766	2,272
February.....	633	22.6	609	21.8	631	22.5	625	22.3	2,498	2,141
March.....	693	22.4	715	23.1	694	22.4	729	23.5	2,831	2,588
April.....	720	24.0	720	24.0	708	23.6	720	24.0	2,868	2,656
May.....	744	24.0	744	24.0	742	23.9	744	24.0	2,974	2,677
June.....	646	21.5	617	20.6	645	21.5	651	21.7	2,559	2,480
Total.....	7,160	.....	8,081	.....	7,992	.....	7,507	.....	30,690	28,324
Average ..	597	19.6	669	22.0	666	21.9	626	20.6	2,558	2,360

Present year, daily average per engine..... 21.0  
 Previous year, daily average per engine..... 19.4

TABLE NO. 2.—*Coal consumption.*

Month.	Coal consumed (tons of 2,240 pounds).			Ashes yielded in tons.	
	Per month.	Per day.	Per 1,000 cm. of water pumped.	Quantity.	Percentage.
<b>1904.</b>					
July .....	217.00	7.000	0.183	22.12	10.2
August .....	187.68	6.005	.176	19.96	10.6
September .....	180.73	6.024	.184	17.26	9.5
October .....	209.75	6.766	.188	20.14	9.6
November .....	205.51	6.850	.200	18.83	9.1
December .....	317.49	7.015	.197	20.41	9.3
<b>1905.</b>					
January .....	244.70	7.893	.194	24.24	9.9
February .....	220.70	7.882	.193	21.85	9.9
March .....	246.60	7.955	.191	24.25	9.8
April .....	251.40	8.380	.192	25.19	10.0
May .....	260.10	8.390	.191	26.02	10.0
June .....	224.25	7.474	.192	22.18	9.9
Total .....	2,665.88			262.45	
Average .....	222.16	7.304	.190	21.87	9.8

TABLE NO. 3.—*Pumpage and consumption.*

Month.	Pumpage. <i>a</i>		Consumption. <i>b</i>				Rainfall.		Average temperature.	
	Per month.	Per day.	Per month.	Per day.	Per capita per day. <i>c</i>		Per month.	Departure from normal.	Per month.	From normal.
1904.										
	<i>Cubic meters.</i>	<i>Cubic meters.</i>	<i>Cubic meters.</i>	<i>Cubic meters.</i>	<i>Liters.</i>	<i>U. S. gallons.</i>	<i>Mm.</i>	<i>Mm.</i>	<i>°C.</i>	<i>°C.</i>
July.....	1,183,760	38,186	1,249,080	40,298	183.2	48.4	678.3	+292.7	26.7	-0.5
August.....	1,871,011	54,549	1,070,899	34,529	157.0	41.5	219.6	-133.6	26.8	- .4
September.....	979,254	32,975	981,824	32,727	148.8	39.2	382.4	+13.2	26.2	- .9
October.....	1,115,292	35,977	1,117,006	36,032	163.8	43.3	139.7	-47.9	26.3	- .6
November.....	1,028,606	34,287	1,025,546	39,185	155.4	41.0	81.3	-51.5	25.0	-1.2
December.....	1,102,222	35,555	1,120,997	36,161	164.4	43.4	20.2	-39.2	23.9	-1.3
1905.										
January.....	1,263,746	40,766	1,211,240	39,072	177.6	46.9	0.0	-28.3	24.4	- .7
February.....	1,141,418	40,765	1,141,825	40,779	185.4	49.0	2.8	-7.3	24.6	- .8
March.....	1,293,518	41,726	1,302,223	42,007	191.0	50.4	1.1	-16.4	26.9	.0
April.....	1,310,434	43,681	1,306,644	43,555	198.0	52.3	173.8	+142.2	28.4	+1
May.....	1,358,873	43,835	1,354,243	43,692	198.6	52.5	24.0	-72.9	28.3	- .5
June.....	1,169,307	38,977	1,160,922	38,697	175.7	46.4	364.2	+112.7	27.3	- .7
Total.....	14,017,431		14,041,949				2,087.4	+163.7		
Average ..	1,168,286	38,404	1,170,162	38,468	174.9	46.2	174.0	+13.6	26.2	- .6

<sup>a</sup> Estimated cylinder displacement.<sup>b</sup> Estimated at reservoir.<sup>c</sup> Based upon a population of 220,000.

TABLE No. 4.—Paid consumption by districts.

Month.	Intramuros.	Binondo.	Santa Cruz.	Tondo.	Quiapo.	San Miguel.	Sampaloc.
1904.	<i>Cu. meters.</i>	<i>Cu. meters.</i>	<i>Cu. meters.</i>	<i>Cu. meters.</i>	<i>Cu. meters.</i>	<i>Cu. meters.</i>	<i>Cu. meters.</i>
July .....	50,631	48,423	45,948	38,129	24,470	21,595	19,598
August .....	38,912	40,878	38,885	35,937	24,469	19,483	18,066
September .....	37,597	25,682	34,370	35,584	27,784	20,651	17,315
October .....	44,896	52,819	41,207	35,231	27,279	20,874	18,758
November .....	41,844	41,014	35,942	38,822	23,084	14,382	16,140
December .....	39,846	43,089	36,254	33,952	27,201	19,525	17,133
1905.							
January .....	48,070	43,076	38,479	34,893	23,523	17,236	16,842
February .....	39,109	35,892	32,579	31,455	26,652	15,037	16,586
March .....	39,461	41,727	36,071	36,838	27,245	17,440	28,591
April .....	46,991	43,587	36,864	37,370	28,571	18,047	27,212
May .....	29,657	45,140	29,362	35,235	30,556	19,866	26,615
June .....	33,926	47,629	27,419	37,221	27,702	16,999	24,864
Total present year.	490,940	508,956	432,900	425,667	318,616	221,134	247,714
Total previous year.	354,679	490,305	461,716	344,540	320,097	227,067	214,104
Difference.	+136,261	+18,651	-28,816	+81,127	-1,481	-5,933	+33,610

Month.	Dilao.	Ermita.	Malate.	San Nicolas.	Water boats.	Special.	Total.
1904.	<i>Cu. meters.</i>	<i>Cu. meters.</i>	<i>Cu. meters.</i>	<i>Cu. meters.</i>	<i>Cu. meters.</i>	<i>Cu. meters.</i>	<i>Cu. meters.</i>
July .....	15,070	36,371	19,914	36,200	11,462	176	367,992
August .....	11,923	50,579	20,594	30,207	11,400	292	341,625
September .....	9,363	26,870	17,206	28,462	11,325	25	292,234
October .....	13,445	35,201	27,163	34,480	10,666	25	362,089
November .....	9,640	33,794	23,986	29,176	7,459	194	310,477
December .....	10,184	30,995	20,195	29,012	7,955	83	315,424
1905.							
January .....	11,892	25,144	25,833	32,540	10,406	88	338,072
February .....	8,937	26,027	22,514	29,630	7,778	46	292,241
March .....	9,691	34,142	24,247	34,292	12,169	17	341,931
April .....	13,577	38,495	27,899	44,489	9,857	14	372,473
May .....	10,982	29,391	21,926	42,368	11,776	18	332,891
June .....	8,668	57,160	16,898	36,623	12,366	4	347,479
Total present year.	133,378	434,169	268,375	407,479	124,619	931	4,014,878
Total previous year.	160,903	365,118	237,026	343,014	176,649	.....	3,695,218
Difference.	-27,525	+69,051	+31,349	+64,465	-52,030	+931	+319,660

TABLE No. 5.—Collectable revenues.

Month.	Water service.	Plumbing.	Fire plugs.	Fines.	Total.
1904.					
July .....	₱17,331.19	₱747.92	₱160.96	₱6.00	₱18,246.07
August .....	16,844.20	1,375.67	160.95	106.00	18,486.82
September .....	14,846.96	958.05	158.96	12.00	15,975.97
October .....	17,170.88	659.60	158.96	44.00	18,043.44
November .....	14,980.11	676.17	142.00	134.00	15,912.28
December .....	15,178.90	888.13	143.07	.....	16,206.10
1905.					
January .....	16,252.66	845.53	140.00	2.00	17,240.19
February .....	13,570.41	652.73	138.36	188.67	14,445.17
March .....	16,276.17	1,310.69	129.36	2.00	17,717.22
April .....	17,848.43	1,359.18	129.36	8.00	19,344.97
May .....	16,308.25	1,004.29	124.84	240.00	17,677.48
June .....	16,918.44	775.75	90.00	6.00	17,790.19
Total .....	193,505.60	11,158.71	1,676.92	743.67	207,084.90
Average .....	16,125.47	929.89	139.74	61.97	17,257.07
Total previous year .....	169,772.62	7,959.53	1,983.30	781.98	180,497.43

TABLE NO. 6.—Operation of road locomotive.

Month.	Ton miles of material hauled.	Cost of operation.			Cost per ton mile of material hauled.	Remarks.
		Labor.	Materials.	Total.		
1904.						
September .....	346.5	₱155.40	₱79.72	₱235.12	₱0.678	
October .....	959.6	277.90	99.17	377.07	.393	
November .....	642.0	320.00	145.45	365.45	.569	Cost of repairs, ₱14.78, included in materials.
December .....	283.5	49.80	48.68	98.48	.347	Engine run but 5 days.
1905.						
January .....	530.0	145.00	70.81	215.81	.407	Engine run but 9 days.
February .....	423.8	200.00	88.02	288.02	.679	
March .....	551.0	220.00	128.61	348.61	.633	
April .....	478.0	220.00	157.55	377.55	.790	Engine in shops 3 days for removal of cleats.
May .....	680.5	270.80	119.20	390.00	.573	
June .....	646.0	297.89	172.03	469.92	.728	Engine undergoing repairs during 12 days.
Total .....	5,540.9	2,056.79	1,109.24	3,166.03		
Average .....	554.09	205.69	110.92	316.60	0.571	

TABLE NO. 7—Pipe Installation.

## MATERIALS.

Installation No.	Date.	Location.	Pipe laid, including fire hydrant connection.		Fire hydrant set.			No. of valves placed.	
			4-inch.	6-inch.	A.	B.	C.	4-inch.	6-inch.
	1904.		*	*					
58	Aug. 1-4 .....	First avenue, Malate, H street to Calle D. Alfonso.	13.8	156.2	1				1
59	Aug. 23-Sept. 1....	Calle Nueva Binondo, Escolta to Calle Galvey.	5.6	90.8			1		1
60	Oct. 20-23 .....	I street, Malate, First to Second avenue.	131.4	32.9	1			2	
61	Oct. 22-29 .....	Second avenue, Malate, I to H street.		60.4					
62	Nov. 23-Dec. 2....	Calle Isaac Peral, Ermita, Calle San Antonio east to Estero.	4.2	199.8	1				1
	1905.								
63	Feb. 7-13 .....	Calle Arquilza, Ermita, Calle San Luis to Calle I. Peral.		114.1	1				1
64	Feb. 7-20 .....	Calle Dece Ermita, Calle P. Faura to Calle Herrán.		444.5					4
65	Mar. 21-Apr. 24....	Calle Santa Mesa, Sampaloc, building No. 644 to building No. 842.	8.1	881.0	2		1		3
66	Apr. 10-26 .....	Calle Santa Mesa, Sampaloc, building No. 842 to San Juan Bridge.	27.4	716.9	1	1		1	2
67	May 24-June 16....	Calle Farola, Binondo, Calle del Pan to west end.	10.2	406.1	1		1	1	1
		Total .....	200.7	3,102.7	8	1	3	4	14

\* Unit of measurement not stated.

TABLE No. 7.—*Pipe installation—Continued.*

## COST.

Installation No.	Date.	Location.	Materials.	Labor.	Transportation.	Engineering and superintendence.	Total.
	1904.						
58	Aug. 1-4 .....	First avenue, Malate, H street to Calle D. Alfonso.	P854.60	P200.53	P16.98	.....	P1,072.11
59	Aug. 28-Sept. 1....	Calle Nueva Binondo, Escolta to Calle Galvey .....	773.48	115.15	6.36	.....	894.99
60	Oct. 20-28 .....	I street, Malate, First to Second avenue .....	636.84	211.26	20.66	P39.00	907.76
61	Oct. 22-29 .....	Second avenue, Malate, I to H street .....	324.90	82.60	7.94	6.00	421.44
62	Nov. 23-Dec. 2 ....	Calle Isaac, Peral, Ermita, Calle San Antonio east to Estero .....	1,145.37	257.38	28.08	58.38	1,489.21
	1905.						
63	Feb. 7-13 .....	Calle Arquiza, Ermita, Calle San Luis to Calle I. Peral .....	860.26	134.41	8.29	33.00	1,040.96
64	Feb. 7-20 .....	Calle Dec-Ermita, Calle P. Faura to Calle Herrán .....	3,010.99	581.67	29.53	116.00	3,738.19
65	Mar. 21-Apr. 24....	Calle Santa Mesa, Sampaloc, building No. 644 to building No. 842 .....	5,056.67	1,067.23	74.53	106.61	6,296.04
66	Apr. 10-26 .....	Calle Santa Mesa, Sampaloc, building No. 842 to San Juan Bridge .....	4,135.56	1,113.92	94.10	94.33	5,437.91
67	May 24-June 16 ...	Calle Farola, Binondo, Calle del Pan to west end Calle .....	2,541.49	947.35	55.75	124.70	3,669.29
		Total .....	19,340.16	4,701.50	342.22	583.02	24,966.90

## PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL COST.

Installation No.	Date.	Location.	Materials.	Labor.	Transportation.	Engineering and superintendence.
	1904.					
58	Aug. 1-4 .....	First avenue, Malate, H street to Calle D. Alfonso.	P79.70	P18.73	P1.57	.....
59	Aug. 28-Sept. 1....	Calle Nueva Binondo, Escolta to Calle Galvey .....	86.38	12.89	.73	.....
60	Oct. 20-28 .....	I street, Malate, First to Second avenue .....	70.16	23.28	2.27	P4.29
61	Oct. 22-29 .....	Second avenue, Malate, I to H street .....	77.10	19.60	1.88	1.42
62	Nov. 23-Dec. 2 ....	Calle Isaac, Peral, Ermita, Calle San Antonio east to Estero .....	76.90	17.28	1.90	3.92
	1905.					
63	Feb. 7-13 .....	Calle Arquiza, Ermita, Calle San Luis to Calle I. Peral .....	82.64	12.91	.80	3.65
64	Feb. 7-20 .....	Calle Dec-Ermita, Calle P. Faura to Calle Herrán .....	80.55	15.56	.79	3.10
65	Mar. 21-Apr. 24....	Calle Santa Mesa, Sampaloc, building No. 644 to building No. 842 .....	80.33	16.80	1.18	1.69
66	Apr. 10-26 .....	Calle Santa Mesa, Sampaloc, building No. 842 to San Juan Bridge .....	76.05	20.49	1.73	1.73
67	May 24-June 16 ...	Calle Farola, Binondo, Calle del Pan to west end Calle .....	69.26	25.82	1.52	3.40
		Average <sup>a</sup> .....	77.91	18.34	1.44	2.90

<sup>a</sup> Average of eight.

## REPORT OF THE PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

TABLE NO. 8.—*Private fire service in operation.*

Month.	Districts.											
	Intramuros.	Binondo.	Santa Cruz.	Tondo.	Quiapo.	San Miguel.	Sampaloc.	Dilao.	Ermita.	Malate.	San Nicolás.	Total.
1904.												
July.....	75	33	13	9	8	9	2	13	34	2	12	217
August.....	62	32	15	9	8	9	2	16	23	2	12	200
September.....	58	27	15	9	8	9	2	12	32	2	12	186
October.....	58	27	13	9	8	9	1	12	32	2	12	183
November.....	57	27	13	9	8	9	1	12	31	2	12	181
December.....	57	27	13	8	8	9	1	12	31	2	12	180
1905.												
January.....	57	27	13	8	8	9	1	12	31	2	12	180
February.....	57	27	13	6	8	9	.....	12	31	2	10	175
March.....	57	27	13	6	8	9	.....	12	15	2	10	159
April.....	57	25	11	6	8	9	.....	12	7	2	10	147
May.....	38	25	11	6	8	9	.....	12	7	2	10	128
June.....	38	24	11	6	8	9	.....	12	7	2	10	227
Discontinued.....	37	9	3	3	.....	.....	2	6	27	.....	2	90

TABLE NO. 9.—*Services in operation.*

Month.	Districts.												
	Intramuros.	Binondo.	Santa Cruz.	Tondo.	Quiapo.	San Miguel.	Sampaloc.	Dilao.	Ermita.	Malate.	San Nicolás.	Water boats.	Total.
1904.													
July .....	288	462	486	287	306	125	254	163	290	124	409	23	3,217
August .....	290	466	494	292	311	126	265	164	296	127	419	23	3,273
September .....	291	469	498	296	313	127	270	168	299	131	423	23	3,306
October .....	295	469	508	301	317	127	274	169	299	132	425	23	3,339
November .....	299	473	513	307	319	127	277	169	304	137	425	23	3,373
December .....	303	477	518	312	326	129	278	171	311	140	430	24	3,419
1905.													
January .....	306	485	520	318	334	129	287	171	314	142	434	24	3,464
February .....	308	491	525	324	339	130	291	171	320	143	440	24	3,506
March .....	308	494	526	331	343	132	297	172	320	143	446	24	3,536
April .....	307	494	536	332	347	132	304	173	323	144	447	25	3,564
May .....	310	496	544	336	348	134	310	174	330	148	453	25	3,608
June .....	312	497	545	340	352	133	314	179	333	152	465	25	3,647
New Installation ...	29	39	63	56	49	9	63	18	51	30	62	2	471
Discontinued .....	5	4	4	3	3	1	3	2	8	2	6	.....	41

TABLE NO. 10.—*Alterations to fire hydrants.*

No.	Location.	Type.	Date.	Character.
12	Calles Vidal and Concepción, Ermita.	B	November, 1904....	Moved within new curb line.
13	Calles Nozalea and San Marcelino, Ermita.	B	April, 1905.....	Sprinkling arm removed.
16	Calles Canonigo and San Marcelino, Ermita.	B	.....do.....	Do.
26	Calles Lepanto and Yris, Sampaloc.	B	.....do.....	Do.
71	Calles San Marcelino and Zobel, Ermita.	A	March, 1905.....	Type B replaced by Type A.
89	Calle San Luis, near its east end, Ermita.	A	November, 1904....	Raised to new curb grade.

TABLE NO. 10.—*Alterations to fire hydrants—Continued.*

No.	Location.	Type.	Date.	Character.
112	Calles Ayala and G. Solano, San Miguel.	B	January, 1905.....	Sprinkling arm removed.
113	Calles Ayala and Novaliches, San Miguel.	B	.....do.....	Type A replaced by Type B.
118	Calles Tanduy and Vergara, Quiapo.	B	August, 1904.....	Moved within new curb line.
134	Calles Herrán and Nozaleda, Malate.	B	February, 1905.....	Type A replaced by Type B.
141	Calles Herrán and Nueva, Malate.	B	.....do.....	Do.
142	Calles P. Faura and Nueva, Ermita.	B	.....do.....	Do.
149	Calles P. Faura and Colorado, Ermita.	B	.....do.....	Do.

TABLE NO. 11.—*Installation of fire hydrants.*

No.	Location.	Type.	Date.	Cost.	Remarks.
212	City shops, Ermita.....	Special	1904. July 6	P36.12	
213	First avenue and I street, Malate.....	A	Aug. 4		Pipe installation No. 58.
215	Calles Nueva and San Vicente, Binondo.....	C	Sept. 1		Pipe installation No. 59.
216	I street and Second avenue, Malate.....	A	Oct. 28		Pipe installation No. 60.
217	Calle Gagalangin, near its north end, Tondo.	A	Oct. 29	113.05	
218	Calles I. Peral and San Antonio, Ermita	A	Dec. 2		Pipe installation No. 62.
219	Calles I. Peral and Arquiza, Ermita....	A	1905. Feb. 7		Pipe installation No. 63.
220	Calles Dee and Santa Mónica, Ermita..	A	Feb. 20		Pipe installation No. 64.
221	Calles Dee and Divisoria, Ermita.....	A	.....do.....		Do.
222	Calles Jaboneros and Caballeros, San Nicolás.	B	Apr. 8	257.26	
223	Calles San Nicolás and Camba, San Nicolás.	B	Apr. 10	264.30	
224	No. 644 Calle Santa Mesa, Sampaloc....	A	Apr. 24		Pipe installation No. 65.
225	No. 742 Calle Santa Mesa, Sampaloc....	C	.....do.....		Do.
226	Calles Santa Mesa and Valenzuela, Sampaloc.	A	.....do.....		Do.
227	No. 844 Calle Santa Mesa, Sampaloc....	B	Apr. 26		Pipe installation No. 66.
228	Calle Santa Mesa, near San Juan Bridge, Sampaloc.	A	.....do.....		Do.
229	Calles Cervantes and Quiricada, Santa Cruz.	C	May 2	199.79	
230	Calles Almanza and Alcalá, Santa Cruz.	A	May 3	136.43	
231	Calle de la Farola, near its east end, San Nicolás.	A	June 16		Pipe installation No. 67.
232	Calle de la Farola, near its west end, San Nicolás.	C	.....do.....		Do.
233	No. 475, Sampaloc.....	A	June 26	103.00	
234	No. 537, Sampaloc.....	A	.....do.....	118.60	
235	No. 591, Sampaloc.....	A	.....do.....	108.06	

Cost of installation included in pipe installation No. 58.

*Work on distribution system, fiscal year 1904-5.*

	1904.						1905						Total.
	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	
Leaks stopped:													
Mains.....	29	24	31	21	16	14	8	6	2	4	6	3	164
Gate valves.....	3	1	2	2	6	5	4	2	2	2	5	8	42
Air valves.....		2		3	2								7
Ground hydrants.....	26	23	17	13	37	12	36	20	27	19	18	9	257
Hydrants A.....				4	1	1	1		1	5	4	1	18
Hydrants B.....				1	4	8	7	5	3	8	10	5	51
Hydrants C.....				1				1	2	1	1	1	7



[illegible]

*Meters in operation.*

## DIAMETERS.

Meter.	In operation July 1, 1904.	In-stalled during year.	Total in operation.	Meter.	In operation July 1, 1904.	In-stalled during year.	Total in operation.
<b><math>\frac{1}{4}</math>-inch.</b>				<b><math>\frac{1}{4}</math>-inch.</b>			
Siemens-Halske.....	142	32	174	Siemens-Halske.....	20	2	22
Tylor.....	18	1	19	Tylor.....	50		50
Niagara.....	18	4	22	Niagara.....	2		2
Ketterer.....	21	1	22	Ketterer.....	22		22
Crown.....	9		9	Meinecke Patent.....	2		2
Meinecke Patent.....	1		1	Siemens Patent.....	1		1
Siemens Patent.....	17		17	Breslau.....	4		4
Breslau.....	1		1	Nash.....	1		1
Lambert.....		1	1	<b>Total.....</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>104</b>
Nash.....	1		1	<b><math>\frac{1}{4}</math>-inch.</b>			
Hersey.....	2		2	Siemens-Halske.....	40	4	44
Worthingtong.....		1	1	Tylor.....	33	1	34
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>270</b>	Niagara.....	8	1	9
<b><math>\frac{1}{2}</math>-inch.</b>				Ketterer.....	6		6
Siemens-Halske.....	869	267	1,136	Crown.....	5		5
Tylor.....	896	4	400	Meinecke Patent.....	4		4
Niagara.....	190	80	220	Breslau.....	2		2
Ketterer.....	112	6	118	Nash.....	1		1
Crown.....	46	2	48	<b>Total.....</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>106</b>
Meinecke.....	28		28	<b>2-inch.</b>			
Meinecke Patent.....	46	7	53	Siemens-Halske.....	41	13	54
Siemens Patent.....	38		38	Tylor.....	49		49
Breslau.....	16		16	Niagara.....	12	2	14
Lambert.....	35	3	38	Ketterer.....	2	1	3
Nash.....	9	1	10	Crown.....	7		7
Kennedy.....	1		1	Siemens Patent.....	1		1
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,797</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>2,117</b>	Breslau.....	2		2
<b>1-inch.</b>				Nash.....	1		1
Siemens-Halske.....	250	76	326	Kennedy.....	5		5
Tylor.....	232	2	234	Worthingtong.....	1		1
Niagara.....	83	12	95	<b>Total.....</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>139</b>
Ketterer.....	33		33	<b><math>\frac{3}{4}</math>-inch.</b>			
Crown.....	44	4	48	Tylor.....	1		1
Meinecke.....	24		24	<b>3-inch.</b>			
Meinecke Patent.....	25		25	Siemens-Halske.....	3	5	8
Siemens Patent.....	13		13	<b>4-inch.</b>			
Breslau.....	18		18	Siemens-Halske.....	5	9	14
Lambert.....	2	1	3				
Nash.....	17		17				
Kennedy.....	2		2				
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>748</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>846</b>				

## SUMMARY.

Siemens-Halske.....	1,870	408	1,778	Kennedy.....	8		8
Tylor.....	779	8	787	Tylor.....	10		10
Niagara.....	313	49	362	Hersey.....	4		4
Ketterer.....	196	8	204	Drop.....	1		1
Crown.....	111	6	117	Thomson.....	1		1
Meinecke.....	52		52	Empire.....	1		1
Meinecke Patent.....	78	7	85	Frager.....	1		1
Siemens Patent.....	70		70	Bee.....	1		1
Breslau.....	43		43	Worthingtong.....	3	4	7
Lambert.....	37	5	42	<b>Total.....</b>	<b>3,109</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>3,605</b>
Nash.....	30	1	31				

*Meters in operation—Continued.*

## REPAIRED AND REMOVED.

Meter.	Repaired.		Removed.		Meter.	Repaired.		Removed.	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.		No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
Siemens-Halske .....	182	10.2			Breslau .....	6	13.9		
Tylor .....	217	27.7	13	5.9	Lambert .....	8	19.0		
Niagara .....	139	38.3	12	8.6	Nash .....	4	12.9		
Ketterer .....	95	46.5	8	8.4	Kennedy .....	6	70.0	1	18.0
Crown .....	9	7.6				6	60.0		
Meinecke .....	25	48.0	7	28.0	Worthington .....	1	14.2		
Meinecke Patent .....	4	4.7	1	25.0					
Siemens Patent .....	17	24.2			Total .....	719	19.9	42	5.8

TABLE 14.—*Rainfalls in Manila exceeding 2 inches per hour, 1887 to 1905.*

[Compiled from data furnished by Philippine Weather Bureau.]

Date.	Rainfall.		Cause.	Duration of excess rainfall.	Total excess rainfall.		Hourly intensity.	
	Millime- ters.	Inches.			Millime- ters.	Inches.	Millime- ters.	Inches.
1905, Apr. 29, 8-9 p. m. ....	65.0	2.56	Typhoon crossed north of Manila.	14	20.0	0.79	88.9	3.50
1892, May 21, 5-6 p. m. ....	60.0	2.36	Intense local thunderstorm.	30	60.0	2.36	120.0	4.72
1906, June 8, 11-12 m. n. ....	57.4	2.26	Thunderstorm and distant depression.	10	25.0	.98	150.0	5.9
1891, June 15, 7-8 a. m. ....	55.0	2.16	Influence of distant depression.	8	15.0	.59	112.5	4.43
1887, Sept. 18, 6-7 p. m. ....	52.5	2.06	Intense thunderstorm.	30	40.0	1.57	80.0	3.05
1901, Aug. 26, 7-8 p. m. ....	52.2	2.05	Thunderstorm; distant depression to the east.	30	41.2	1.62	82.4	3.24
1899, July 19, 1-2 a. m. ....	51.3	2.02	Extensive thunderstorm due to influence of distant typhoon.	15				
1891, Sept. 15, 5-6 p. m. ....	50.0	1.98	Distant typhoon.	12	20.0	.785	100.0	3.94
1890, July 16, 5-6 p. m. ....	50.3	1.98	Distant typhoon to the north.				(a)	(a)
1891, Nov. 16, 3-4 p. m. ....	49.8	1.96	Influence of typhoon that crossed southern Mindanao.				(a)	(a)
1902, June 1, 4-5 p. m. ....	48.5	1.91	Thunderstorm; distant depression to the northeast.				(a)	(a)
1889, Aug. 6, 2-3 p. m. ....	48.0	1.89	Thunderstorm.	7	15.0	.59	128.5	5.006
1889, June 30, 2-3 p. m. ....	47.2	1.86	do.	20	30.0	1.18	90.0	3.54
1898, Sept. 14, 1-2 a. m. ....	47.2	1.86	Distant depression.	17	25.0	.985	88.2	3.48
1888, Aug. 27, 2-3 a. m. ....	47.0	1.85	do.				(a)	(a)
1888, Sept. 17, 7-8 p. m. ....	47.0	1.85	Thunderstorm.	35	45.5	1.79	78.0	3.07
1904, July 13, 2.35-3.25 a. m. ....	46.0	1.81	Thunderstorm influenced by two distant cyclones.	10	18.5	.73	111.0	4.37
1897, Aug. 28, 3-4 p. m. ....	46.0	1.81	Very intense local thunderstorm.	16	40.0	1.57	150.0	5.90
1894, Mar. 9, 1 p. m. ....	45.8	1.80	Thunderstorm.				(a)	(a)
1904, July 12, 1.50-2.30 p. m. ....	44.5	1.75	Thunderstorm and distant depression.	10	20.0	.79	120.0	4.72
1896, Sept. 6, 1-2 a. m. ....	44.0	1.73	Thunderstorm.	15	20.0	.985	80.0	3.15
1888, July 23, 4-5 a. m. ....	42.8	1.68	do.				(a)	(a)
1886, Aug. 26, 5-6 p. m. ....	42.0	1.65	do.	15	15.0	.59	60.0	2.36
1891, May 29, 7-8 p. m. ....	42.0	1.65	do.	10	20.0	.787	120.0	4.72
1904, Sept. 20, 3-4 p. m. ....	41.2	1.62	do.	10	18.0	.71	108.0	4.25

a No hourly intensity given.

*Cost of sewer construction for fiscal year 1905.*

Job No.	Month.	Location of sewers.	Total length.	Size of sewers.
	1904.		<i>Meters.</i>	
15.....	July.....	On private land, calle San Miguel to Pasig River.	44.00	60 cm.
16.....	July to August.....	Calle Soledad and Anloague, Binondo.	196.00	30-40-60 cm.
17.....	August.....	Calle Fajardo, Binondo.	58.00	40 cm.
18.....	August to September.....	Calle Navea, Binondo.	75.50	84 by 1.10 cm.
19.....	do.....	Calle Escolta, Binondo.	69.80	Do.
20.....	August.....	Arroceros, Ermita.	8.50	60 cm.
21.....	September.....	Plaza Moraga, Binondo.	52.80	84 by 1.10 cm.
22.....	do.....	Calle Escolta, Binondo.	207.40	40 cm.
23.....	September to October.....	do.....	121.60	84 by 1.10 cm.
24.....	October to November.....	Calle Nueva, Binondo.	141.20	60-40-30-25 cm.
25.....	November.....	do.....	231.80	25-45-30 cm.
26.....	do.....	Ayala, San Miguel.	64.30	30-25-30 cm.
27.....	do.....	Calle Sacristia, Binondo.	61.20	84 by 1.10 cm.
28.....	do.....	Plaza Cervantes, Binondo.	130.00	Various.
29.....	December to January.....	Calle Santa Elena, Binondo.	111.70	36-inch concrete.
30.....	December.....	Calle Concordia, Quiapo.	50.00	8-inch vitrified pipe.
31.....	do.....	Government laboratory.....	175.00	15-inch concrete.
32.....	do.....	City Hall grounds.....	28.00	6-inch ground.
33.....	do.....	Calle Victoria.....	40.00	6-inch vitrified pipe.
34.....	1905.			
34.....	January.....	Melsic from Santa Elena to Felipe II.	90.00	27-inch concrete.
35.....	do.....	Calle Soler and Mr. Pérez Solar.	140.00	10-16-18-inch.
36.....	February.....	Reina Regente, Binondo.....	75.00	18-8 inch.
37.....	January to February.....	Calle Soler, Binondo.....	157.72	24-inch vitrified pipe.
38.....	February to March.....	Calle Bay Nueva, Ermita.....	84.00	36-inch concrete.
39.....	March.....	Calle Marina to Real, Ermita.	24.20	60 cm.
40.....	do.....	Calle Real to Nueva, Ermita.	106.20	20-inch vitrified pipe.
41.....	April.....	Malecon northwest port.....	600.00	12-inch stone box.
42.....	April, May, and June.....	Malecon southeast port.....	347.30	Do.
43.....	May.....	Quartermaster's department storehouse, Bagumbayan.	70.00	12-inch vitrified pipe.
44.....		Calle Nozaleda from store north.	175.00	15-inch vitrified pipe.
45.....		do.....	175.75	12-inch vitrified pipe.
Total.....			3,910.27	

Job No.	Brick.	Cement.	Gravel sand and broken system.	Manhole covers.	Inlets, No. 1.	Grating, square.
15.....	P5.28	P65.78	P9.24			
16.....	16.31	65.78		P97.24	P269.50	
17.....	26.40	20.24	6.27	72.98	115.50	
18.....		268.12	104.60	23.50		
19.....	7.92	766.59	288.00		77.00	
20.....		2.53				
21.....		227.70	80.75			
22.....		60.72	3.00	72.98	115.50	
23.....	24.00	508.86	80.75	70.50	120.60	
24.....	24.00	145.20	28.10	94.00	241.20	
25.....	37.20	59.45	66.50	94.00	90.45	
26.....	80.00	37.85	3.00	28.50		P27.86
27.....		194.27	36.80			11.82
28.....	3.00	20.24	1.50			
29.....	6.72	1,130.04	228.00	23.50	90.45	
30.....	6.00	5.06	1.50	24.60		
31.....	20.40	22.77	3.60	14.19		
32.....		1.85	.75			
33.....		5.60	.75			
34.....	2.16	588.84	103.10	23.50	60.30	
35.....	18.00	69.44	33.60	70.50	120.60	
36.....	19.20	50.00	15.38	47.00	60.30	
37.....	21.94	76.38	33.40	23.50	90.45	
38.....	27.07	772.32	169.60	47.00	120.60	
39.....	8.46	32.52	3.20	23.50	60.30	6.00
40.....	46.75	58.00		28.50	90.45	

*Cost of sewer construction for fiscal year 1905—Continued.*

Job No.	Brick.	Cement.	Gravel sand and broken system.	Manhole covers.	Inlets, No. 1.	Grating, square.
41 .....	.....	₱298.72	₱200.10	.....	.....	₱5.00
42 .....	.....	145.74	17.12	.....	.....	.....
43 .....	.....	22.89	16.50	.....	.....	.....
44 .....	₱21.72	48.18	3.00	₱47.00	.....	.....
45 .....	23.81	28.91	3.72	47.00	₱120.60	.....
Total .....	395.34	5,690.19	1,541.83	968.39	1,843.80	49.66

Job No.	Vitrified clay pipe.							
	6-inch.	18-inch.	10-inch.	12-inch.	15-inch.	18-inch.	20-inch.	24-inch.
20 .....	₱1.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28 .....	17.46	.....	₱35.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29 .....	.....	₱125.14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31 .....	64.86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32 .....	89.06	88.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33 .....	.....	3.17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
34 .....	.....	.....	95.04	.....	₱712.08	₱577.28	.....	.....
35 .....	.....	188.50	.....	.....	673.02	.....	.....	.....
36 .....	.....	34.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	₱2,871.79
37 .....	.....	.....	16.63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
38 .....	.....	.....	16.63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
41 .....	.....	.....	.....	₱360.47	.....	.....	.....	.....
42 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,291.22	.....	.....	.....
43 .....	.....	104.54	.....	893.20	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	172.48	544.90	294.54	1,253.67	2,008.30	1,250.30	1,044.67	2,871.79

Job No.	Cement pipe.							Stakes and lumber.	Miscellaneous.
	15 cm.	20 cm.	25 cm.	30 cm.	40 cm.	50 cm.	60 cm.		
15 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	₱435.60	.....	.....
16 .....	.....	.....	₱94.71	₱199.92	₱278.10	.....	851.40	.....	.....
17 .....	.....	₱7.92	23.10	.....	298.70	.....	.....	.....	.....
18 .....	.....	.....	4.62	.....	.....	.....	.....	₱3.33	₱27.96
19 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24.66	66.49
20 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34.00 34.65	.....	.....
21 .....	.....	23.66	28.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	34.80	.....
22 .....	.....	.....	57.20	.....	1,009.80	.....	.....	46.59	32.71
23 .....	.....	.....	134.42	51.97	397.38	.....	.....	12.84	28.39
24 .....	.....	.....	390.06	34.65	584.10	459	485.10	.....	38.78
25 .....	.....	49.50	8.58	232.38	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.14
26 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.15
27 .....	.....	.....	57.20	10.41	.....	.....	.....	13.75	17.81
28 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.03	132.00
29 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	105.67	425.01
30 .....	₱259.88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	159.41
32 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.84
33 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.77
34 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20.70
35 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.25
36 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.12
37 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11.77
38 .....	.....	1,044.67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70.73	11.28
39 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	227.70	22.88	27.72
40 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45.76	14.99
41 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.01	10.17
42 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.92	18.54
43 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19.51	25.92
44 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.96	9.87
45 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ....	259.88	91.08	798.49	529.33	2,568.08	.....	2,034.45	420.42	1,170.28

*Cost of sewer construction for fiscal year 1905—Continued.*

Job No.	Total cost of meters.	Labor.	Transportation.	Inspection.	Total cost.	Total cost per meter.	Per cent of labor to meters.	Per cent of material to total cost.
15	P515.90	P1,005.71	P47.80	P105.00	P1,675.91	P38.04	P194.94	P80.82
16	1,871.86	1,462.97	32.25	127.50	3,494.58	17.83	78.15	58.56
17	571.06	482.08	10.75	68.75	1,127.64	19.44	84.41	50.64
18	522.50	1,340.43	96.75	329.00	2,188.68	28.98	317.26	19.30
19	1,235.28	1,247.55	101.77	334.42	2,919.02	42.00	100.99	42.31
20	38.28	19.50	.....	7.50	65.28	18.65	50.94	58.68
21	843.25	259.60	11.18	99.18	713.21	18.51	75.68	48.12
22	1,408.51	1,848.45	120.00	151.42	3,528.38	16.99	131.70	39.83
23	897.64	1,218.75	155.76	329.85	2,601.50	21.41	135.77	34.50
24	1,640.15	1,249.32	424.84	268.45	3,582.76	25.37	76.17	45.77
25	1,365.55	1,227.40	166.95	266.16	3,026.06	13.06	89.88	45.12
26	420.42	160.05	14.11	39.84	634.42	9.85	38.07	66.26
27	217.61	614.85	37.92	81.58	951.46	15.55	282.32	22.87
28	238.70	170.17	47.40	32.05	488.32	3.76	71.29	48.88
29	2,068.55	2,698.05	161.05	352.42	5,270.07	47.18	130.50	39.15
30	162.30	84.00	5.93	11.49	213.72	4.27	20.94	75.94
31	520.25	388.14	32.00	28.87	904.30	2.09	63.07	57.52
32	67.46	16.20	.....	5.00	88.66	2.21	24.00	76.08
33	199.95	57.85	3.45	17.04	277.79	3.08	28.68	71.98
34	738.84	344.97	2.37	112.19	1,196.37	18.67	46.69	61.65
35	1,717.24	534.30	20.15	113.56	2,385.25	17.04	37.11	71.99
36	1,056.65	207.59	7.11	41.55	1,312.90	17.50	19.64	80.48
37	3,168.43	896.98	40.59	118.48	4,224.48	26.78	28.80	75.00
38	1,235.71	1,764.65	211.23	371.16	3,582.76	42.55	142.96	34.49
39	406.47	206.37	58.50	64.75	735.09	30.38	50.52	55.29
40	1,312.39	736.13	155.75	130.50	2,447.77	230.05	52.12	57.70
41	529.82	1,181.58	155.25	239.71	2,106.36	8.51	223.01	25.15
42	175.95	965.09	114.37	136.26	1,389.67	4.00	547.86	12.66
43	442.91	67.62	31.50	137.56	679.59	9.70	15.26	65.17
44	1,440.50	890.16	60.75	266.69	2,658.10	15.19	61.79	54.19
45	1,231.65	778.32	70.50	167.52	2,247.99	12.79	68.19	54.78
Total	27,751.89	24,005.88	2,407.48	4,548.06	58,713.25	.....	86.50	47.26

*Cost of sewer cleaning and repair for the year 1904-5.*

Month.	Jobs.	Materials.	Labor.	Inspection.	Transportation.	Total.
1904.						
July	77	P408.65	P227.93	P75.96	P12.90	P720.44
August	78	2.78	64.38	.....	.....	67.16
September	48	.....	35.06	.....	.....	35.06
October	17	.....	18.57	.....	.....	18.57
November	36	80.05	47.78	3.75	2.37	133.95
December	29	.....	30.25	.....	.....	30.25
1905.						
January	45	78.54	156.23	.....	2.33	237.14
February	7	8.41	14.98	.....	.....	18.39
March	29	58.82	96.98	55.57	15.00	226.32
April	40	.....	62.12	33.82	.....	95.44
May	24	104.49	163.22	14.24	14.25	296.20
June	.....	481.00	426.93	19.15	27.00	954.08
Total	.....	1,212.77	1,894.38	201.99	73.89	2,883.00

*Boiler and motor inspection.*

Name and address.	Business.	Motor or boiler.	No.	Where built.	Horse-power.	Fee.	Date of certificate.	No.	Remarks.
Cua Clonco, 151 S. Jacinto, Binondo	Cigarette factory	Locomotive	1	England	19	16	July 1, 1904	83	
Bonifacio Lintuco, 145 Gándara, Santa Cruz.	Distillery	Cornish	1	do	28	16	July 6, 1904	84	
La Hormiga, 2 San Sebastián, Quiapo.	Printing	Locomotive	1	Germany	18	16	July 7, 1904	85	
Feliza C. de Casademunt, 118 Concepción, Ermita.	do	Vertical flue	1	France	8	12	July 8, 1904	86	
Ang Sin Teng, 22 Alvarado, Tondo	Cigarette factory	Motor, gasoline	1	United States	12	12	do	87	
Maria Culson, 723 Acelleros, San Nicolás.	Soda water	Boiler, vertical	1	do	4	12	July 11, 1904	88	
Rafael M. Gotaeco, 190 E. Regente, Tondo.	Sawmill	Cornish	1	England	33	4	July 12, 1904	89	
Ramirez & Co., 40 Magallanes, Intramuros.	Printing plant	Locomotive	1	do	17	16	July 14, 1904	90	
Do	do	do	1	Unknown	22	16	do	91	
Abelardo Lafuente, 40 Concordia, Quiapo.	Sawmill	do	1	United States	23	16	do	92	
Marcelino Gómez, 206 Lacoste, Santa Cruz.	Printing plant	Vertical tubular	1	Germany	6	12	July 15, 1904	93	
Germanito Tobacco Co., 1 M. de Comillas, Puro.	Cigar factory	Locomotive	1	England	43	20	July 16, 1904	94	
Benito A. de Jesús, Real, Pandacan.	Irrigating plant	Vertical tubular	1	United States	10	12	July 18, 1904	95	
Allen & Marshall, Santamessa, Santamessa.	Shipyard	Scotch marine	1	China	25	16	July 19, 1904	96	
E. J. Smith, Santamessa, Santamessa.	Machine shop	Gasoline motor	1	United States	24	12	do	97	
J. F. Ramirez, 193 Nozalada, Puro.	Distillery	B, vertical tubular	1	England	34	12	July 21, 1904	98	
Juan G. Bosque, Santamessa, Sampaloc.	Irrigating plant	Tubular	1	France	174	16	July 22, 1904	99	
B. W. Cadwallader, 51 Tandaway, Quiapo	Sawmill	Cornish	1	England	63	20	July 23, 1904	100	
Do	do	Boiler, tubular	2	United States	104	20	do	101	
China Toco, 60 Solor, Tondo	Rice mill	Cornish	1	England	28	16	July 25, 1904	102	
José González, 281 Azaraga, Tondo.	do	Locomotive	1	do	14	12	July 26, 1904	103	
Manila Navigation, Pandacan, Pandacan	Shipyard	Colonial	1	United States	27	16	July 27, 1904	104	
K. Strum, 640 Lemery, Tondo	Macaroni factory	Vertical tubular	1	Germany	8	12	July 29, 1904	105	
C. Martin, 430 Lemery, Tondo	Printing plant	do	1	China	7	12	Aug 1, 1904	106	
C. J. Taylor, 24 R. Regente, Tondo	Machine shop	do	1	Japan	34	12	Aug 2, 1904	107	
Benis, Azaraga, Tondo.	Merry go-round	do	1	United States	7	12	Aug 3, 1904	108	
Hollos Cigar Co., 19 I. de Romero, Quiapo	Cigarette factory	Cornish	1	Germany	171	16	Aug 3, 1904	109	
Inchausti & Co., 72 Tandaway, Quiapo	Distillery	Water tube	1	France	200	20	Aug 4, 1904	110	
Do	do	do	1	do	207	20	Aug 5, 1904	111	
Do	do	do	1	do	384	20	Aug 8, 1904	112	
Baer Senior Co., 25 Novalliches, San Miguel	Cigarette factory	Vertical tubular	1	Germany	484	20	Aug 10, 1904	113	
Tusson & Sampedro, 106 Globo Oro, Quiapo	Sawmill	Cornish	1	England	34	16	Aug 14, 1904	114	
Sy-Ho, 688 Lemery, Tondo	Distillery	Vertical tubular	1	China	6	12	Aug 17, 1904	115	
Cho Jong Ling, 196 Ebuagui, Quiapo.	Shipyard	Scotch marine	1	do	15	16	Aug 17, 1904	116	
Antero de la Rosa, 190 Salcedo, Santa Cruz.	Printing plant	Locomotive	1	England	5	12	Aug 17, 1904	117	
Markamp & Co., 277 M. del Rey, Binondo.	Cigarette factory	Vertical tubular	1	do	4	12	do	118	
Atlantic Gulf and Pacific Co., Pasco Malacón, Intramuros.	Machine shop	B, vertical tubular	1	United States	24	16	Aug 24, 1904	119	
S. Miguel Brewery, Malacanan, San Miguel	Brewery	Lancashire	2	England	168	20	Aug 26, 1904	120	
H. J. Andrews & Co., 173 Santa Morra, Tondo.	Cotton mill	do	1	do	90	20	Aug 30, 1904	121	
Ayres & Co., 4 Guano, Quiapo	Cigarette factory	Locomotive	1	do	8	12	Sept. 12, 1904	122	
Chenai & Co., 100 Escolida, Binondo.	Machine shop	Petroleum motor	1	Germany	4	12	Sept. 12, 1904	123	
Philippines Condabulary, Plaza C. de la Barron, Binondo.	Ordnance shop	do	1	do	6	(*)	Sept. 26, 1904	124	





## Boiler and motor inspection—Continued.

Name and address.	Business.	Motor or boiler.	No.	Where built.	Horse-power.	Fee.	Date of certificate.	No.	Remarks.
Chor Loke Hing, 2 Ugalde, Santa Cruz.	Soda water factory.	Motor, gasoline.	1	United States.	2	₱12	Mar. 31, 1904.	154	
E. González de O. 59-61 Tulum, Cruz.	Cigar factory.	do.	1	England.	4	12	Mar. 29, 1904.	150	
Pedro Guzmán, 18 Soto, Santa Cruz.	Printing plant.	Motor, petroleum.	1	Germany.	6	12	do.	151	
C. M. Rosendo, 51 del Rastro, Santa Cruz.	Cigar factory.	Motor, gasoline.	1	United States.	24	12	Mar. 30, 1904.	153	
Y. A. Rosendo, 35 Tulum, Santa Cruz.	do.	do.	1	do.	8	12	Mar. 30, 1904.	155	
Crispulo Zamora, 30 Chapo, Santa Cruz.	Silver-smith.	Motor, petroleum.	1	Germany.	1	12	Mar. 30, 1904.	152	
Santo Dominguez, 75 Escalante, Intramuros.	Chocolate factory.	Motor, petroleum.	1	do.	10	12	Apr. 1, 1905.	157	
Juan Pons, 6219 Paura, Ermita.	Cigar factory.	B, vertical tubular.	1	Unknown.	4	12	Apr. 3, 1905.	152	
Juan Pons, 6219 Paura, Ermita.	Irrigating plant.	B, return tubular.	1	do.	300	12	Apr. 6, 1905.	158	
Juan Peña, 234 S. Miguel, San Miguel.	Ice and cold storage.	do.	2	United States.	150	20	May 1, 1905.	168	
A. S. Watson Co., 72 Escalante, Binondo.	Soda water factory.	Vertical C. tube.	2	England.	24	16	Apr. 15, 1905.	159	
Alberto Schwenger, 619 Lemery, Tondo.	Ice and cold storage.	do.	2	do.	22	16	do.	160	
Manila Cable News, 133 Bonifacio, Quiapo.	Printing plant.	Return tubular.	1	United States.	15	16	Apr. 18, 1905.	161	
Pio Trinidad Co., 133 Bonifacio, Quiapo.	Paint factory.	Nonreturn tubular.	1	England.	16	16	do.	162	
Tomás Chacabing, 139 Fundador, San Nicolas.	Pigeon factory.	do.	1	do.	8	12	Apr. 23, 1905.	166	
Manuel Zarshaw, 115 Barcelona, San Nicolas.	Machine shop.	Scotch marine.	1	do.	45	12	Apr. 23, 1905.	166	
Agapito Zaldúa, 23 Moriones, Tondo.	Distillery.	Vertical tubular.	1	do.	164	12	Apr. 23, 1905.	164	
Manuel Nubla, 137 Azcatanga, Tondo.	Cigar factory.	Locomotive.	1	England.	10	13	Apr. 29, 1905.	167	Boiler removed.
do.	do.	Vertical C. tube.	1	England.	12	6	Apr. 27, 1905.	165	
Phil. Co., Ltd., 37 Ysambide, Sampaloc.	do.	Return tubular.	1	England.	3	20	Apr. 28, 1905.	168	
Manuel Earnshaw Co., 15 Barcelona, San Nicolas.	Machine shop.	do.	2	Manila.	48	300	May 1, 1905.	168	
Justo Peña, 223 G. Solano, San Miguel.	Ice and cold storage.	Cornish.	2	United States.	36	10	May 2, 1905.	169	
Carlos Gasi, Santa Ana, Santa Ana.	Match factory.	do.	2	Germany.	10	6	May 3, 1905.	170	
La Esmeralda, Ltd., Real, Santa Ana.	Paint factory.	Locomotive.	1	England.	12	6	May 4, 1905.	171	
Gregorio Pedraza, Santissima, Santissima.	Irrigating plant.	B, locomotive.	1	United States.	6	8	May 6, 1905.	172	
Miguel de León, 212 Beala, Pandacan.	do.	B, vertical, C. tubular.	1	Unknown.	14	8	May 10, 1905.	174	
Inchamand & Co., Canal de Vides, Cagalingin.	Rope factory.	B, Cornish.	1	England.	4	12	May 11, 1905.	175	
Clemente Berrusa, 40-42 C. Malate.	Steam bakery.	Motor, petroleum.	1	do.	32	10	May 12, 1905.	176	
Smith Bell Co., Ltd. Provisor, Ermita.	Hemp press.	B, Cornish.	1	do.	25	8	May 15, 1905.	177	
M. Earnshaw & Co., 131 B. Regente, Tondo.	Foundry.	Return tubular.	1	Manila.	62	8	May 17, 1905.	211	Connected in battery.
Smith Bell & Co., 160 Echague, Quiapo.	Ice and cold storage.	Return gallery.	1	England.	8	8	May 18, 1905.	178	
Santos Hermana, 607 Lemery, Tondo.	Printing plant.	B, vertical tubular.	1	Germany.	10	6	June 7, 1905.	123	
San Jayco, 298 Jolo, Binondo.	Cigar factory.	B, locomotive.	1	England.	80	16	June 29, 1905.	129	
Cue Kuo Bay, 304 Azcatanga, Tondo.	Rice mill.	B, Cornish.	1	do.	90	20	May 24, 1905.	165	
Ayala & Co., 216 C. Solano, San Miguel.	Distillery.	8-cylinder Horst.	1	China.	17	8	May 26, 1905.	177	
A. O. Francisco, 182 Salcedo, Santa Cruz.	Laundry.	Return tubular.	1	United States.	64	6	June 1, 1905.	180	
San Nicolas Iron Works, I. de Provisor, Ermita.	Slipway.	Vertical tubular.	1	Unknown.	6	6	June 2, 1905.	181	
Luis R. Yanco, 137 M. del Rey, San Nicolas.	Machine shop.	do.	1	do.	21	8	June 6, 1905.	182	
Manuel Nubla, 127 Azcatanga, Tondo.	Rice mill.	Cornish.	1	England.	8	12	June 8, 1905.	184	
Pasig Iron Works, Santabunga, Pao.	Machine shop.	Vertical, C. tube.	1	Unknown.	8	6	June 7, 1905.	185	
General Tobacco Co., 100 M. de Comillas, Pao.	do.	do.	1	do.	8	6	June 7, 1905.	185	

El Oriente Tobacco Co., 214 S. Pedro, Quiapo...	Cigar factory	Vertical, single flue	1	England.	4	6	June 8, 1905	196	Repairs ordered.
Do.	do	Water tube	1	Belgium	8				
Comp. Gral. de Tabac, 100 M. de Comillas, Paeo.	Distillery	B, locomotive	1	England	124				
Do.	do	do	1	Spain	45				
Do.	do	do	1	do	32				
Hilario Sunico, 49 Jaboneros, San Nicolás	Machine shop	B, vertical C. tube	1	England	16	8	June 15, 1905	188	
Francisco Saez, 12 Plaza Gotti, Santa Cruz	Cigar factory	B, locomotive	1	do	20	8	June 16, 1905	189	
Lin Com Quiam, 180 Santo Cristo, San Nicolás	do	do	1	Germany	10	6	June 17, 1905	190	
San Nicolás Iron Works, 17 Penarubia, San Nic- olas	Machine shop	do	1	England	40	10	June 19, 1905	191	
Do.	Foundry	B, vertical tube	1	Germany	8	6	do	192	
J. G. White & Co., I. de Provisor, Ermita	Construction work	B, vertical tubular	1	United States	9	6	June 29, 1905	193	Fee not collected June 30, 1905.
Cecilio López, 107 Asuncion, San Nicolás	Cigar factory	B, Cornish tubular	1	England	16	8	June 21, 1905	194	
José Alexandrino, Alvarado, Binondo	Sawmill	B, locomotive	1	United States	37	10	June 22, 1905	195	
A. G. Sibrand & Segert, 93 Echague, Quiapo	Ilang-Ilang distillery	B, vertical tubular	1	France	2	6	June 23, 1905	196	
J. G. White & Co., I. de Provisor, Ermita	Elect. tract	do	2	England	750	20	May 8, 1905	173	
Jno. Wilson, 69 Barraca, San Nicolás	Machine shop	B, vertical C. tube	1	Unknown	10	6	June 26, 1905	209	
Laureano Bunco, 81 Sacristia, Binondo	Cigar factory	B, Colonial	1	England	94	6	June 27, 1905	197	Fee not collected June 30, 1905.
H. D. J. Cubarrubias, 91 Clavel, San Nicolás	do	Locomotive	1	do	27	8	June 28, 1905	198	
J. Inchausti Limbes, 160 Gándara, Santa Cruz	do	do	1	do	12	8	June 29, 1905	200	Insp. of battery not completed.
Insular Cigar Factory, 20 C. de la B. Binondo	do	do	1	do	40	10			

Fees collected during year, ₱1,236; boilers inspected during year, 24; aggregate horsepower of boilers, 7,931; horsepower of motors, 1,644; total horsepower, 8,086.

## REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF BUILDINGS AND PLUMBING INSPECTION.

DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING AND PUBLIC WORKS,  
*Manila, P. I., July 20, 1905.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith report of operations under direction of this office for the fiscal year 1904-5.

The supervision of public buildings has been entirely satisfactory.

The cost of labor, cleaning, and caring for public buildings for the year amounts to ₱36,096.71, and supplies for same amounts to ₱5,317.41, making a total cost of ₱41,414.12.

The above for labor does not include classified employees, which amounts to ₱6,340.

The class of buildings now rented by the city are the very best available, and are by far superior to any previous year, and are mostly occupied for school purposes.

The following statement will show the entire rentals, by district, for fiscal year 1904-5:

## Rentals:

Intramuros .....	₱3,196.67
Ermita .....	9,101.00
Tondo .....	8,801.67
Santa Cruz .....	12,946.73
Paco .....	4,080.04
Trozo .....	2,140.00
San Miguel .....	2,360.00
Singalong .....	935.00
Pandacan .....	1,080.00

## Rentals—Continued.

San Nicolás .....	3,800.00
Gagalañgin .....	218.40
Quiapo .....	479.67
Malate .....	600.00
Sampaloc .....	14,040.00
Santa Ana .....	960.00
Total .....	64,739.18

The following statement will show the number of rentals and for purposes used, for fiscal year 1904-5:

Schools .....	33
Police .....	7
Residence city engineer .....	1
Residence engineer new water and sewer system .....	1
Land for crematory site .....	1
Land for school site .....	1
Land for market sites .....	3
Residence superintendent cemeteries .....	1
Storehouses .....	1
Total .....	49

The following statement will show new rentals for fiscal year 1904-5:

School purposes .....	10
Police purposes .....	1
Market site .....	1
Engineer's residence .....	1
Total .....	13

The following statement will show the rented property vacated during fiscal year 1904-5:

Schools .....	9
Police .....	5
Residence city engineer .....	1
Residence engineer new water and sewer system .....	1
Superintendent cemeteries .....	1
Storehouse .....	1
Total .....	18

## REPAIRS AND ALTERATIONS TO PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

## SCHOOLS.

*Escuela municipal, calle Victoria.*—Made repairs to windows, toilet, doors, roof, floors; cost, ₱60.85.

*Malate schools.*—Made repairs to water pipes and toilets, installed door between buildings, made repairs to roof, ₱26.65.

*Secondary school, plaza Santa Ana.*—Made repairs to platform and partitions and painted partitions, ₱130.55.

*San Miguel.*—Made and installed partitions, ₱30; made door, ₱6.15.

*Gagalangin.*—Placed partitions in building, ₱42.46.

*American school.*—Made repairs to benches, ₱52.66.

*Santa Cruz, calle Bilibid.*—Made and installed movable partitions, fenced off playground dividing girls from boys, made sheds for toilets, installed water in playgrounds, ₱222.40.

*Santa Mesa.*—Made repairs to awnings and removed partitions, ₱23.94.

*Tondo secondary.*—Made repairs to flagstaff, ₱4.50.

*Paco boys'.*—Made shed for toilets, removed partitions, installed floor in toilet room, ₱13.86.

*Tondo grammar.*—Repairs to hydrant, ₱8.87.

*Trozo boys'.*—Removed partitions, ₱9.52.

*Storehouse, school department.*—Repairs to school furniture; repairs to office furniture; made and installed 400 hatracks of 10 hooks each; made 24 large galvanized-iron water coolers; made 8 kindergarten tables; installed shelving; made repairs to bookcase, and removed storehouse from calle Palacio to present location—Luneta Barracks; ₱922.87.

#### POLICE STATIONS.

*San Fernando.*—Made repairs to floor and toilets; made rear entrance; made repairs to gutters and down spouts; repairs to roof; relaid stone pavement in front and at entrance of building; ₱256.28.

*Tondo native station.*—Made repairs to toilet; installed office railing; made and installed inside shutters throughout the upper story; made rack for 100 guns; made 12 wooden cuspidors; ₱496.31.

*Anloague native.*—Repairs to toilet, sidewalk, door, and floors, ₱16.09.

*Anloague metropolitan.*—Made repairs to office furniture, floors, and toilets, ₱118.20.

*Parian.*—Made repairs to windows in cells; general overhauling of cells; installed office railing; made repairs to hose reel; ₱433.84.

*Native, Santa Cruz.*—General overhauling of building; installed two flush water-closets; made back entrance and installed gate; made vault; made repairs to toilets; ₱105.01.

*Deposito mounted police.*—Made repairs to stable stalls and toilet, ₱58.11.

*Paco native.*—Made repairs to toilet and baths; general overhauling and painting of building; ₱699.91.

*Sampaloc metropolitan.*—Repairs to stalls and toilets, ₱54.39.

*Santa Cruz metropolitan.*—Repairs to office floor and toilets, ₱38.37.

*Luneta Barracks,* including Luneta police station, municipal court, and headquarters secret service. This was formerly what was known as the Third Reserve Hospital, and has been taken over by the city and converted into police barracks, municipal court, and secret-service bureau; ₱4,463.75.

*River and harbor police.*—General overhauling of building formerly occupied by the captain of the port; converted same into police station for river and harbor police; ₱1,548.31.

*Storekeeper, police.*—Made signboards and typewriter tables; repairs to office furniture; made battery boxes for police alarm; repairs to lanterns; made 200 coat sticks; ₱203.51.

*Secret service.*—Made repairs to cells; installed partitions and subdivided same into small retention rooms; made two large cabinets for captured relics; made blackboards; made and installed swing doors; made set of office signs for new quarters; made and installed office railing; made blackboard and installed shelving for office files; ₱688.20.

#### FIRE STATIONS.

*Santa Cruz.*—Installed forge and blacksmith shop; made repairs to stalls; repairs to bath and toilet; placed new floor in battery room; general repairs to pony sheds; repairs to drains and cesspool; furnished fifty 2-inch backs for alarm boxes; made and installed shelving in office of the chief; placed glass in door of city electrician's office; made repairs to chemical engine; made for use of various fire stations throughout the city, 30 blackboards; cost, ₱442.30.

*Paco.*—Made repairs to roof, doors, stalls, windows, hose shed, bath, and toilet; general overhauling and painting interior and exterior of buildings; ₱897.76.

*Tanduay.*—Made 20 lockers; connected down spouts and gutters with street drain; made repairs to toilets and bath; made repairs to truss, installing two iron columns under same; cost, ₱555.82.

*Tondo.*—Installed drains and sinks; made stalls; installed sliding poles; built shed for carromatas, feed, and fuel; ₱412.41.

*San Nicolás.*—Made stalls; repairs to toilets; overhauled drainage system; ₱69.16.

*Audiencia.*—Made repairs to stalls, ₱20.06.

*Cervantes.*—Converted section of city stable No. 1 into fire station; overhauled drains and made lockers; ₱1,188.85.

#### DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING AND PUBLIC WORKS.

*City pound.*—Made two signs; made repairs to dog pens; removed pound and sheds; ₱119.05.

*City stable No. 1.*—Made repairs to office furniture and stalls; made 12 wooden cuspidors; made repairs to carromata lamps, water cans, and water pipes; made tool chest; made shoeing stock; ₱393.58.

*City stable, No. 2.*—Made repairs to blacksmith shop; made twelve cuspidors; made repairs to stalls, gutters, and down spouts; made repairs to and strengthened floors of feed room; installed feed racks; made repairs to blacksmith shop, superintendent's quarters, toilets and windows; installed large platform scales; made signs; painted superintendent's quarters; cost, ₱1,422.52.

*City engineer.*—Made repairs to office furniture; made file case; made office desk; installed shelving in storeroom in record closets; made repairs to level rods; made drafting tables; made two office tables; ₱520.44.

*Pluto dock.*—Made repairs to approach and dock; installed two large tanks on Pluto; installed partitions in office at dock; made shed for dock; ₱835.84.

*Botanical gardens.*—Made repairs to swings; made twelve benches; repairs to roof, superintendent's quarters; made signboards; built deer park, animal cages, monkey cages; general overhauling of superintendent's quarters, and painting interior and exterior of same; built fence along Calle Concepción; made plank drag; ₱3,783.23.

*Palomar crematory.*—Repairs to approach; general repairs to and overhauling of crematory; ₱1,027.38.

*Paco crematory.*—Made repairs to smokestack, screens, and fire box; ₱128.81.

*City shops.*—Repairs to warehouses Nos. 1, 2, and 3; installed half story in warehouse No. 2; made shoeing stock; made repairs to water pipes; installed shelving in office of superintendent; made repairs to stable; made and installed large double yard gate; ₱1,782.08.

*Drafting room.*—Repairs to office furniture; repairs to targets, drafting tables, blueprint desk, and faucets; made sight rods and high stools; ₱456.93.

*Cementerio del Norte.*—Manufactured 1,000 headboards; made straightedge for use of keeper; repairs to drains; repairs to toilet; ₱2,021.34.

*Lumeta band stand.*—Repairs to posts and seats, ₱148.17.

*Midden sheds.*—Made 40 signs; removed old shed near custom-house; made repairs to sheds on Calle Principe, Calle San Nicolás, and Calle Bangcay; ₱387.44.

*Veterinary hospital.*—Repairs to stalls; made 12 shoeing plates; repairs to windows; ₱24.47.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

*City attorney.*—Repairs to office furniture, etc., ₱7.20.

*Disbursing officer.*—Repairs to office furniture; mounted large map; repairs to office safe and vault doors; ₱16.62.

*City hall.*—Repairs to windows; repairs to toilets; placed partition in office of superintendent city schools; repairs to awnings; made directory board; painted interior of new vault; made back entrance and installed double doors; removed partitions, office water supply; made double doors, office water supply; ₱469.28.

*City assessor and collector.*—Made repairs to floor, roof, and toilets; made file case; removed partitions in main office; inclosed two pay offices with wire netting; mounted large map; placed iron railing around windows; made tramway for moving books in and out of vaults; ₱559.21.

*Court of first instance.*—Repairs to flagstaff, bookcases, faucets, and water pipes; ₱48.09.

*Court of land registration.*—Made and installed railing in office; repairs to office furniture; made and installed grill partitions for judges; made shelving for vault; ₱444.10.

*Municipal court.*—Repairs to office furniture; made wire partition in clerk's office; repairs to doors and windows; ₱129.35.

*Prosecuting attorney.*—Made and installed book shelves; made repairs to office furniture; ₱36.01.

*Department of sewer and waterworks construction.*—Made poles and level rods for surveyors; made drafting tables; ₱106.58.

## MARKETS AND MATADERO.

*Anda.*—Repairs to roof, ₱6.30.

*Divisoria.*—Made 25 garbage cans; repairs to drains; installed septic vault; repairs to pipes; painted interior and exterior of office and superintendent's quarters; removed old midden shed; made repairs to roof and floors; ₱606.87.

*Quinta.*—Made 25 garbage cans; made repairs to superintendent's quarters; repairs to office; painted interior and exterior of office and superintendent's quarters; general overhauling of closet system; ₱285.30.

*Santa Ana.*—General overhauling; installing new concrete and cement floor; ₱683.79.

*Intramuros.*—Made repairs to roof and toilet; made 2 garbage cans; ₱16.61.

*Arranque.*—Repairs to gutters and down spouts; made and installed 18 tables and 59 signs; ₱904.97.

*Sampaloc.*—Repairs to water pipes, tables, and doors; made 6 garbage cans; ₱38.74.

*Herran.*—Made 6 garbage cans, ₱24.

*Pandacan.*—Made 3 garbage cans, ₱12.

*Gagalañgin.*—Made 1 garbage can, ₱4.

*City markets.*—Overhauling meat blocks and tables; placed same in stock for future use; made 100 garbage cans; ₱471.30.

*Matadero.*—Installed scales and track; painted track frame; made repairs to water pipes; ₱4,220.12.

The following tabulated statement will show the cost of maintenance and repairs account markets and matadero for fiscal year 1904-5.

*Statement of expenditures on markets and matadero for the period from July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905.*

## LIGHTING, ELECTRIC AND PETROLEUM.

Month.	Divisoria.	Quinta.	Arranque.	Anda.	Sampaloc.	Herrán.	Gagalañgin.	Santa Ana.	Pandacan.	Matadero.
<b>1904.</b>										
July.....	₱181.81	₱98.16	₱31.82	₱34.07	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	₱67.62
August.....	181.81	98.16	31.82	34.07	₱3.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	59.90
September...	181.81	98.16	31.82	34.07	3.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	56.18
October.....	169.49	86.99	29.66	31.91	3.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	52.08
November....	194.18	99.34	33.98	36.23	3.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	59.21
December....	181.81	98.16	31.82	34.07	7.00	.....	.....	₱7.00	.....	59.12
<b>1905.</b>										
January.....	181.81	98.16	31.82	34.07	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73.01
February...	181.81	98.16	31.82	34.07	3.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	71.53
March.....	181.81	98.16	31.82	34.07	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69.45
April.....	181.81	98.16	31.82	34.07	3.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	68.69
May.....	181.81	98.16	31.82	34.07	3.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	68.51
June.....	181.81	98.16	31.82	34.07	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69.80
<b>Total.</b>	<b>2,181.77</b>	<b>1,117.93</b>	<b>381.84</b>	<b>408.84</b>	<b>31.50</b>	.....	.....	<b>7.00</b>	.....	<b>764.55</b>

## RENTS.

<b>1904.</b>									
July.....	.....	.....	₱380.94	.....	₱90.00	.....	₱10.84	.....	.....
August.....	.....	.....	380.94	.....	90.00	.....	10.84	.....	.....
September...	.....	.....	380.94	.....	90.00	.....	10.84	.....	.....
October.....	.....	.....	380.94	.....	90.00	.....	10.84	.....	.....
November....	.....	.....	380.94	.....	90.00	.....	10.84	.....	.....
December....	.....	.....	380.94	.....	90.00	.....	10.84	.....	.....
<b>1905.</b>									
January.....	.....	.....	380.94	.....	90.00	.....	10.84	.....	.....
February...	.....	.....	380.94	.....	90.00	.....	10.84	.....	.....
March.....	.....	.....	380.94	.....	90.00	.....	10.84	.....	.....
April.....	.....	.....	380.94	.....	90.00	.....	10.84	.....	.....
May.....	.....	.....	380.94	.....	90.00	.....	10.84	.....	.....
June.....	.....	.....	380.94	.....	90.00	.....	10.84	.....	.....
<b>Total.</b>	.....	.....	<b>4,571.28</b>	.....	<b>1,080.00</b>	.....	<b>130.08</b>	.....	.....

*Statement of expenditures on markets and matadero for the period from July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905—Continued.*

## SUPPLIES, CLEANING, AND CARING.

Months.	Divisoria.	Quinta.	Arranque.	Anda.	Sampaloc.	Herrán.	Cagalangin.	Santa Ana.	Pandan.	Matadero.
1904.										
July.....	P6.00	P75.39	P4.30			P3.00		P4.50		
August.....	96.00	60.00	49.30		P1.50	3.00				
September.....		45.39	51.00	P3.00	3.00	3.00				
October.....	96.00	105.39	49.50		1.50	3.00				
November.....	18.00	89.39	4.50		15.00	3.00	P6.80			
December.....	12.00	6.00		3.00	1.50	6.00				
1905.										
January.....	57.00	89.85	47.90			29.00			P7.24	
February.....		2.00	1.50		.50					
March.....		14.25	17.50		8.00					
April.....	35.35	7.70		1.00	.50					
May.....	5.84		9.50		5.50					
June.....	25.00	1.00								
Total.	351.19	446.36	235.40	7.00	37.00	50.00	6.80	4.50	7.24	

## LABOR, CLEANING, AND CARING.

Months.	Divisoria.	Quinta.	Arranque.	Anda.	Sampaloc.	Herrán.	Cagalangin.	Santa Ana.	Pandan.	Matadero.
1904.										
July.....	P562.20	P357.60	P258.40	P134.40	P105.40	P80.60				
August.....	562.20	407.60	258.40	134.40	105.40	80.60				
September.....	545.00	372.00	252.00	132.00	102.00	78.00				
October.....	512.60	362.40	258.40	134.40	105.40	108.80				
November.....	498.00	372.00	252.00	132.00	102.00	102.00	P3.00			
December.....	458.40	357.60	258.40	134.00	105.40	126.60	24.80			
1905.										
January.....	396.50	297.60	223.20	74.40	105.40	130.20	24.80	P18.60	P16.40	
February.....	352.00	268.80	201.60	67.20	94.20	117.60	22.00	16.80	22.40	
March.....	372.00	275.20	173.60	74.40	84.60	105.40	24.80	18.60	24.80	
April.....	336.00	264.00	168.00	48.00	78.00	102.00	24.00	18.00	24.00	
May.....	322.40	223.20	173.60	49.60	80.60	105.40	24.80	18.60	24.80	
June.....	312.00	216.00	168.00	48.00	78.00	102.00	24.00	18.00	24.00	
Total.	5,230.60	3,794.00	2,645.60	1,162.80	1,146.40	1,236.20	177.20	108.60	136.40	

## LABOR AND MATERIAL REPAIRS.

Months.	Divisoria.	Quinta.	Arranque.	Anda.	Sampaloc.	Herrán.	Cagalangin.	Santa Ana.	Pandan.	Matadero.
1904.										
July.....	P322.40			P6.30	P0.81			P951.07		
August.....	67.02	P45.40				P39.53				
September.....	77.45	2.00	P42.70	4.61						
October.....										P3,897.57
November.....										
December.....		277.90			3.00					287.27
1905.										
January.....	140.00		275.22							
February.....		171.38			2.74					
March.....										
April.....			587.05	4.00						35.28
May.....										3.21
June.....										
Total.	606.87	496.68	904.97	14.91	6.55	39.53		951.07		4,223.33

## RECAPITULATION.

Items of expenditures.	Divisoria.	Quinta.	Arranque.	Anda.	Sampaloc.	Herrán.
Lighting, electric and petroleum.....	P2,181.77	P1,117.93	P381.84	P408.84	P31.50	
Rents.....			4,571.28		1,080.00	
Supplies, cleaning and caring.....	381.19	446.36	235.40	7.00	37.00	P50.00
Labor, cleaning and caring.....	5,230.60	3,794.00	2,645.60	1,162.80	1,146.40	1,123.20
Labor and material, repairs.....	606.87	496.68	904.97	14.91	6.55	89.53
Total expenditures per market..	8,400.43	5,854.97	8,739.09	1,593.55	2,301.45	1,325.73

*Statement of expenditures on markets and matadero for the period from July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905—Continued.*

## RECAPITULATION.

Items of expenditures.	Gagalañgin.	Santa Ana.	Pandacan.	Matadero.	Total expenditures per item.
Lighting, electric and petroleum.....		P7.00		P764.65	P4,898.43
Rents.....	P130.08				5,781.36
Supplies, cleaning and caring.....	6.80	4.50	P7.24		1,175.49
Labor, cleaning and caring.....	177.20	108.60	138.40		15,639.80
Labor and material, repairs.....		951.07		4,223.33	7,243.91
Total expenditures per market....	314.08	1,071.17	145.64	4,987.88	84,733.99

NOTE.—Expenditures in supplies and labor for cleaning and caring of Matadero were made under the jurisdiction of the office of city assessor and collector for the fiscal year.

The following list will show municipal buildings—property of the city of Manila—which, with the exception of Ayuntamiento, are under direct charge of this office:

City pound, dog corral, keeper's office and quarters: At city stables, No. 2 Azcárraga, Tondo.

Office city assessor and collector and police station, Metropolitan: No. 147 calle Anloague, Binondo.

Police station, native: No. 142 calle Anloague, Binondo.

Palacio del Ayuntamiento: Plaza McKinley.

Fire station and police station: Calle Alcalá, Santa Cruz.

Police stations: Calle San Fernando, San Nicolás; Calle Soler, Tondo.

Paco cemetery (chapel and vaults): Corner of calles Nozaleda and San Marcelino, Paco.

Slaughterhouse (sheds and superintendent's quarters): End of Calle Azcárraga, Tondo.

City shops (office, paint and shoeing shops, harness shop, carpenter and plumbing, wheelwright and blacksmith, warehouses (2), water supply, road-roller sheds, quarters employees W. S., quarters subforemen W. S., stable, lumber shed, pail-system shed, oil storehouse, quarters superintendent and property clerk and storekeeper): Arroceros, Ermita.

Fire stations: Corner Faura and San Marcelino, Paco; corner Concordia and Romero Aquino, Tanduay; corner Sande and Lorenzo Chacon, Tondo.

Schoolhouses: 72 calle Asunción, San Nicolás; calle Crespo No. 62, Santa Cruz; No. 41 calle San Pedro; Santa Cruz; Plaza Malate, Malate (also 1 for boys and 1 for girls); calle Gagalañgin, Tondo.

Quinta Market (sheds, office, and quarters): Calle Echagüe, foot of Suspension Bridge.

Divisoria Market (sheds, office, and quarters): Calles Santo Cristo and Clavel, San Nicolás.

Arranque Market (1 shed old, 1 shed new): Corner of calles Arranque and Azcárraga, Santa Cruz.

Herrán Market (sheds, office, and quarters): calle Herrán, Malate.

Paco police station: calle Paz, Paco.

San Nicolás fire station: calle Madrid, San Nicolás.

Tenement house: San Nicolás.

Anda Market (sheds, office, and quarters): Corner of Solana and Anda, Intramuros.

Stable (stables and teamsters' quarters): Corner of calles Anda and Sta. Lucía, Intramuros.

Stable No. 2 (veterinary hospital, quarters of inspector, street cleaning, stable, office, and teamster quarters, stable, blacksmith shops): Calle Azcárraga, Tondo.

Superintendent house: Botanical gardens.

Ecuella Municipal: Calle Victoria, Intramuros.

Crematories: Felix Huertas, Santa Cruz; Bambang Small, Paco; Palomar, Tondo.

One building: Corner San Fernando and Madrid, San Nicolás (Chinese consulate in litigation).

Deposito (main building, stable, house for guard, deposito): On San Juan del Monte.

Pumping station (pump house, three quarters and stables, one bamboo house, quarters for workmen, various bridges along pipe line): Santolan.

City hall: Corner Bagumbayan and Concepción, Ermita.



One building (carromata shed, laboratory, blueprint rooms): Rear of city hall.

City stables No. 1 (stables, office, and teamsters' quarters, forage warehouse): Calle Cervantes, Santa Cruz.

Keeper's house: Cementerio del Norte (La Loma).

Gagalañgin market (shed): Gagalañgin Road, Tondo.

Pandacan market (shed): Corner Fraternidad and Jesus, Pandacan.

Police station (municipal court and secret service bureau offices): Calle Bagumbayan, Luneta.

River and harbor police station: Formerly office of captain of the port, Muelle de la Reina, San Nicolás (Pasig River).

Warehouse police department: Corner Victoria and Baluarte, Intramuros.

Midden sheds: No. 1, at custom house; No. 2, calle del Pan, San Nicolás, on Sea Beach; No. 3, calle Valderrama, San Nicolás; No. 4, corner Barcelona and Aceiteros, San Nicolás; No. 5, corner Tabora and Aceiteros, San Nicolás; No. 6, near slaughterhouse, Azcárraga, Tondo; No. 7, corner Zaragoza and San Antonio, Tondo; No. 8, corner Pescadores and Zaragoza, Tondo; No. 9, corner calle Pescadores, on Sea Beach; No. 10, calle Albuquerque, Tondo; No. 11, calle Lorenzo Chacon, Tondo; No. 12, calle Solimán, Tondo, on Sea Beach; No. 13, calle Moriones, Tondo, on Sea Beach; No. 14, calle Sande, Tondo; No. 15, corner calles Pavía and Santa María, Tondo; No. 16, near calle A. Velásquez, on Sea Beach; No. 17, calle Sande, north of calle Pavía, Tondo; No. 18, north of Bangcusay, on Sea Beach; No. 19, midway between Sande and No. 18, on Sea Beach; No. 20, south of Tondo Cemetery; No. 21, calle Ricafort, Tondo; No. 22, corner Lemery and Pavía, Tondo; No. 23, near Canal de la Reina, between calles Fajardo and Pavía; No. 24, calle Lemery, north of calle Pavía; No. 25, corner of calles Fajardo and Lemery, Tondo; No. 26, calle Peñalosa, on Canal de la Reina, Tondo; No. 27, calle Corcuera, on Canal de la Reina, Tondo; No. 28, calle Santa Mónica (Barrio de Palumpong), Tondo; No. 29, calle Antonio Rivera, Tondo; No. 30, calle Antonio Rivera, Tutuban; No. 31, junction Estero de Meisic and Jolo, Binondo; No. 32, at city corral, Tondo; No. 33, near Estero de Magdalena; No. 34, near Herrán Market, Malate; No. 35, corner calles Bustillos and Lardizabal, Sampaloc; No. 36, at Quinta Market, Quiapo; No. 37, at Arranque Market, Santa Cruz; No. 38, at Divisoria Market, San Nicolás; No. 39, Santo Cristo, San Nicolás; No. 40, Lemery, midway between sheds Nos. 14 and 21; No. 41, calle Magdalena, Santa Cruz; No. 42, calle Cervantes, south of shed No. 44; No. 43, calle Timbugan, midway between sheds Nos. 41 and 44; No. 44, calle Requesens, Dulumbayan; No. 45, calle Cervantes, south of calle Alvares, Santa Cruz; No. 46, corner calles Oroquieta and Bambang, Santa Cruz; No. 47, calle Cervantes, north of Santa Cruz Cemetery; No. 48, calle Licó, north end of race course, South Lázaro; No. 49, across the street from shed No. 47; No. 50, across the street from shed No. 48; No. 51, near Estero San Sebastián, Quiapo; No. 52, north end of calle Gastambide, Sampaloc; No. 53, calle Solocan, Sampaloc; No. 54, no street no name, running from Rotonda, Sampaloc in a northerly direction, to calle Balibalic; No. 55, calle San Antonio, Ermita; No. 56, near Malate Cemetery; No. 57, calle Díaz Puertas, interior, Malate; No. 58, opposite to corner of calles Singalong and San Andrés, Singalong; No. 59, calle Singalong, interior, Bambang; No. 60, at Paco Crematory; No. 61, calle Tanque, Tanque; No. 62, calle San Gregorio, Paco; No. 63, calle del Rosario, Paco; No. 64, east end of calle del Rosario, Paco; No. 65, east end of calle Sepulcro of calle Real, Paco; No. 66, corner San Roque and Plazuela, Santa Ana; No. 67, calle Principe, on Sea Beach, San Nicolás; No. 68, calle Lacandola, on Sea Beach, Tondo; No. 69, corner calles Moriones and Lemery, Tondo.

Dock: Maestranza, Intramuros.

One building (office and quarters overseer pail system): On Maestranza dock, Intramuros.

Six cages (birds and animals): Botanical Gardens.

One building (bridge inspector's office, storeroom for tools): Foot of Bridge of Spain.

One building (street inspector's office and quarters, also storeroom for tools and coal): Calle R. Regente, Binondo, foot of Maura Bridge.

One building (street inspector's office and tool house): Corner San Sabastían and Bilibid, Quiapo.

One building (street inspector's office and tool house): Peñafrancia, Paco.

The lands owned by municipality is not here shown, the same being under charge of the city assessor and collector, and the rental, if any, collected by that office.

## BUILDING OPERATIONS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1905.

The following statements will show the number of permits issued and the value of private construction or repairs, by months, for the entire year. Constructions or repairs made by the military, insular, or municipal governments are not included:

*Number of permits issued and the value of private construction and repairs during the year.*

Month.	Strong materials.				Light materials.			
	New buildings.		Repairs.		New buildings.		Repairs.	
	Permits.	Value.	Permits.	Value.	Permits.	Value.	Permits.	Value.
<b>1904.</b>								
July.....	73	P234,104	104	P17,223	187	P28,940	76	P4,350
August.....	85	572,850	106	85,028	190	43,154	69	6,370
September.....	56	154,606	98	24,060	160	20,465	55	2,845
October.....	163	204,001	70	23,190	183	23,280	48	2,775
November.....	88	238,795	65	27,840	154	21,640	45	2,275
December.....	122	224,758	67	18,345	114	15,980	43	1,905
<b>1905.</b>								
January.....	171	144,440	71	45,155	208	31,890	45	2,590
February.....	69	264,720	71	30,880	202	24,600	64	3,880
March.....	76	844,490	75	31,436	208	26,420	76	4,755
April.....	49	176,535	78	28,690	180	21,965	115	5,205
May.....	54	289,270	112	45,707	270	32,551	202	8,225
June.....	49	207,085	70	46,355	297	34,683	212	9,351
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,065</b>	<b>3,065,649</b>	<b>982</b>	<b>423,899</b>	<b>2,348</b>	<b>325,568</b>	<b>1,060</b>	<b>54,526</b>

The following statement will show the number of applications filed, number of permits issued, and amount of fees received for the entire year:

Month.	Applica- tions.	Permits paid.	Amount.	
			Mexican currency.	Philippine currency.
1904.				
July.....	517	440	\$44.66	P1,800.30
August.....	481	450	27.50	1,516.36
September.....	452	369	19.80	1,165.67
October.....	503	464		1,298.09
November.....	430	352		1,149.52
December.....	373	346		1,109.46
1905.				
January.....	591	490		1,392.78
February.....	422	406		1,289.68
March.....	523	435		1,497.97
April.....	516	417		1,125.23
May.....	803	638		1,563.99
June.....	710	628		1,319.08
Total.....	6,321	5,435	91.96	15,728.13

The items shown in Mexican currency are actual amounts received in Spanish-Filipino and Mexican currency at the legal rates.

The following statement will show the value of construction and repairs made in the city of Manila, by districts, for the fiscal year 1906:

District.	Strong materials.				Light materials.			
	New.		Repairs.		New.		Repairs.	
	Permits.	Value.	Permits.	Value.	Permits.	Value.	Permits.	Value.
Binondo .....	145	₱317,756	181	₱73,818				
Ermita .....	137	722,310	64	36,645	1	₱40		
Intramuros .....	61	98,950	122	56,610				
Malate .....	70	187,650	24	25,930	502	72,310	206	₱8,950
Paco .....	11	73,860	14	6,080	192	26,182	84	5,835
Pandacan .....	4	17,900			51	6,400	25	1,430
Sampaloc .....	132	394,390	58	15,540	394	59,049	253	15,850
Santa Ana .....	1	1,800	3	2,700	59	8,785	32	1,895
Santa Cruz .....	161	402,254	128	42,918	496	75,420	41	2,565
San Miguel .....	59	97,490	56	40,050				
San Nicolás .....	128	404,140	212	71,713				
Quiapo .....	63	138,470	70	38,800				
Tondo .....	83	198,679	50	18,095	654	77,382	409	18,001
Total .....	1,055	3,055,649	982	423,899	2,348	325,568	1,050	54,526

A comparison of above statement with previous year will show the following and indicate a healthful condition in the building line throughout the city:

Total permits issued:

1903-4 .....	5,102
1904-5 .....	5,435

Increase of .....

333

The following is a comparison of permits with last year, and shows a tendency on part of property owners to improve character of buildings; also a falling off in use of light materials, and shows an increase of 14 new strong material buildings of 340 repaired; also shows a decrease of 484 new light material buildings and an increase of 427 repaired:

Permits.	Strong materials.		Light materials.	
	New.	Repairs.	New.	Repairs.
1903-4 .....	1,041	642	2,832	623
1904-5 .....	1,055	982	2,348	1,050
	14	340	484	427

The following statement will show, by districts, the number of buildings condemned and removed for the year:

District.	Strong materials.	Light materials.	District.	Strong materials.	Light materials.
Binondo .....	4	38	Santa Cruz .....	1	118
Ermita .....	3	86	San Miguel .....		42
Intramuros .....	1	4	San Nicolás .....	17	94
Malate .....	4	54	Quiapo .....		21
Paco .....		4	Tondo .....		65
Pandacan .....					
Sampaloc .....	1	101	Total .....	31	629
Santa Ana .....		2			

All the above were disposed of as provided in section 6 of ordinance No. 3, city of Manila, and it is with considerable satisfaction that report is here made of only 4 cases for arbitration, of which 3 were decided in favor of this office and 1 against.

New buildings constructed by the city during the fiscal year 1904-5:

*Tondo police station.*—This structure is the first and only police station constructed by the city. The building is situated on Calle Solis, district of Tondo, and was completed in September, 1904, and now occupied by native police under command of Captain Crame. The building is of brick, cement, and tile, and is modern in every particular; built by contract; cost, ₱26,670.

*Laboratory, blue-print room, and carromata shed.*—Consist of one story, wood, brick, and iron; completed December, 1904; built by contract; cost, ₱5,980.

*Keeper's house, Cementerio del Norte.*—Constructed of concrete, cement, and tile; built by contract; completed November, 1904; cost, ₱5,879.

*Gagalañgin market.*—Built by contract; completed November, 1904; cost, ₱3,187.

*Pandacan market.*—Built by contract; completed December, 1904; cost, ₱7,443.

*Fire-proof vault, city assessor and collector.*—Built by contract; completed January, 1905; cost, ₱2,790.

*Fire-proof vault, city hall.*—Built by contract; completed February, 1905; cost, ₱3,980.

*Thirty-four midden sheds.*—Built by contract; completed February, 1905; cost, ₱24,012.41.

*Maestranza dock.*—Built by contract; cost, ₱2,275.

*Two midden sheds, Divisoria market.*—Built by contract; completed December, 1904; cost, ₱1,798.

*Property acquired by the city during fiscal year 1904-5.*

Insular purchasing agent stable, Calle Cervantes.....	₱160,000.00
Luneta barracks, now known as Luneta police station, municipal court, secret-service department .....	150,000.00
Captain of the port, now known as river and harbor police.....	40,000.00

The last two above named have been overhauled and placed in service of the city as stated.

The following statement will show the buildings constructed or acquired during fiscal year 1904-5:

Tondo police station.....	₱26,670.00
Laboratory, blue-print room, and carromata shed.....	5,980.00
Keeper's house, Cementerio del Norte .....	5,879.00
Gagalañgin market.....	3,187.00
Pandacan market.....	7,443.00
Fireproof vault, city assessor and collector.....	2,790.00
Fireproof vault, city hall.....	3,980.00
Midden shed.....	24,012.41
Maestranza dock .....	2,275.00
Midden shed, Divisoria market.....	1,798.00
Insular stables (city stable No. 1).....	160,000.00
Luneta barracks.....	150,000.00
Captain of the port (river and harbor police).....	40,000.00
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>434,014.41</b>

*Buildings removed by the city on account of widening streets, all by contract.*

No. 77 Calle Nueva .....	₱684.00
No. 79 Calle Nueva .....	625.00
No. 47 Calle Nueva .....	1,328.00
No. 37 Calle Nueva .....	960.00
No. 7 and No. 9 Calle Nueva .....	1,400.00
No. 115 Calle Nueva .....	1,900.00
No. 136 Calle Nueva .....	1,350.00
No. 68 Calle Nueva .....	640.00
No. 168 and No. 174 Calle Nueva .....	4,810.00
No. 72 and No. 74 Calle Herrán; Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, and 16 Calle F. .	1,849.00
No. 155 Calle Nozaleda .....	3,150.00
No. 133 Calle Nueva .....	2,940.00
No. 55 Calle Nueva .....	1,035.00
No. 72 Calle Nueva .....	2,599.00
No. 161 Calle Nueva .....	325.00
No. 110 Calle Nueva .....	947.00
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>26,542.00</b>

## PUBLIC LIGHTING DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1904-5.

The municipality had lights in operation at the close of the year, as shown by the following statement:

## Arc lights:

2,000 candlepower (streets) .....	286
2,000 candlepower (harbor) .....	15
2,000 candlepower (parks and grounds) .....	2
2,000 candlepower (matadero) .....	4
1,500 candlepower (markets and public buildings) .....	17
	<hr/>
	324

## Incandescent lights:

20 candlepower (streets) .....	936
20 candlepower (Divisoria market) .....	100
16 candlepower (municipal buildings) .....	1,065
10 candlepower (municipal buildings) .....	4
	<hr/>
	2,105

Fan connections .....	25
Motors .....	6

The foregoing shows an increase over last year of 25 arc lights and 98 incandescent lights (public buildings). Also a decrease of 136 incandescent street lights, which is brought about by the discontinuance of that number and substituting arc lights, greatly benefiting the service.

Total cost of public lighting for the year, ₱101,729.81.

Total cost of repairs and increases to electrical service for the year amounts to ₱1,779.23.

Telephone service during the year:

A modern 100-drop switch board has been installed in the city hall, and is known as city hall central.

Direct lines through the city hall central have been installed as follows: Chief of police (residence), Sampaloc police station (metropolitan), Anloague police station (metropolitan), Santa Cruz police station (metropolitan), Paco police station (native), river and harbor station (metropolitan), Luneta station (metropolitan), secret-service bureau, military central, Manila central (3 lines), El Deposito mounted police and reservoir; pumping station, Santolan; superintendent of transportation (residence), city stable No. 1, city stable No. 2, Cementerio del Norte.

In addition to the above all offices throughout the city hall are connected through the same central.

Changes have been made in the service as follows:

*Telephones installed.*—Assistant to chief of secret service.

*Telephones discontinued.*—Native police, Sampaloc; municipal court (residence); native police, Intramuros; city stable No. 1, city stable No. 2, Malate police (metropolitan).

*Change in location of apparatus.*—Parian police, removed to Luneta barracks; president municipal board, change of residence; chief of police, change of residence; Tondo native police, removed to new station; Mr. P. G. McDonnell, member municipal board, change of residence.

Total cost of telephone service for the year, ₱2,468.22.

## OPERATIONS OF PLUMBING INSPECTION DURING THE YEAR 1904-5.

The carrying out of the many details pertaining to this branch of the service has been performed very satisfactorily during the year.

At the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, 14 persons only held licenses authorizing them to conduct a plumbing business, and at the close of the present year 38 persons held licenses for the business, being an increase of 24 licensed plumbers over that of last year, which will give some idea as to the amount of plumbing work now being executed in the city of Manila by the various plumbing contractors and their many employees.

It is, however, true that many persons engaged in the plumbing business are merely novices, and as a result are certainly green at the business and do not seem to

realize what the board of health and the building department expect and require of them, except to make an outward show of work completed by the installation of the different fixtures, regardless of how pipes are to be laid, connected, and vented, as well as the proper construction and size of the various kinds of vault systems, as approved by the board of health of the Philippine Islands.

This office is often called upon to make inspections of work reported as completed, and when the inspection is made it is frequently discovered that same is far from being in a satisfactory and sanitary condition, so before a certificate is issued many changes are necessary.

Several unscrupulous would-be plumbers have succeeded during the past year in taking advantage of property owners by obtaining at a low price work required or ordered by the board of health or the building department, either in new or old buildings, the owners afterwards discovering, to their sorrow, that said work was badly installed and had to be done over again by a competent mechanic. Thus property owners in several cases have had to pay two prices for the work. However, they are beginning to realize the importance of having the contracting plumber produce the necessary certificate (for completed plumbing work), signed by the inspector of plumbing and indorsed by the superintendent of buildings and the sanitary engineer, Philippine Islands, before making payment for work.

During the year 3 persons were convicted and fined for violation of ordinance No. 8. These persons conducted the business of plumbing without having the necessary licenses.

One special case was brought into court on the charge of conducting a plumbing business without the necessary license, and the judge dismissed the case for the reason that the accused having employed a man to do plumbing work, though incompetent, had a right to do what he pleased and make whatever repairs he wished to on his own premises. This ruling leaves it optional for property owners to employ any incompetent person to do plumbing work in or upon their premises, regardless of the number or size of the buildings owned by them. Thus will be seen the importance of ordinances covering such cases, and to facilitate the work of this office I urgently recommend the early passage of the plumbing ordinance now pending.

The system of plumbing work now being installed is along the lines of the proposed plumbing ordinance, but without an ordinance covering such matters we have no redress, nor have the courts anything to work upon when cases are brought before them.

The thanks of this office are extended to the sanitary engineer, Philippine Islands, and his corps of assistants (the sanitary inspectors of the board of health) for their splendid support and cooperation with this office.

The following list will show new and old buildings in which plumbing has been installed, overhauled, or remodeled since June 30, 1904, and is shown by months and districts:

Districts.	1904.						1905.					
	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.
San Nicolás.....	1	6	4	2	2	4	1	7	3	8	1	1
San Miguel.....		1			1	4	5	2	3	4	1	2
Santa Cruz.....	5	7	4	3	4	7	11	5	1	2	8	6
Sampaloc.....	1	7	8	6	6	3	8	5	8	5	5	4
Intramuros.....	3	1	2	6	1	1	5	3	2	2	3	5
Binondo.....	3	7	5	10	4		7	6	8	5	3	6
Ermita.....	5	14	11	6	7	5	7	8	9	6	6	14
Malate.....	2	1	3	1	2	7	4	4	5	2	9	4
Quiapo.....	3	2	3	5	3	8	5	4	8	3	3	4
Tondo.....		1	1	4	4	8	9	3	5	8		1
Paco.....		1	2			2	3			2		
Total.....	23	48	43	43	34	49	65	47	52	42	39	46

Grand total, 531 houses.

The above does not include plumbing work installed in military, insular, or municipal buildings.

The following table shows plans for drainage and sanitary appliances examined, approved, and disapproved:

Months.	Exam-ined.	Ap-proved.	Disap-proved.
1904.			
July .....	31	31	
August .....	34	33	1
September .....	35	34	1
October .....	29	27	2
November .....	23	21	2
December .....	26	21	5
1905.			
January .....	39	22	7
February .....	49	35	14
March .....	62	57	5
April .....	26	24	2
May .....	36	33	3
June .....	36	27	9
Total .....	426	365	51

Plans shown disapproved were later approved when necessary changes had been made.

Certificates during the year .....	531
Water tests made during the year .....	15
Peppermint tests made during the year .....	268
Amount of fines for convictions .....	P90.00

*Number of fixtures installed in buildings.*

Flush water-closets .....	702
Range water-closets (5 seats each) .....	4
Urinals .....	52
Range urinals .....	2
Lavatories or wash basins .....	164
Kitchen sinks .....	278
Slop sinks .....	10
Bath tubs .....	24
Shower heads .....	458
Bidets .....	2
Bib cocks .....	1,374
Bell traps .....	1,294
Water-supply tanks .....	22
Grease traps .....	14
Hot-water boilers .....	8

*Number of different kinds of vaults built for plumbing systems.*

Solid .....	108
Septic .....	108
Septic absorbing .....	162
Septic absorbing, with double filter .....	30
Double filter .....	20
Absorbing basins .....	224
Total .....	652

Respectfully submitted.

L. A. DORRINGTON,  
*Superintendent of Buildings and Plumbing Inspection.*

The ACTING CITY ENGINEER, Manila, P. I.

## REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT STREET CLEANING, COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF CITY REFUSE.

MANILA, P. I., July, 1905.

SIR: I have the honor to submit a report covering the operations of street cleaning, collection and disposal of refuse, land transportation, street sprinkling, and parks and cemeteries for the fiscal year 1905.

The maximum force employed and the distribution of the same are shown in Tables Nos. 1, 2, and 3, appended hereto.

## STREET CLEANING.

Several changes have been made during the year in the manner of performing this work. The three districts south of the Pasig River, districts Nos. 1, 5, and 7, and the four districts north of the Pasig River, districts Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 6, were consolidated into two districts, Nos. 1 and 2, respectively. A change was made whereby most of the streets are swept at night instead of during the day. The principal streets are swept every night and the less important streets every other night, since the available funds for this work will not allow the employment of a force sufficient to sweep all of the streets daily. Handcarts have proved to be an efficient and economical means for collecting the street sweepings, and can often be used for carrying the sweepings to dumps in the sections where they are used. When not disposed of by handcarts, this material collected is removed in dump carts, and is mostly used for filling low land.

The area cleaned, amount of material collected, and the manner of disposal are shown in Tables Nos. 7, 8, and 9.

The paved streets are washed and street gutters flushed at regular intervals.

One of the most difficult things to contend with in street cleaning is the removal of house refuse that is swept into the streets and gutters from houses in all parts of the city. If this refuse were thrown into the street at any regular hour, the hours for cleaning the streets could be adjusted to effect the prompt removal of this matter; but this is impossible under present conditions, as it is a common thing to see filth from houses swept into the streets and gutters any hour during the day. Another menace to health and an impediment to clean streets and gutters is the allowing of drains carrying refuse from kitchens, stables, cesspools, etc., to connect with open street drains and gutters or the side of the street where there are no street gutters.

## COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF GARBAGE AND REFUSE.

The seven districts into which garbage collection was formerly divided has been consolidated into two districts corresponding to the street-cleaning districts.

House garbage and market refuse found in district No. 1 is collected in carts and carried to the Paco Crematory and cremated. The same material found in district No. 2 is collected in the same manner and cremated at the Palomar Crematory.

The lack of proper and sufficient receptacles for placing house refuse on the street curb has been noted. This entails additional work and expense in street cleaning as well as in garbage collection. (See Tables Nos. 4, 9, 10, and 11.)

## COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF DEAD ANIMALS.

Dead animals of over 30 pounds in weight are collected by means of the dead animal wagon and are carried to the nearest crematory and burned. (See Table No. 10.)

## COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF NIGHT SOIL.

The amount of this work has greatly increased during the last year. A comparison of the work for the months of June, 1904, and June, 1905, is shown on Table No. 12.

A new pattern of seat has been tried and has apparently proved more satisfactory to the public than the commode formerly in use. However, it is a question whether the improvement justifies the additional expense. The collection and disposal of night soil by means of pails at Mariquina was discontinued by an order of the bureau of health on July 22, 1904, the equipment being removed to Manila.

This department took over the collection and disposal of night soil from the military buildings on July 1, 1904.

The work formerly performed by scavengers and contractors has been taken over by this department, due to a resolution of the bureau of health requiring them to provide sanitary equipment for the performance of this work, and their failure to secure the same.

The steam barge *Pluto* has been used every day throughout the year for the purpose of carrying all night soil collected to sea.



## LAND TRANSPORTATION.

The transportation department has undergone several important changes during the year, which have tended to increase the efficiency and resources of the department. During the early part of the year the purchase of vehicles and animals materially increased the equipment. On April 1, 1905, there was turned over to the city the stables and means of transportation used in the city of Manila by the insular purchasing agent and Philippines Constabulary and the surplus means of transportation at the stables of the insular cold-storage and ice plant, with the understanding that the city of Manila would furnish the land transportation required in Manila by insular bureaus. Since this consolidation has been effected the surplus transportation so transferred has been available for use by the city, and a corresponding decrease in the amounts expended for outside transportation has followed. The custody of the means of transportation used by the police was transferred from the police department to this department during the month of April, 1905.

Tabulated statements covering the operations and cost of the transportation service are shown in Tables Nos. 6, 19, and 20, appended hereto.

## STREET SPRINKLING.

Since the last annual report the work of street sprinkling has been improved upon by using hose on streets where water plugs can be tapped and placing the sprinkling wagons on streets where the water plugs are not so numerous. Sprinkling has been extended on main streets leading to the city limits, notably Calles Gagalaran, Tondo, and Real Malate. New sprinklers were purchased, which materially aids the sprinkling service.

During a portion of the year one sprinkling wagon was used for hauling water to Panacan and Santa Ana, and the water was sold to the inhabitants for a reasonable price, as a result of a petition sent to the municipal board by the people of both places. After two months' trial this water delivery was abandoned, as it was not a paying proposition, and the wagon returned to the street-sprinkling service.

During the coming year it is possible that sprinkling will be done on such streets as are traversed by street cars, by an improved street-car sprinkler. This will permit the transfer of the sprinklers from these streets to streets which have not been sprinkled heretofore.

Statements of the operations and cost of this service are shown in Tables 5, 13, and 14, appended hereto.

## PARKS.

During the past year considerable filling has been placed in the botanical gardens, the parks on Calle Moriones, Tondo, and the grounds surrounding the city hall building, the government printing plant, and the Tanduay fire station.

Many large trees were removed from the parks, where they were so dense as to retard the growth of grass, and were replanted in other sites where trees were needed.

About an acre of ground in the southeast corner of the botanical gardens was used for a nursery. This space needed filling and was inadequate for nursery purposes, so the plants were removed and transplanted on that portion of the glacis lying south of the extension of Calle Victoria to Calle Concepción.

The park work accomplished and cost of same is shown in Tables Nos. 5, 15, and 16, appended hereto.

## CEMETERIES.

The Cementerio del Norte has been used for the burial of pauper dead throughout the entire year. The sections originally assigned were soon filled and new sections have been laid out and are being filled rapidly.

The fact that the graves in these sections are furnished free of charge has been the cause of much annoyance, and means a loss to the city of Manila of the amounts that would be collected were these graves purchased at the prices which obtain in other sections and also the contract cost of burial. Advantage is taken in many instances of the rules covering the burial of paupers by the relatives or friends of deceased persons to save themselves the burial costs.

The cremation of the bodies of paupers would mean a great saving to the city, and would avoid much of the annoyance connected with the present method of their disposition.

This cemetery was opened for public use during the month of January, 1905.

A statement of the interments made is shown in Table No. 17, appended hereto.

Many trees were planted in this cemetery during the year, and about 5 acres of low ground filled. Very little road building has been accomplished owing to lack of funds.

The wooden headboards are being removed and replaced with concrete headstones, showing the grave number.

The La Loma Cemetery was closed April 1, 1905, as it was already overfilled with graves. This cemetery has been kept in a fair condition by cutting the grass and caring for the graves.

The Paco Cemetery has been cared for during the past year, the trees and shrubbery being trimmed, the cement walks and wall repaired, and the walls and chapel scraped, cleaned, and whitewashed.

Water connections are needed to sprinkle the grass and plants, and a better drainage system is required.

The interments are shown in Table No. 18.

The expenses of the various divisions are shown in Tables Nos. 4, 5, 6, and 21.

Very respectfully,

J. C. MEHAN,

*Superintendent Street Cleaning, Collection and Disposal of Refuse.*

The ACTING CITY ENGINEER, Manila.

TABLE 1.—Office force, street cleaning, collection and disposal of refuse, employed during fiscal year 1905.

	Salary per month.		Salary per month.
1 superintendent.....	P375.00	1 clerk Class E.....	P90.00
1 clerk Class 8.....	233.33	1 clerk Class G.....	70.00
1 clerk Class A.....	150.00	3 clerks Class H.....	60.00
1 clerk Class C.....	120.00	2 clerks Class J.....	40.00

TABLE 2.—Force employed street cleaning, collection and disposal of refuse during fiscal year 1905.

	Salary per month.	Wage per diem.	Street cleaning.	Collection and disposal of garbage.	Collection and disposal of night soil.	Total.
Inspector.....	P233.32					1
Master Pluto.....	200.00				1	1
Chief engineer Pluto.....	200.00				1	1
Foreman excavators.....	180.00				1	1
Foreman crematories.....	170.00			1		1
Foreman.....	100.00		1			1
Do.....	90.00				1	1
Do.....	80.00		1	1		2
Assistant engineer Pluto.....	80.00				1	1
Foreman.....	70.00		3	2	1	6
Do.....	60.00		1	1		2
Engineers crematories.....	60.00			2		2
Assistant engineer Pluto.....	60.00				1	1
Subforeman excavators.....	50.00				1	1
Foreman crematories.....		P4.67		1		1
Foreman.....	1.60				1	1
Foremen.....	1.50		1	4	2	7
Do.....	1.35				10	10
Boatmen.....	1.35				7	7
Foremen.....	1.20		6	12	1	19
Laborers.....	1.00		30	33	120	183
Boatmen.....	.85				3	3
Laborers.....	.80			58		58
Do.....	.70		245			245
Sailors.....	.65				6	6
Laborers.....	.60		103		6	109
Total.....			390½	115½	164½	670

TABLE 3.—*Force employed transportation, parks, and cemeteries during fiscal year 1905.*

	Salary per month.	Wage per diem.	Transpor- tation.	Parks.	Ceme- teries.	Total.
Assistant superintendent .....	P266.67		1	1	1	1
Foreman stables .....	200.00		1			1
Do .....	180.00		2			2
Mechanics .....	180.00		4			4
Do .....	150.00		1			1
Teamsters .....	150.00		11			11
Superintendent cemeteries .....	150.00				1	1
Inspector parks .....	150.00			1		1
Teamsters .....	140.00		27			27
Do .....	120.00		39			39
Foreman .....	80.00			1		1
Do .....	70.00			2		2
Do .....	60.00				2	2
Assistant mechanics .....	58.00		1			1
Do .....	50.00		2			2
Drivers .....	50.00		15			15
Do .....		P1.60	18			18
Foremen .....	1.50			2	2	4
Masons .....	1.50			2		2
Drivers .....	1.30		130			130
Foremen .....	1.20				1	1
Masons .....	1.20			2		2
Carpenter .....	1.20			1		1
Gardeners .....	1.20			3		3
Drivers .....	1.00		67			67
Laborers .....	1.00				100	100
Do .....	.80		240		10	240
Do .....	.70			20		20
Do .....	.60		100	60		160
Total .....			658½	110½	116½	885

TABLE 4.—*Monthly cost of street cleaning, collection and disposal of refuse, fiscal year 1905.*

Month.	Street cleaning.				Garbage.	
	Labor.	Transpor- tation.	Supplies.	Total.	Labor.	Transpor- tation.
1904.						
July .....	P8,125	P2,348	P61	P10,534	P5,436	P3,488
August .....	8,234	2,225	139	10,598	5,604	4,568
September .....	8,780	2,445	349	11,574	5,130	4,232
October .....	9,007	2,602	753	12,362	5,320	4,371
November .....	8,911	2,382	143	11,436	4,965	4,021
December .....	8,477	2,017	349	10,843	4,672	3,866
1905.						
January .....	8,317	2,008	317	10,642	4,212	4,868
February .....	6,598	855	65	7,518	3,649	5,123
March .....	5,939	619	157	6,715	3,581	7,919
April .....	5,657	395	180	6,232	3,338	7,913
May .....	5,965	837	152	6,954	3,381	4,924
June .....	6,098	1,208	190	7,491	2,918	5,923
Total .....	90,108	19,941	2,855	112,899	52,106	58,126

Month.	Garbage.		Night soil.				Grand total.
	Supplies.	Total.	Labor.	Transpor- tation.	Supplies.	Total.	
1904.							
July .....	P1,693	P10,617	P5,896	P2,376	P732	P9,004	P30,156
August .....	858	11,030	6,096	2,296	1,497	9,889	31,517
September .....	1,362	10,724	6,132	2,650	1,004	9,786	32,064
October .....	1,442	11,133	6,620	2,853	1,055	10,523	34,023
November .....	3,176	12,162	6,583	2,712	1,359	10,604	34,202
December .....	1,007	9,446	6,969	2,334	1,365	11,168	31,456
1905.							
January .....	559	9,639	7,088	2,945	1,150	11,183	31,464
February .....	1,517	10,294	6,193	2,686	744	9,623	32,435
March .....	854	9,254	6,856	3,030	818	10,704	26,673
April .....	797	12,048	6,769	3,436	1,204	11,409	29,699
May .....	967	9,272	7,136	3,541	787	11,464	27,690
June .....	398	9,244	6,817	4,817	644	12,278	29,013
Total .....	14,630	124,862	79,105	36,176	12,359	127,640	365,401

TABLE 5.—Statement showing monthly cost of street sprinkling, parks, and cemeteries, during fiscal year 1905.

Month.	Street sprinkling.				Parks.		
	Salaries and wages.	Transportation.	Supplies.	Total.	Salaries and wages.	Transportation.	Supplies.
1904.							
July .....	₹526	₹1,733	.....	₹2,259	₹2,983	₹945	₹380
August .....	424	1,228	₹3	1,655	2,500	990	217
September .....	480	828	6	1,314	2,468	990	432
October .....	591	1,874	137	2,602	3,143	1,514	445
November .....	457	2,906	47	3,409	2,743	1,292	189
December .....	553	4,106	312	4,971	2,691	995	296
1905.							
January .....	633	5,804	348	6,785	2,371	1,176	251
February .....	649	5,341	.....	5,990	1,650	1,991	285
March .....	747	6,286	17	7,050	2,196	1,867	157
April .....	992	7,326	230	8,548	2,587	1,425	182
May .....	1,068	6,776	59	7,903	2,684	1,730	251
June .....	993	3,388	62	4,443	2,570	1,496	96
Total .....	8,113	47,595	1,221	56,929	30,586	16,411	3,131

Month.	Total parks.	Cemeteries.				Grand total.
		Salaries and wages.	Transportation.	Supplies.	Total.	
1904.						
July .....	₹4,308	₹1,723	₹780	₹1,107	₹3,610	₹10,177
August .....	3,707	2,515	1,564	413	4,492	9,584
September .....	3,490	2,470	1,057	56	3,583	8,787
October .....	5,102	2,902	1,956	388	5,246	12,950
November .....	4,224	2,687	1,689	210	4,586	12,219
December .....	3,982	1,867	1,531	274	3,672	12,625
1905.						
January .....	3,798	1,649	588	52	2,289	12,872
February .....	3,876	1,338	447	91	1,876	11,742
March .....	4,220	1,234	363	46	1,643	12,913
April .....	4,194	1,224	216	20	1,460	14,202
May .....	4,665	1,277	282	27	1,586	14,154
June .....	4,162	1,934	3,303	20	5,257	13,862
Total .....	50,128	22,820	13,776	2,704	39,900	142,757

TABLE 6.—Statement of cost of city stables during fiscal year 1905.

Month.	Salaries and wages.	Supplies.	Forage.	Total.
<b>1904.</b>				
July .....	₹12,941	₹867	₹6,761	₹20,569
August .....	12,865	2,928	7,524	23,317
September .....	13,247	1,619	9,079	23,945
October .....	15,739	975	9,294	26,008
November .....	15,012	1,782	9,685	26,479
December .....	16,501	387	9,949	26,817
<b>1905.</b>				
January .....	16,895	3,322	10,358	30,575
February .....	15,444	446	8,588	24,478
March .....	15,052	2,095	9,307	26,454
April .....	22,564	2,008	14,338	38,905
May .....	23,465	786	14,814	39,065
June .....	22,522	883	14,286	37,641
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>202,247</b>	<b>18,078</b>	<b>123,928</b>	<b>344,253</b>

TABLE 7.—Area of streets cleaned daily by means of brooms, shovels, and hoes.

Month.	Area cleaned.				Total cleaned daily.
	Once a day.	Twice a day.	Three times a day.	Four times a day.	
1904.					
July .....	<i>Square meters.</i>	<i>Square meters.</i>	<i>Square meters.</i>	<i>Square meters.</i>	<i>Square meters.</i>
August .....	1,002,144.00	1,002,144.00	257,288.00	66,162.00	3,040,785.00
September .....	1,699,510.12	1,699,510.12	86,278.98	.....	3,657,857.18
October .....	1,699,510.12	1,699,510.12	86,278.98	.....	3,657,857.18
November .....	1,702,782.56	1,702,782.56	88,006.54	.....	3,654,564.74
December .....	1,702,782.56	1,702,782.56	88,006.54	.....	3,654,564.74
1905.					
January .....	.....	1,702,828.52	82,965.58	.....	3,654,543.78
February .....	409,073.79	1,287,833.19	88,882.12	.....	3,251,886.58
March .....	813,334.88	966,754.98	5,692.24	.....	2,783,921.56
April .....	812,708.15	962,107.19	20,978.76	.....	2,779,853.81
May .....	804,047.40	960,978.65	20,768.05	.....	2,785,293.85
June .....	372,818.51	1,397,794.85	15,175.74	.....	3,218,985.48

TABLE 8.—Area of paved and unpaved streets cleaned monthly.

Month.	Total area cleaned monthly.			Total cleaned during year.
	Macadam pavement.	Wooden block pavement.	Stone block pavement.	
1904.	Square meters.	Square meters.	Square meters.	Square meters.
July a				91,223,550.00
August a				94,264,885.00
September a				109,785,715.40
October a				113,398,672.58
November	101,829,749.40	1,517,823.50	6,290,469.80	109,637,542.20
December.	105,224,074.88	2,121,876.64	5,946,677.92	113,292,127.94
1905.				
January	105,226,618.90	2,249,994.57	5,814,248.71	113,290,857.18
February	82,981,854.76	2,651,666.08	5,405,802.00	91,088,822.84
March	79,358,461.16	2,149,083.15	4,174,725.05	86,682,219.86
April	76,816,898.40	2,408,675.70	4,170,040.20	83,396,614.30
May	79,645,658.50	2,486,960.74	4,804,490.12	86,437,109.86
June	90,066,547.60	2,800,901.90	4,060,611.00	96,418,080.50
Total	721,139,858.10	17,885,981.28	40,166,564.80	1,187,809,526.66

a Class of street not reported.

TABLE 9.—Cartloads of materials removed in the city of Manila during the fiscal year 1905.

Refuse.	1904.					
	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
House garbage.....	3,447	3,679	3,704	4,046	4,040	4,022
Trade refuse.....	264	282	173	177	124	122
Market refuse.....	392	487	491	550	495	469
Beach refuse.....	1,446	1,827	1,117	685	446	358
Building refuse.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	44
Earth.....	5,638	6,815	6,800	7,136	6,633	4,854
Mud.....	3,422	212	67	70	48	18
Street sweeping.....	3,422	3,088	2,783	2,754	2,749	2,968
Organic matter.....	52	41	64	61	55	38
Manure.....	5,369	4,168	3,309	3,749	3,333	3,496
Rubbish.....	1,947	948	594	779	746	613
Slop.....	191	217	233	235	202	226
Fertilizer.....	209	111	1	.....	.....	.....
Escombro.....	9	7	6	21	8	46
China stone.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Pavement stone.....	.....	18	4	.....	4	.....
Broken stone.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Gravel.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72
Cinders.....	292	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ashes.....	.....	2	129	.....	37	.....
Sand.....	2	.....	.....	13	.....	.....
Lime.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Straw.....	1	6	7	.....	.....	.....
Grass.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Sod.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
Dead papaya tree.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Branches of trees.....	.....	.....	2	7	.....	.....
Wood.....	11	.....	8	.....	7	.....
Horsehair.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Total.....	22,863	21,408	19,900	20,299	18,983	17,846

TABLE 9.—*Carloads of materials removed in the city of Manila, etc.*—Continued.

Refuse.	1905.						Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	
House garbage .....	3, 789	3, 245	3, 293	2, 944	2, 932	2, 690	41, 781
Trade refuse .....	54	159	172	188	125	117	1, 907
Market refuse .....	445	552	856	289	294	274	5, 094
Beach refuse .....	437	507	338	380	337	367	7, 745
Building refuse .....	62	10	21	61	79	21	302
Canal refuse .....					420	132	552
Earth .....	3, 211	1, 280	1, 094	144	1, 420		45, 025
Mud .....	16						601
Street sweeping .....	2, 920	2, 049	1, 796	1, 558	1, 718	1, 884	29, 184
Organic matter .....	37	28	33	33	24	58	524
Manure .....	3, 374	2, 656	3, 130	2, 619	2, 829	2, 941	40, 973
Rubbish .....	624	439	464	398	469	308	8, 719
Slop .....	283	210	199	196	207	162	2, 111
Fertilizer .....	18					50	64
Escombro .....	32	17	8	3			461
China stone .....		17	1				38
Pavement stone .....						138	139
Broken stone .....			17				43
Gravel .....							2
Cinders .....							292
Ashes .....	22	42	57	164	41	32	598
Sand .....							15
Lime .....							1
Scale .....	1						1
Cocconut palms .....	18						18
Straw .....							14
Grass .....							6
Sod .....							6
Dead papaya tree .....							3
Branches of trees .....							9
Wood .....	6	2					29
Horsehair .....							2
Total .....	15, 244	11, 213	10, 979	8, 917	10, 895	8, 669	187, 656

TABLE 10.—*Number of animals and materials disposed of at city crematories from July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905.*

## ANIMALS CREMATED.

	Palomar.	Santa Cruz.	Paco.	Total.
American horses .....	147	11	45	208
American mules .....	31	5	22	58
Australian horses .....	49		9	58
China horses .....	25	4	7	36
China mules .....	23	1	2	26
Filipino horses .....	599	73	176	848
Carabao .....	57	13	26	96
Cows .....	285	35	74	394
Dogs .....	1, 179	137	118	1, 434
Goats .....	47	6	10	63
Cats .....	874	101	60	1, 035
Rats .....	148, 408	19, 003	24, 652	192, 061
Sheep .....	4		25	29
Monkeys .....	7	64	217	288
Fowls .....	6, 472	489	200	7, 161
Domestic birds .....	186	27	21	234
Deer .....	18		12	30
Pigs .....	255	45	25	325
Calves .....	81	1	10	92
Lions .....	4			4
Rabbit .....			1	1
Snake .....			1	1
Total .....	158, 749	20, 015	25, 713	204, 477

## MATERIALS CREMATED.

	Loads.	Loads.	Loads.	Loads.
Garbage .....	24, 260	2, 661	12, 310	39, 231
Trade refuse .....	1, 165	95	465	1, 725
Market refuse .....	3, 472	867	655	4, 994
Slop .....	2, 156	32	1, 570	3, 758
Organic matter .....	416	46	69	531
Total .....	31, 469	3, 201	15, 069	49, 739

In addition to the above the following loads of matter were delivered to crematories by military and private parties:

Condemned goods.....	644
Slop.....	2, 928
Organic matter.....	61
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>3, 633</b>
<b>Total loads delivered by department carts.....</b>	<b>49, 739</b>
<b>Total loads delivered by military and private parties.....</b>	<b>3, 633</b>
<b>Total cartloads cremated.....</b>	<b>53, 372</b>

TABLE 11.—*Cartloads of materials dumped on vacant lots for filling purposes.*

	Cart-loads.		Cart-loads.
Botanical gardens.....	2, 552	Paco fire station.....	410
Billbid prison (rear of).....	188	Singalong.....	207
Concepción.....	3, 103	City hall.....	94
Paco cemetery.....	68	Camp Wallace.....	4, 591
Peñafrancia.....	14, 881	Vidal.....	1, 854
Bambang.....	318	Real gate.....	19
Sande.....	2, 972	Raxa Matanda.....	85
Pretil.....	10, 134	Sánchez Valenzuela.....	30
Palomar.....	18, 386	Exposition ground.....	29
Morga.....	1, 899	Victoria (new gate).....	940
Civil hospital.....	288	City shops.....	2
Moriones.....	2, 146	H Street.....	6
Soils.....	915	Cementerio del Norte.....	2, 576
Santa Mónica.....	230	Tabora.....	780
Cervantes.....	2, 437	Herrán laboratory.....	701
Lico.....	10	Iris.....	5, 390
Nagtahan.....	445	Nozaleda.....	466
Balic-Balic.....	7, 986	Folgueras.....	2
Arraque market.....	2, 569	Aduana (end of).....	386
San Antón.....	434	Glasia.....	1, 766
San Andrés.....	6, 289	Lepanto.....	1, 610
San Antonio.....	1, 127	Santa Maria.....	7
San Luis.....	1, 373	Limasana.....	1, 738
Unión and Rosario.....	954	Merced.....	270
Santo Sepulcro.....	406	Maestranza.....	14
San Antonio Abad.....	778	Timbugan insular purchasing agent stable.....	207
San Roque.....	1, 179	San Lázaro.....	52
San Rafael.....	14, 536	San Marcelino.....	3
Loma.....	7, 147		
Zobel.....	1, 095		
Tanduy fire station.....	1, 787	<b>Total.....</b>	<b>137, 917</b>

TABLE 12.—*Monthly statement of pail cleaning and vault cleaning, fiscal year 1906.*

Month.	Private buildings.		Public buildings.		Midden sheds, pails cleaned.	Military buildings.		Total.	
	Pails cleaned.	Loads removed from vaults.	Pails cleaned.	Loads removed.		Pails cleaned.	Loads removed from vaults.	Pails cleaned.	Loads removed from vaults.
<b>1904.</b>									
June.....	24, 526	112	3, 908	215	19, 846			48, 275	327
July.....	26, 442	61	4, 129	283	18, 830	3, 393	155	52, 794	499
August.....	28, 780	190	4, 024	257	20, 922	3, 624	102	57, 350	549
September.....	30, 380	331	3, 818	169	20, 040	3, 590	86	57, 823	586
October.....	35, 770	274	3, 999	211	20, 926	3, 734	108	64, 429	598
November.....	38, 681	291	4, 020	155	20, 320	3, 706	106	66, 727	552
December.....	43, 455	284	4, 978	224	22, 701	3, 830	93	74, 964	601
<b>1905.</b>									
January.....	45, 897	324	5, 250	306	24, 459	3, 868	90	79, 474	720
February.....	43, 481	276	4, 813	207	24, 482	3, 500	69	76, 276	552
March.....	51, 522	403	5, 425	186	32, 953	3, 844	80	93, 744	669
April.....	50, 144	299	3, 686	275	33, 642	3, 655	82	91, 127	656
May.....	54, 157	292	4, 216	243	32, 457	2, 953	81	93, 788	616
June.....	54, 120	364	4, 980	227	38, 660	2, 494	73	95, 254	664
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>502, 829</b>	<b>3, 389</b>	<b>53, 838</b>	<b>2, 743</b>	<b>305, 392</b>	<b>42, 191</b>	<b>1, 125</b>	<b>903, 750</b>	<b>7, 257</b>

TABLE 13.—Average area of street surface sprinkled daily.

Month.	Once a day.			Twice a day.		
	Wagon.	Hose.	Sprinkling can.	Wagon.	Hose.	Sprinkling can.
1904.	<i>Sq. meters.</i>	<i>Sq. meters.</i>	<i>Sq. meters.</i>	<i>Sq. meters.</i>	<i>Sq. meters.</i>	<i>Sq. meters.</i>
July .....	498, 107. 00			346, 282. 00		34, 251. 00
August .....	478, 052. 00			341, 525. 00		34, 820. 00
September .....	484, 104. 00			416, 342. 00		38, 911. 00
October .....	540, 367. 00			381, 246. 00		42, 045. 00
November .....	1, 389, 569. 39			306, 738. 07		36, 793. 19
December .....	820, 593. 78			265, 590. 61		51, 074. 87
1905.						
January .....				792, 493. 16	279, 583. 78	37, 457. 88
February .....				851, 735. 17	255, 069. 77	39, 501. 17
March .....				886, 462. 53	261, 407. 84	43, 201. 24
April .....				862, 170. 29		
May .....				657, 771. 85	309, 497. 59	21, 900. 77
June .....	76, 238. 92	84, 400. 26	1, 460. 51	341, 680. 83	142, 603. 33	4, 893. 92
Total .....	76, 238. 92	84, 400. 26	1, 460. 51	8, 518, 107. 00	3, 305, 835. 49	384, 350. 04

Month.	Three times a day.		Sprinkled by sprinkling can.		
	Hose.	Sprinkling can.	Four times a day.	Five times a day.	Six times a day.
1904.	<i>Sq. meters.</i>	<i>Sq. meters.</i>	<i>Sq. meters.</i>	<i>Sq. meters.</i>	<i>Sq. meters.</i>
July .....					
August .....					
September .....					
October .....					
November .....					
December .....					
1905.					
January .....					
February .....					
March .....					
April .....	318, 599. 48	24, 110. 49		11, 272. 76	
May .....	8, 175. 94				11, 272. 76
June .....		2, 305. 79	2, 921. 02		11, 785. 74
Total .....	326, 775. 42	26, 416. 28	2, 921. 02	11, 272. 76	23, 058. 50

Average area of street surface sprinkled by wagon .....	<i>Sq. meters.</i>
Average area of street surface sprinkled by hose .....	716, 195. 49
Average area of street surface sprinkled by sprinkling can .....	359, 750. 98
Average area of street surface sprinkled daily .....	37, 456. 59

Average area of street surface sprinkled daily ..... 1, 068, 403. 01

Actual area of street surface sprinkled; the additional street surface sprinkled where streets are sprinkled more than once a day is excluded.

TABLE 14.—Total area of street surface sprinkled daily, monthly, and for the year.

Month.	Average area street surface sprinkled daily.			
	Wagon.	Hose.	Sprinkling can.	Total.
1904.	<i>Sq. meters.</i>	<i>Sq. meters.</i>	<i>Sq. meters.</i>	<i>Sq. meters.</i>
July .....	986, 214. 00	692, 464. 00	68, 502. 00	1, 747, 180. 00
August .....	956, 104. 00	683, 050. 00	68, 640. 00	1, 707, 794. 00
September .....	965, 208. 00	882, 684. 00	77, 822. 00	1, 878, 714. 00
October .....	1, 080, 734. 00	762, 492. 00	84, 090. 00	1, 927, 316. 00
November .....	2, 679, 138. 78	613, 476. 14	73, 586. 38	3, 366, 201. 30
December .....	1, 641, 187. 56	581, 181. 22	102, 149. 74	2, 274, 518. 52
1905.				
January .....	1, 584, 986. 32	559, 167. 56	74, 915. 76	2, 219, 069. 64
February .....	1, 703, 470. 34	510, 139. 54	79, 002. 34	2, 292, 612. 22
March .....	1, 712, 925. 06	522, 814. 68	86, 402. 48	2, 322, 142. 22
April .....	1, 724, 840. 58	955, 798. 44	128, 695. 27	2, 809, 834. 29
May .....	1, 815, 543. 70	643, 523. 00	111, 488. 10	2, 070, 554. 80
June .....	759, 600. 58	869, 606. 92	99, 108. 73	1, 228, 311. 23
Total .....	17, 112, 452. 92	7, 676, 397. 50	1, 064, 347. 80	25, 843, 198. 22



TABLE 14.—Total area of street surface sprinkled daily, monthly, and for the year—Cont'd.

Month.	Total area street surface sprinkled monthly.				Number of days streets were sprinkled.		
	Wagon.	Hose.	Sprinkling can.	Total.	Wagon.	Hose.	Can.
1904.	<i>Sq. meters.</i>	<i>Sq. meters.</i>	<i>Sq. meters.</i>	<i>Sq. meters.</i>			
July .....	18,806,996.00	11,771,888.00	1,164,534.00	26,743,418.00	14	17	17
August .....	11,478,248.00	10,928,800.00	1,098,240.00	23,505,288.00	12	16	16
September .....	11,618,496.00	12,490,260.00	1,556,440.00	25,665,196.00	12	15	20
October .....	21,614,680.00	15,249,840.00	2,018,160.00	38,882,680.00	20	20	24
November .....	48,224,498.04	11,042,570.52	1,766,073.12	61,033,141.68	18	18	24
December .....	42,670,876.56	18,810,711.72	2,451,593.76	58,933,182.04	26	26	24
1905.							
January .....	49,134,575.92	17,334,194.36	2,322,388.56	68,791,158.84	31	31	31
February .....	47,697,169.52	14,283,907.12	2,212,065.52	64,193,142.16	28	28	28
March .....	53,100,676.86	16,207,253.08	2,678,476.88	71,986,408.82	31	31	31
April .....	48,281,536.24	26,762,356.32	3,608,466.56	78,647,359.12	28	28	28
May .....	38,150,767.30	18,662,167.00	3,235,704.90	60,048,639.20	29	29	29
June .....	16,711,212.76	8,131,352.24	2,180,282.06	27,022,847.06	22	22	22
Total .....	402,484,783.20	176,675,302.36	25,287,426.36	604,447,460.92	271	281	294

Sq. meters.

Average area sprinkled by wagon for 271 days ..... 1,485,146.62

Average area sprinkled by hose for 281 days ..... 628,737.73

Average area sprinkled by sprinkling can for 294 days ..... 86,011.66

Estimated amount of water used by sprinkling wagons, 80,288,985 gallons.

The additional street surface sprinkled, where streets are sprinkled more than once a day, is included.

TABLE 15.—Work done at city parks during fiscal year 1905.

	1904.					
	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Cleaned.....sq. meters..	3,351,011	3,360,732	3,191,872	3,367,770	3,263,621	3,445,467
Moved.....do.....	316,652	337,524	326,739	337,572	328,588	338,621
Watered.....do.....	348,014					2,273,659
Graded.....do.....	8,647	3,266	3,971	17,273	22,755	1,607
Sodded.....do.....	3,843	1,133	1,114	1,212	1,489	807
Sod cut.....do.....	3,948	1,133	1,114	1,212	1,489	807
Building walk.....do.....	2,319	2,133	397	1,025	1,556	
Digging trenches.....	26	36				
Cement tubes laid.....	26	36			90	
Fountain built.....					1	
Drains laid.....	4	3			4	
Shoots planted.....	420	451	300	76	296	100
Trees planted.....	144	20	9	64	13	213
Trees transplanted.....	149	20	9	65	13	204
Trees trimmed.....	254	302	130	263	130	88
Trees cared for.....	2,417	2,445	2,284	2,315	2,291	2,444
Plants planted.....	56	75	132	1,682	1,578	8
Plants:						
Transplanted.....	67	35	28	1,694	1,578	18
Cared for.....	10,131	9,975	10,084	10,084	10,059	10,059
Potted.....	330	325	313	30	30	30
Tubbed.....	110	110	110	110	110	110
Excavating cu. meters.....				995	1,599	396
Filling.....do.....				189		
Tubs painted.....					110	
Mowers sharpened.....	3	3	4	4	3	6

TABLE 15.—*Work done at city parks during fiscal year 1905—Continued.*

	1905.						Totals.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	
Cleaned.....sq. meters.	3,406,367	3,032,344	3,164,692	3,090,293	3,251,187	3,245,119	39,163,975
Moved.....do.	320,817	249,586	204,754	240,234	313,081	404,084	8,718,152
Watered.....do.	3,479,208	4,144,998	4,684,005	4,469,384	2,063,214	1,783,706	23,236,188
Graded.....do.	5,862	4,298	6,482	9,053	321	10,513	94,039
Sodded.....do.	279	1,175	463	3,049	1,157	10,888	26,204
Sod cut.....do.	279	1,175	184	3,049	1,157	10,383	25,925
Building walk.....do.	1,167	220	780	296		2,188	12,080
Digging trenches.....do.							62
Cement tubes laid.....do.							152
Fountain built.....do.							1
Drains laid.....do.							11
Shoots planted.....do.	50	158	172		304	57	2,383
Trees planted.....do.	28	61	35			12	599
Trees transplanted.....do.	28	116	35		13	24	676
Trees trimmed.....do.	621	488	132	423	188	115	3,079
Trees cared for.....do.	2,462	2,406	2,210	2,172	1,983	1,928	27,957
Plants planted.....do.	95	292	1,414	20	221	415	5,988
Grass planted.....do.			3,602				3,602
Trees cut down.....do.		23	196	37	176	11	443
Plants:							
Transplanted.....do.	95	561	1,372	67	59	415	5,989
Cared for.....do.	10,057	9,914	9,884	9,837	9,992	9,992	120,063
Potted.....do.	27	10					1,100
Tubbed.....do.	110	104	94	92	100	100	1,260
Excavating cu. meters.....do.	979	126					4,096
Filling.....do.							189
Tubs painted.....do.							110
Mowers sharpened.....do.	4	3	2	3	3	9	47

TABLE 16.—*Cartloads of material hauled by carts at work in city parks for one year.*

	Cart-loads.		Cart-loads.
Earth.....	46,389	Bricks.....	2
Sand.....	939	Cement tubes.....	17
Fertilizer.....	1,256	Cement in barrels.....	5
Refuse.....	26	Lime.....	2
Cinders.....	916	Sod.....	1,865
Mud.....	39	Grass.....	68
Guadalupe stone.....	96	Plants.....	303
Broken stone.....	1,800	Cocoonut palms.....	2
Chinese stone.....	8	Trees.....	217
Escombro.....	2,060	Firewood.....	133
Gravel.....	81		
Crushed shells.....	284	Total.....	56,008

TABLE 17.—*Burials made in Loma and Del Norte cemeteries.*

	1904.						1905.						Total.
	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	
<b>La Loma:</b>													
Male.....	268	330	344	341	332	259	225	193	187				2,479
Female.....	227	292	266	255	273		166	161	144				1,992
Total.....	495	622	610	596	605	467	391	354	331				4,471
<b>Del Norte:</b>													
<b>Paid—</b>													
Male.....			1	2	3	1	1	3	2	139	127	111	390
Female.....					1	1	2			114	85	111	314
<b>Gratis—</b>													
Male.....	53	43	58	66	60	108	67	65	65	68	70	108	831
Female.....	6	14	12	18	17	14	22	21	11	28	48	40	251
Total.....	59	57	71	86	81	124	92	89	78	349	330	370	1,786
<b>Grand total..</b>	<b>554</b>	<b>679</b>	<b>681</b>	<b>682</b>	<b>686</b>	<b>591</b>	<b>483</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>6,257</b>

TABLE 17.—*Burials made in Loma and Del Norte cemeteries—Continued.*

	1904.						1905.						Total.
	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	
Pauper contractor:													
Mr. Dell.....	17	19	33	39	32	69	30	30	29	11	21	33	362
Mr. Quiogue.....	42	38	37	45	45	53	59	56	47	43	46	50	566
Not buried by contractor.....	551	673	665	671	675	586	476	438	405	38	51	65	154
Filipinos.....	1	1	2	2	3	3	1	3	2	346	321	361	6,168
Americans.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	34
Spaniards.....	2	2	11	7	3	2	3	1	1	1	1	2	3
Japanese.....				1	2								35
Igorotes.....													4
Singalese.....			1										1
Moro.....		1	2		2			1					6
Greek.....							1						1
Chinese.....					1								1
Turks.....							1				1		2
British.....							1						1
East India.....		1											1
Total.....	564	679	681	682	686	591	483	443	409	349	330	370	6,257

TABLE 18.—*Statement showing number of burials and disinterments made in Paco Cemetery.*

	1904.						1905.						Total.
	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	
Number of burials and their segregation:													
Filipino—													
Male.....	10	11	16	15	14	11	6	9	10	7	13	14	136
Female.....	3	9	15	12	13	13	8	8	12	9	14	7	128
Spaniards—													
Male.....	6	3	5	4	1	6	5	2	4	5	8	5	54
Female.....	2	1	2	3	1	3	1	7	3	3	2	3	31
English, female		1											1
American—													
Male.....		1								1			2
Female.....												2	2
German, male.....			1					1					2
French, male.....				1								1	2
Total.....	26	26	39	35	29	33	20	27	29	25	37	32	358
Remains disinterred:													
Filipino—													
Male.....	2		2	3	1	5	3	1	1	2	2	2	24
Female.....	2	2	5	3	4	2	6	2	2	3	2	4	36
Spaniards—													
Male.....	2	2	1	3				2	3	5	3	5	26
Female.....		3		3	1	1		1	1		4	2	16
English, male.....													1
Total.....	6	7	8	12	6	8	8	6	8	10	11	13	103

TABLE 19.—Number of animals on hand during year.

	1904.						1905.					
	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.
On hand:												
American horses	103	102	121	121	119	119	116	115	115	114	184	180
American mules	48	46	104	104	102	98	186	134	132	132	163	165
Australian horses	50	49	49	48	44	39	87	37	36	35	60	60
Chinese mules	40	40	40	40	40	39	37	36	35	35	36	35
Chinese horses	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	11	11
Native horses	37	36	36	38	38	38	37	36	36	35	189	187
Received:												
American horses		19	3	1	1			1		73		2
Australian horses										27		
American mules		58				40				32	2	
Chinese mules										1		
Native horses			2							104		7
Chinese horses										8		
Total	290	354	359	356	347	376	366	362	357	599	596	597
Died:												
Chinese mules					1		1				1	
American horses	1		1			1	1		1	1	1	
Australian horses	1		1	3	5	1		1	1	2		1
Native horse	1											
American mules				2	3			2		1		
Destroyed:												
Native horses						1	1					
American horses			2	2		3		1			1	
Chinese mules						1		1				
Australian horses				1		1						2
American mules						2						1
Chinese horses				1								
Transferred:												
American horses				1						2	2	
American mules												2
Native horses											2	2
Sold at auction:												
American horses												
American mules												
Loaned, native horse												1
Lost, native horse									1			
Total	277	354	355	346	336	366	361	357	354	593	588	588

TABLE 20.—Cost of transportation issued monthly.

Month.	City of Manila.	Insular bureaus.	Total.
1904.			
July	P20,569		P20,569
August	23,317		23,317
September	23,945		23,945
October	26,008		26,008
November	26,479		26,479
December	26,817		26,817
1905.			
January	30,575		30,575
February	24,478		24,478
March	26,454		26,454
April	38,616	P8,637	47,153
May	33,889	10,732	44,621
June	33,182	3,406	41,588
Total	334,329	27,675	362,004

First nine months actual expenses shown exclusive of cost of equipment, deterioration, and maintenance of stables.

Last three months computed according to tariff rates.



*Class of labor employed in street construction and bridges—Continued.*

Class of labor.	Division by districts.						Rate.	
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	Bridge.	City.	Per month.	Per day.
Foremen:								
Directing prisoners	1							₱6.50
On cement work	1							7.00
First class	1	2	1	1	1		₱100.00	
Second class		1	2				70.00	
Third class	6	3	2	4		1		1.50
Fourth class	3	3	5	2				1.20
Road roller engineers:								
Class A	1		1				150.00	
Class B		1					100.00	
Carpenters					11			1.50
Masons	15	15	7	1	12			1.50
Blacksmith					1			1.20
Laborers	88	106	78	59	33			1.00
Total	117	132	97	65	59	3		

The following table shows the amount of hired and city transportation used during the year:

*Monthly transportation, street construction and bridges.*

Month.	City transportation.		Hired transportation.		
	Double team at ₱6 per day.	Dump cart at ₱3.75 per day.	Double team at ₱10 per day.	Dump cart at ₱6 per day.	Bull cart at ₱2.50 per day.
1904.					
July	179.00	421.00	558.00		86
August	195.00	310.50	877.50		25
September	195.00	272.00	843.00	145.75	
October	456.00	458.00	269.50	191.00	
November	424.00	608.50	275.00	199.50	
December	351.50	818.00	322.00	180.50	
1905.					
January	356.50	1,166.00	268.50	183.50	
February	262.50	703.50	341.00	168.00	
March	307.00	496.00	448.75	187.75	
April <sup>a</sup>	764.00	488.00	117.00	124.00	
May	600.50	774.25			
June	739.50	524.50			
Total	4,830.5	6,990.25	4,313.25	1,880.00	61

<sup>a</sup>Transportation of insular purchasing agent consolidated with city.

WOOD-BLOCK PAVING AND INSTALLATION OF CEMENT SIDEWALKS AND CURBING ON CALLE ROSARIO, ESCOLTA, AND PLAZA MORAGA.

The contract for laying a wood-block paving on a 15-centimeter concrete foundation and filling the joints with paving cement was let in February, 1904, to a H. A. Belden, manager for the J. G. White Company, at the following figures:

For removing the old block paving, including all excavation and compacting subgrade, ₱2.65 per cubic meter.

For furnishing and laying a 15-centimeter concrete foundation, ₱2.20 per square meter.

For laying a wood-block pavement and filling the joints with paving cement, including the transportation of blocks furnished by the city, ₱1.15 per square meter. Before the contractor could commence work it became necessary for the city to install cement curbing and to examine the sewer and water pipes and to rebuild the Escolta sewer. The sewer and water work was performed by the office of water supply and sewers. Each property owner was informed of the proposed work and notified to have all necessary connections made before the new pavement was installed. All the property owners agreed to have the city install cement walks in front of their

property at a cost to the property owner of ₱3.60 per square meter. This work was performed in conjunction with the installation of cement curb. The line used on Calle Rosario was for an 18-meter street, a width of 12 meters between curbs being allowed for the roadway. The width of the sidewalks will be 3 meters when the buildings are moved back to the new line. The line used on the Escolta was for a 14-meter street, a width of 9.34 meters between curbs being allowed for the roadway. The width of the sidewalks will be 2.33 meters when the present buildings are moved back to the established line. The present width of walks on the south side of the Escolta from Calle Soda to Plaza Goiti in a number of places are less than one-half meter. It is thought that the owners along this section will make the necessary alterations to their buildings in the near future, so as to provide the proper width of walk on this side of the street.

The following statement gives the cost of installing wood-block paving on Rosario, Escolta, and Plaza Moraga:

	Square meters.
Total area between curbs.....	11,094.19
Track and 18 inches each side.....	4,341.54
Area paved at city's expense.....	6,752.65
Total cost of excavation, concrete, and laying wood blocks (area of track section not included in above excavation).....	₱41,150.49
Wood blocks, 300,218, at ₱92.78 per M.+10 per cent.....	₱30,639.65
Wood blocks, 336,588, at ₱79 per M.+10 per cent.....	29,249.49
	59,889.14
Total cost of paving.....	101,039.63
Less track section:	
Concrete foundation, 4,341.54 M., at ₱2.20.....	₱9,551.39
Wooden blocks, 249,204, at ₱79 per M.+10 per cent....	19,687.12
Laying wood blocks, 4,341.54 square meters, at ₱1.15..	4,992.77
	34,231.28
Total cost to city for laying 6,752.65 square meters.....	66,808.35
or ₱9.89 per square meter.	

NOTE.—Three hundred thousand two hundred and eighteen blocks were purchased at ₱92.78 per thousand and 336,588 at ₱79 per thousand. Ten per cent should be added to this price, however, to cover the price paid the insular purchasing agent.

The following statement shows the cost of installing cement curbing and sidewalks on Calle Rosario, Plaza Moraga, and the Escolta:

Cost of installing 2,033 lineal meters of cement curb .....	₱7,424.73
Cost of installing 3,969 square meters of cement walks <sup>a</sup> .....	12,441.58
Total.....	19,866.31

#### WOOD-BLOCK PAVING ON PLAZA CERVANTES, INCLUDING A PORTION OF CALLE ANLOAGUE.<sup>b</sup>

The work of laying a wood-block paving on a concrete base was performed by this department.

The following statement shows the cost of removing the old granite block pavement, resetting curbs, and laying the wood-block paving on a concrete base:

125.4 lineal meters curbing reset (₱2.60 per linear meter).....	₱326.16
Removing granite blocks and preparing foundation over 1,922 square meters (₱0.47 per square meter or ₱1.58 per cubic meter, 4,200 feet haul for round trip).....	911.15
Laying 1,922 square meters 6-inch concrete foundation (₱1.42 per square meter 1:2½:5).....	2,726.74

<sup>a</sup> The abutting owners paid the city at the rate of ₱3.60 per square meter for installing the cement walks, or a total of ₱12,516.12. Includes removing china-stone walk and excavation.

<sup>b</sup> Three hundred and sixty-four and forty-six one hundredths square meters of cement walk was also installed on Plaza Cervantes, for which the abutting owners paid at the rate of ₱3.60 or ₱1,312.05.

Furnishing and laying 1,922 square meters wooden blocks (labor laying, ₱0.55; cost of blocks, ₱4.72 per square meter, mostly 8-inch blocks, 54.3 per square meter) .....	₱10, 122. 41
Sand cushion and top dressing (₱0.12 per square meter) .....	238. 50
Pitching 1,922 square meters (₱0.38 per square meter) .....	738. 39
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>15, 063. 35</b>

The following statement gives a comparison of the relative cost of the block paving laid in Plaza Cervantes by the city and the block paving laid in Rosario and the Escolta by the J. G. White Company:

*Plaza Cervantes.<sup>a</sup>*

	Per square meter.
Preparing foundation (₱1.58 cubic meter) .....	₱0. 47
Six-inch concrete foundation .....	1. 42
For wood blocks, 54.3 per square meter, at ₱79 per M. +10 per cent. ....	4. 72
For laying .....	. 55
Sand cushion .....	. 12
Pitching .....	. 38
<b>Completed pavement</b> .....	<b>7. 66</b>

*Rosario and Escolta.<sup>a</sup>*

Foundation (₱2.65 cubic meter) .....	0. 59
Concrete foundation .....	2. 20
Wood blocks, 57.4 square meters .....	5. 95
Laying .....	1. 15
<b>Completed pavement</b> .....	<b>9. 89</b>

## LENGTH OF STREETS.

The length of streets within the city limits is now approximately 146,111 linear meters, or 90.7 miles. The pavement consists of wood block, granite block, and macadam, apportioned as follows:

	Square meters.
Wood blocks .....	17, 432
Granite blocks .....	37, 679
Macadam .....	1, 299, 014
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>1, 354, 125</b>

## PRISON LABOR.

A force of 75 prisoners have been employed during the year for removing a portion of the old wall back of the Intendencia building, for loading wagons with broken stone, for removing the retaining wall around the moat, and for various street work. The guard consisted of 2 American and 8 native police. One American foreman, 1 native foreman, and 1 tool man was the force required to handle these prisoners to advantage. All prisoners used were short-time men with only from one to six months' term, and therefore could not be worked as well as long-time prisoners. The reason for this is plain, for it will be seen that a prisoner's term would expire just about the time he was becoming familiar with the work, which necessitated the continual breaking in of new men.

The prisoners commenced work at 7 o'clock and worked till 11.30. They were allowed two hours for dinner, and then started in at 1.30 and worked till 4 o'clock.

The amount of work performed by one street laborer per day equals the amount which three prisoners will perform in the same length of time. The difference in the amount of work performed is due to the fact that a prisoner shirks every chance he gets. He has no interest in the work, and it is almost an impossibility to make him perform an average day's work. The best results were obtained in removing

<sup>a</sup> All wood blocks in Plaza Cervantes cost ₱79 per 1,000 plus 10 per cent for purchasing agent charges. In Calles Rosario and Escolta 300,218 blocks cost at the rate of ₱92.78 per 1,000.



the old city wall along the Pasig River to make room for the new city docks. The maximum amount of labor was obtained on this work, as it was possible to handle the prisoners within a smaller area than on other classes of work. In contrast to the above work may be mentioned the grading of D street. On this work the prisoners were stationed along the street for a distance of 300 meters, and it was found to be almost impossible to handle them to advantage. During the year 15,361 cubic meters of stone were removed from the old city wall and from the retaining walls around the moat for use in street work.

ROAD ROLLERS.<sup>a</sup>

The three road rollers have operated three hundred and fifteen days each during the year. Each roller has been overhauled at the city shops, the boiler tested, and the engine put in good condition. Value of unexpendable material issued to rollers during the year equals ₱391.56.

The following statement shows the cost of operating the three rollers for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905:

Labor .....	₱5,779.00
Coal (262.3 tons), oil, waste, etc. ....	3,841.12
Repairs .....	998.38
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>10,618.50</b>

## CITY QUARRY.

[Located on the island of Talim, Laguna de Bay.]

The output of the quarry for the fiscal year of 1905 as compared with the fiscal year of 1904 has been increased from 33,045 cubic meters to 49,211 cubic meters. All the machinery has been inspected and put into good condition. One new No. 6 Gates crusher has been installed to replace the Blake and Austin crushers, which had become worn out. The two Gates crushers when working nine hours per day are able to crush approximately 400 cubic meters of stone.

The cost of all unexpendable material issued to the quarry during the year, including the purchase and installation of the Gates crusher and all shafting, etc., connected with the same, amounted to ₱17,425.12.

Owing to the shallow water in front of the bins, caused by the large amount of sediment washed in from the lake, it became necessary to build a new wall some 8 meters farther into the bay. The storage bins were moved out to this location, and by so doing sufficient depth of water has been obtained so that the stone can be loaded directly into the scows at all seasons of the year.

The question of handling the large amount of waste encountered in getting out the stone for the crushers has become a very serious one. At the present time it is necessary to handle 2 tons of refuse for every ton of stone delivered at the crusher. It is proposed to remedy this condition by installing a pump and pumping the water from the lake directly into an 8-inch pipe. Connections will be made with this pipe so as to attach a 2½-inch hose, and the water will be delivered at a pressure of 75 pounds per square inch. Sluiceways will be built to handle the refuse material washed out, and by this method it is thought that the cost of handling the stone will be reduced 50 per cent.

During the year it will be necessary to install one extra boiler similar to those now in operation and also one donkey engine to handle the material from the lower incline.

Owing to a lack of water in the Pasig River during the past year the cost of towing has been greatly increased. This fact has brought up the question as to whether the quarry should be opened across the bay in the vicinity of Mariveles, thus eliminating this extra cost for towing. With this fact in mind a number of trips have been made to various localities on the bay shore to see if it was possible to locate a quarry where the stone will be of equal or better quality than that obtained from the present quarry. The only quarry located where the stone was equal in quality to that obtained at the present quarry was in the center of Bataan Province, but the distance from the bay was so great as to make it out of the question owing to the cost of

<sup>a</sup>Cost of operating per day equals ₱11.23.

transporting the stone. A careful study was made of the Mariveles quarry, where the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific Company have been getting out the stone for the breakwater. One hundred cubic meters of this stone was purchased and used on Calle Real (Ermita) as an experiment of the wearing qualities of this stone. A very close watch was kept on this roadway, and the rapidity with which it wore away proved without doubt that this stone was unfitted for road work. After looking into the matter very carefully this office has reached the conclusion that better results will be obtained by continuing to operate the present quarry. Should the Pasig River become as low during the next dry season as it did during the one just past, some arrangement can be made to obtain launches of less draft.

The following table shows the force employed, cost of operation, and the output at the quarry for the year ending June 30, 1905:

*Class of labor, number employed, and rate.*

Class of labor.	Average number per day.	Rate.	Class of labor.	Average number per day.	Rate.
Foreman .....	1	a ₱200.00	Laborers, first class .....	67	₱1.00
Engineer .....	1	b 3.50	Laborers, second class .....	78	b.80
Assistant engineer .....	1	b 2.00	Total .....	150	
Capataz .....	1	b 3.50			
Blacksmith .....	1	b 2.50			

a Per month.

b Per day.

*Cost of labor and work performed.*

Month.	Cost of labor.	Stone crushed.	Month.	Cost of labor.	Stone crushed.
1904.		Cubic meters.			Cubic meters.
July .....	₱3,878.50	3,408	February .....	₱3,374.40	5,175
August .....	4,291.00	3,626	March .....	3,815.90	5,658
September .....	3,904.50	4,046	April .....	3,067.80	3,952
October .....	4,977.00	4,315	May .....	3,374.40	5,088
November .....	3,378.10	2,297	June .....	3,309.90	4,947
December .....	3,811.80	2,877	Total .....	44,774.90	49,211
1905.					
January .....	3,591.60	3,877			

*Total cost of operating quarry for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905.<sup>a</sup>*

Labor .....	₱44,774.90
Coal, 650 tons .....	8,612.50
Dynamite, 4 tons .....	2,226.54
Oil, waste, belting, repairs .....	3,637.00
Total .....	59,250.94

**LAUNCHES.<sup>b</sup>**

During the year the launches *Washington* and *Jan* have continued to tow the stone scows to and from the city quarry. The *Washington* has made 135 trips and the *Jan* 131 trips during the year, hauling a total of 52,394 cubic meters of material for street purposes. The *Washington* was put in dry dock in September, 1904, and recaulked, recoppered, and general repairs made to her engines, at a cost of ₱1,792.70. General repairs have been made to the boiler and engine of the launch *Jan* during the year, at a cost of ₱1,196.67.

<sup>a</sup>Cost of crushing equals ₱1.20 per cubic meter.

<sup>b</sup>The city quarry is located on the island of Talim, Laguna de Bay, 27 miles distant from the Bridge of Spain.

The following table shows the amount and class of material towed by the launches for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905:

*Amount and class of material towed by the launches Washington and Jan.*

Month.	Broken stone.	Screenings.	Refuse stone.	Total per month.
1904.	<i>C. M.</i>	<i>C. M.</i>	<i>C. M.</i>	<i>C. M.</i>
July.....	3,155	253	1,248	4,656
August.....	3,196	430	964	4,590
September.....	3,489	557	120	4,166
October.....	3,363	962	.....	4,215
November.....	2,126	171	581	2,828
December.....	2,421	456	430	3,307
1905.				
January.....	3,682	195	.....	3,877
February.....	4,484	691	.....	5,175
March.....	4,859	799	.....	5,658
April.....	3,344	608	.....	3,962
May.....	4,214	819	.....	5,083
June.....	4,315	622	.....	4,937
Total.....	42,648	6,558	3,298	52,504

*Total cost of operating the launches Washington and Jan for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905.*

Labor .....	₱10,404.00
Coal, 570 tons .....	7,536.10
Oil and waste, rope, etc. ....	2,783.59
Rice for launch crews .....	384.56
Repairs .....	4,089.04

Total cost of towing ..... 25,197.29

Cost of operating one launch, including repairs, equals ₱40.12 per day. Cost of towing equals ₱0.48 per cubic meter.

#### SCOWS.

The 24 scows now in use have been overhauled at the city shops during the year and put in good condition. Twenty-three of these scows have a capacity of 25 cubic meters and have been used for hauling broken stone from the quarry. The 3 flat scows, with a capacity of 60 cubic meters each, have been used in hauling sand dredged from the Pasig River.

*Total cost of operating scows for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905.*

Labor .....	₱48,798.10
Rope, oil, etc. ....	858.29
Repairs .....	11,981.04

Total cost of operating 24 stone scows per year ..... 61,637.43

Cost of labor on scows for handling material equals ₱1.17 per cubic meter.

The cost of 1 cubic meter of crushed stone obtained at the city quarry and delivered at the Bridge of Spain is as follows:

	Per cubic meter.
Towing .....	₱0.48
Labor on scows and repairs .....	1.17
Crushing .....	1.20

Total cost of stone delivered in Manila, including wear and tear on plant..... ₱2.85

<sup>a</sup> In figuring the cost of delivering broken stone, the actual expenses for repairs to launches, scows, and quarry during the year has been used. Such items as docking the launches and rebuilding the stone scows should be figured for a period of eighteen months, which would reduce the cost of delivering broken stone to ₱2.36 per cubic meter.

## SIDEWALKS AND CURBING.

Ordinance No. 3, section No. 9, passed by the municipal board December 16, 1901, provides that the sidewalk shall be installed and maintained by the abutting owner. In accordance with this ordinance, 721 notices have been served for the installation or repair of sidewalks. In every instance where a curb could be installed the work of installing the same was performed by and at the expense of this office.

A uniform specification for cement sidewalk has been prepared and printed in English and Spanish and a copy issued to each person performing sidewalk work. During the early part of the past fiscal year agreements were made with the owners on various streets whereby this office should install the cement sidewalks, at a price of ₱3.60 per square meter. The walks were installed at a profit to the city, but so much trouble and delay was experienced in getting the bills paid that this method was finally abandoned. At the present time there are several contractors who are performing this work, the same being subject to the inspection of the sidewalk inspector.

The following cement curbs and sidewalks were installed by this office July 1, 1904, to July 1, 1905.

Street.	Cement curb.	Cost per unit.	Cement sidewalks.	Cost per unit.	Total cost.
	<i>Lin. m.</i>		<i>Sq. m.</i>		
Aduana	299.65	1.57	166.40	3.24	₱978.28
Arroceros	892.00	2.00	236.28	3.35	1,711.54
Ayala	34.00	2.50			85.00
Baluarte and Victoria	256.00	3.34	394.00	3.44	2,106.76
Bagumbayan	250.00	2.00	1,990.97	2.85	6,174.26
Cervantes	464.60	2.39	48.00	3.56	1,280.89
Concordia	270.00	2.18	70.90	3.44	929.40
Concepción	35.80	2.00	213.00	3.20	753.20
City Hall	182.00	2.00	7.00	3.00	385.00
Colorado	31.00	1.37	35.25	4.77	210.61
"D" street	518.85	2.01			1,042.89
"E" street	209.00	1.94	110.77	3.53	796.48
Escolta	801.40	2.51	1,686.50	3.45	7,829.93
Enrile			25.00	3.20	80.00
Echagüe	40.00	2.05			82.00
Hospital	254.20	2.20	232.00	3.48	1,466.60
Herrán	105.90	2.00	86.25	3.01	471.41
Mercado	112.00	2.65	308.00	3.27	1,026.36
Moriones	219.00	2.30			503.70
Nueva	534.15	2.67			1,426.18
Plaza Moraga	349.00	2.50	12.00	2.18	898.66
Plaza Cervantes	163.00	2.20	341.10	2.80	1,293.68
Plaza Carmen	162.00	1.76	109.00	2.98	609.94
Plaza Lawton	158.10	1.91	270.75	2.98	808.80
Plaza Calderon	75.00	2.10	148.00	3.18	638.14
Printing plant	367.40	2.00	38.06	3.48	868.05
Rosario	231.00	2.35	2,232.75	2.83	6,861.53
Romero Aquino	204.00	2.10			428.40
Real	617.40	2.06	31.12	3.50	1,380.79
San Luis	999.20	2.00	936.33	2.41	4,254.95
Sacristia	88.00	2.05			180.40
Tabora	150.00	2.15			322.50
Tanduay	1,023.50	2.01	225.40	2.80	1,587.35
District No. 1	232.45	2.05	14.56	3.81	521.89
District No. 2	12.20	2.20			26.84
District No. 3	40.00	2.00			80.00
District No. 4	55.00	2.00			110.00
Total	10,512.85		9,973.96		50,212.41

## PERMITS.

During the year 1,879 permits have been issued for making excavation in streets, erecting stagings, and closing portions of sidewalks for work in connection with building operations.

*Report of operations of the office of street construction and bridges for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905.*

Street.	Resur- face.	Grav- eled.	Patch- ed.	Curb laid.	Stone gutter.	Ce- ment side- walks.	Block pav- ing.	Fill- ing.	Total cost.
	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Ln. m.	Ln. m.	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Cu. m.	
Acuña, from Azcárraga to Ascel- tores.....					501				P433.55
Aviles, from Malacañang to Rotonda.....	3,449							841	3,725.85
Aduana, from Palacio to Plaza España.....		1,710	(a)	300	394	156			3,161.86
Asunción, from Aceiteros to San Fernando.....		2,247							2,124.71
Arroceros, from Plaza Lawton to Concepción.....	3,052		2,434	892	209	237			2,666.67
Antonio Rivera, from Azcárraga to Tayuman.....	1,148	265	661					252	1,690.24
Azcárraga, from Azcárraga to Prim Bridge.....	14,328	635	1,127		75			3,268	11,195.01
Bilibid, from old dry canal to Iris Bridge.....	12,041		4,513		379			175	8,157.26
Baluarte, from Parian Gate to Fundición.....				122		140			854.60
Bagumbayan, from Plaza Law- ton to Luneta.....	6,654	1,575	409	250		2,283 148	b 49	14	10,712.70 463.81
Plaza Binondo Blanco Bridge.....							447		3,577.96
Camba, from San Fernando to Azcárraga.....		1,936			965				8,975.88
Cervantes, from Bilibid avenue to Quiricada.....	14,465	3,168	100	465	2,239			2,228	16,255.87
Concordia, from Tanduary to Plaza Santa Ana.....	2,584			270	504	71			1,935.25
Clavel, from Stanto Cristo to Sevilla.....	150				1,145				869.20
Concepción, from Echagüe to Curtidor C.....	1,246		780		141				680.56
Colorado, from Plaza Faura to Herrán.....	249		1,020	31		35			725.24
Caballeros, from Jaboneros to Clavel.....					954				663.82
Concepción, from Bagumbayan to M. Comillas.....	1,403			36	213				1,112.12
City Hall, from Real entrance Castano, from Manrique to Balicbatic.....	498			182	160	7			582.77
Castillejos, from De. de Alba to A. Farnesio.....				356	75	206			629.20
Cross street, from Botanical Garden.....		a 763						644	3,224.02
Colgante, from Bagumbayan to Arroceros.....						180		296	876.51
D street, from Herrán to Santa Mónica.....	505	a 300	416	b 519	879			81	574.96
Escolta, from Plaza Moraga to Plaza Santa Cruz.....				801		1,687	45		1,429.80
Elcano, from Urbistondo to Clavel.....	336				1,964				8,817.19
E street, from San Luis to Isaac Peral.....			807	209	207	111		214	1,334.89
First avenue, from Ermita.....		948							1,659.85
Fulgueras, from Azcárraga to beach.....	3,127								978.80
Gagalañgin, from tramway sta- tion to city limits.....		5,585							1,479.62
Gonzalez, from Nozalea to San Marcelino.....	498				40			108	784.72
General Izquierdo, from Prim Bridge to Chinesco.....	5,226							946	947.87
Government printing plant driveways.....	1,478	(a)		367	373	88		116	3,437.35
G street, from Herrán to 150 m. 8.....								b 654	2,277.02
H street, from Herrán to San Andrés.....	1,440								700.13
Herrán, from Real to Nozalea.....	10,933	8,342		106		86			1,193.66
Hospital, from Bagumbayan to Arroceros.....	1,301			254	391	233		7	10,883.34
Iriz, from Iriz Bridge to Plaza Santa Ana.....	5,950	8,128							1,678.08
Intendencia.....	1,240								4,820.52
									564.78

a Macadamized.

b Excavated.

*Report of operations of the office of street construction and bridges, etc.—Continued.*

Street.	Resur- face.	Grav- eled.	Patch- ed.	Curb laid.	Stone gutter.	Ce- ment side- walks.	Block pav- ing.	Fill- ing.	Total cost.
	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Ln. m.	Ln. m.	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Cu. m.	
Isaac Peral, from Beach to end of street	24		1,236		955			1,044	2,837.48
I street, from First avenue to Second avenue	210							1,207	983.06
Kansas avenue, from Herrán to California	1,376	14						78	692.12
Luneta		1,260							829.70
Lavezares, from Binondo Canal to Vives		638	56		1,316				2,507.72
Lemery, from Jolo Bridge to Pretit Bridge	15,968							1,349	9,998.83
Loreto, from No. 31 to No. 133	750	448							722.20
Leveriza, from San Andrés to end of street	2,122	1,145						62	1,852.10
Looban, from Herrán to Canónigo	6,963								2,696.06
Malacañang, from G. Solano to Aviles	510	180	288						559.53
M. Comillas, from Concepción to Canónigo	5,435	3,665							4,871.06
Mercado, from Victoria to Recoletos				112		308			845.77
Mercado, from Rosario to San Gregorio			790					92	525.79
Marina, from San Luis to Divisoria	7,452								3,256.52
Moriones, from Santa Mónica Alon. Velásquez	5,654	140		219	945				6,620.68
Mercado, from Nueva to E street	295			413	445			140	1,357.13
Morga, from Lemery to Quesada								2,051	2,292.00
Nozaleda, from Bagumbayan to Herrán	542	822							1,191.97
Novaleches, from Pascual Canal to Malacañan	1,095	1,020		13		14			541.56
Noria, from Quíotan to San Pedro	2,423								987.12
Nueva, from San Luis to end of street		449		534	80			17	819.49
Nueva, from Escolta to Duque	2,142								702.80
Padre Faura, from Nozaleda to beach		716							699.16
Pavia, from Sande to Tondo Canal	1,340		28		103			1,248	1,610.56
Peñafrancia, from Rosario to Vista	1,654		100		607				1,136.21
Plaza Moraga, from Rosario to Escolta	(b)	(b)	(b)	349	12	12			1,476.26
Plaza Carmen	1,064			162	162	109			1,282.41
Paz, from Billibid to Arranque	7,649	2,913						1,309	7,033.92
Plaza Lawton	666		259	158		271		18	1,356.37
Peñalosa, from Sande to Tondo Canal	1,180			17				398	1,470.59
Plaza Calderon, from Rosario to Anloague				75		148			720.49
Plaza Cervantes, from Rosario to Anloague				163		332	1,480		15,908.70
Paz (Paco)	4,620	115						19	1,860.33
Plaza Santa Cruz			518				599		576.37
Príncipe, from M. Reina to beach					452				716.65
Plaza Leon XIII	1,185								522.69
Padre Alvarado, from Azcárraga to Meisic Canal					567			397	336.00
Plaza Felipe II, from R. Regente to Meisic	2,577								1,511.42
Quesada, from Plaza Leon XIII to Alon. Velásquez	3,241	2,741			151				2,504.64
Quíotan, from Carriedo to Curtidor	1,110				169				730.97
Rosario, from Sacristia to Pasig River				231		2,233	102		7,824.02
Romero Aquino, from Plaza Carmen to water main	5,872	193		204	334			324	2,709.08
Real, from San Luis to Remedios	9,135	4,840	169	617	1,074	31		3,380	10,865.52
R. Regente, from Soler to Azcárraga	9,257				77			66	5,556.25
Rosario, from Paco Canal to Peñafrancia	1,790	240						114	6,633.46

<sup>a</sup> Excavated.<sup>b</sup> Includes removing china stone.

*Report of operations of the office of street construction and bridges, etc.—Continued.*

Street.	Resur- face.	Grav- eled.	Patch- ed.	Curb laid.	Stone gutter.	Ce- ment side- walks.	Block pav- ing.	Fill- ing.	Total cost.
	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Ln. m.	Ln. m.	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Cu. m.	
Revilla, from Santa Clara	924		84						P5,596.90
Sangleys, from Dulumbayan to									
Chinese hospital	1,295		104						1,365.81
San Pedro, from Manati	7,175								2,635.50
Santa Lucia, from Gate to Mal- econ	1,107						210	203	1,184.23
San Juan, from San Juan Bridge									
westerly			4,211						597.56
Singalong, from Herrán to city									
limits	5,778								4,599.29
Santa Mónica, from Azcárraga to									
Tayuman	40		2,103		7		568		1,530.77
Santa Maria, from L. Chacon to									
Alonso Velásquez	5,583				58			331	3,919.78
San Nicolas, from Binondo Can- al to beach					1,454				1,356.42
Soler, from Azcárraga to dry									
canal		165	1,385		198				876.81
Solis, from Cagalingin to Licó	1,380	1,565							909.82
Santa Rosa, from Norzagaray to									
Curtidor Canal	1,397		90		70				606.39
San Lázaro, from Quiricada to									
Sangleys	561	(a)						471	2,194.84
San Roque, Santa Ana	3,789								2,213.46
Second avenue, from H street to									
easterly		3,837						264	1,484.80
Santo Cristo, from San Fernando									
to Aceiteros	4,505		1,876		510				3,457.79
Santol, at Santa Mesa corner		1,508							686.84
San Luis, from Nozaleda to beach	9,220			999	1,486	987		1,670	11,533.32
Sande, from L. Chacon to Tram- way station	9,254							1,111	3,132.97
Santa Mesa, from Rotonda to									
Santa Mesa barracks		1,170	318						655.21
San José, from Salazar to General									
Isquierdo					621				616.97
San Andrés, from Manila Bay to									
Singalong	2,763	1,227						66	1,146.92
Sacristia, from Rosario to Sacris- tia Bridge	71			88	7		985		1,389.91
San Lázaro, from new street to					16		390		1,271.77
(no name)					75			217	415.15
San Antonio, from Paz to Peña- francia									
Tanduay, from Tanduay Bridge									
to water main	3,786		178	1,023	1,319	254			9,021.27
Tabora, from Plaza Mercado to									
Azcárraga				150	284				600.61
Tello, from Lemery to Tondo									
Canal	540							192	552.22
Victoria, from Baluarte to Santa									
Lucia				133		254			1,136.30
Ylaya, from Jolo Bridge to Ma- nila Bay	1,088				205				569.55
District No. 1	1,980	3,653	13,366	232	403	15	133	283	12,374.59
District No. 2	2,709	15,379	38,352	12	2,738		846	1,502	18,001.01
District No. 3	14,106	9,615	36,324	74	2,214	26	218	562	22,409.98
District No. 4	4,870	4,953	39,829	55	891	6147	120	1,164	14,547.78
Total amount	282,523	100,213	153,931	11,193	31,713	10,708	6,192	31,010	\$79,886.20

a Macadamized.

b Repairs.

c Excavated.

## BRIDGES.

*Bridge of Spain.*—The first pier on the south side of the Bridge of Spain was partly carried away by the flood of July 13 and 14, 1904. The masonry was washed out along the face of the pier for nearly two-thirds of its length and into the pier for about 12 feet and for a depth of 25 feet. This necessitated closing the bridge, foot traffic only being allowed to pass on the west side. The work of building a cofferdam preparatory to repairing the pier was commenced July 14 and carried on night and day until completion. The cofferdam was completed August 1 and the water pumped out. A great deal of trouble was experienced, however, before the dam could be made tight, as the water seeped through from the bottom of the river. The leaks were finally stopped and 475 cubic meters of concrete installed in rebuilding the pier.

The total cost of the repairs, including repairs and examination of the adjoining piers by a diver and the rebuilding of a portion of the retaining wall adjoining the bridge, amounted to ₱14,671.87.

*Jolo Bridge.*—The J. G. White Company repaired the foundation and the arch to the Jolo Bridge in connection with the repairs to their portion of the bridge for the street cars. The cost of the repairs outside of the track area and which was paid by the city amounted ₱4,329.50.

General repairs have been made to the following bridges during the year:

Location.	Class of repairs.	Cost.
Santa Cruz Bridge over Pasig River.....	Scraping and painting.....	₱2,465.67
San Andrés, Malate.....	Repointing and facing up wall.....	817.96
Jolo Bridge.....	Building guard rails.....	420.10
Ayala Bridge.....	Repairs to floor and ironwork.....	872.13
San Antonio Abad Bridge.....	Repairs to arch.....	796.46
Bridge of Spain.....	Building new walk (528 square meters sidewalk 261 linear meters curb).	5,682.88
Blanco Bridge.....	Raising walks.....	1,608.42
Pandacan Bridge.....	New bridge, 60 by 16 feet, of Oregon pine.....	751.66
	Cost of minor repairs on 56 bridges and 17 culverts including an inspection of all bridges within city limits.	10,756.27
Total cost of general repairs.....		28,671.58

#### DREDGING ESTEROS.

The work of dredging the Binondo Canal from the Blanco Bridge to the Jolo Bridge, so as to give a depth of 1 meter at low water, was commenced in December and completed in May. The material removed amounted to 6,456 cubic meters and cost ₱4,341.55, or an average of ₱0.67 per cubic meter placed on the bank of the estero. This cost includes all repairs made on the dredge, some of which were alterations that should be figured over a longer period than the one in which the dredge was in use. The actual cost of dredging in mud (excluding the general repairs referred to) and placing the material on the banks of the estero amounted to ₱0.27 per cubic meter. The cost of dredging in clay and gravel ranged from ₱0.63 to ₱1.05 per cubic meter. The cost of loading and hauling this material for a distance of a mile for filling on streets amounted to ₱1.36 per cubic meter, or the cost of the material in place, including dredging, amounts to ₱1.99 per cubic meter. The most important estero, after the dredging is completed in the Binondo estero, is the Reina estero. By dredging this estero it can be made the main line of communication with Tondo from the bay. The country adjoining the estero is sufficiently low, so that all the dredged material can be used for filling, and thus reduce the cost of handling the material to a very low figure. It is proposed to use the city dredge in this estero during the coming year, and by using the dredged material for filling it will be possible to remove 100 cubic meters per day.

#### BLANCO BRIDGE WOOD-BLOCK PAVING ON 6-INCH CONCRETE FOUNDATION.

Work performed during months of January and February: Total area paved, 446.69 square meters, at a cost of ₱3,573.34, or ₱8 per square meter. The item of cost per square meter is as follows:

	Per square meter.
Preparing foundation (₱1.58 per cubic meter) .....	₱0.40
6-inch concrete foundation (1:2 $\frac{1}{2}$ :5) .....	1.32
Wood blocks (62 per square meter) .....	5.39
Laying .....	.45
Sand cushion .....	.09
Pitching .....	.35
Completed pavement .....	8.00



## EARTH FILLING.

The following contracts for filling streets were completed during the year:

Location.	Contractors.	Filling.	Price per cubic meter.	Total cost.
		<i>Cu. m.</i>		
K street .....	Lack & Davis .....	3,572.50	P1.20	P4,287.00
K street .....	Reich & Rosebu .....	4,841.00	1.50	7,261.51
San Lázaro .....	S. M. Berger .....	5,496.65	2.00	10,991.32
Total .....		13,909.16		22,539.83

## ELECTRICAL-RAILROAD CONSTRUCTION.

The excavation and changing of grades in connection with the installation of 30 miles of track for the new electric road increased the work on the streets where these tracks were laid to such an extent that all work in other streets had to be abandoned. In some of the streets in Tondo the grade was raised very near a meter, necessitating a large outlay for filling and resurfacing before these streets were made passable. In most every instance the depth of road metal was not over 6 inches. The reason for this light coating of stone was due to the necessity of making each street passable in the shortest possible time and to the lack of broken stone owing to the large amount of work on hand. It is proposed to go over each of these streets during the coming year, excavate the material to a depth of 40 centimeters, and install road metal in place of the softer material excavated. It has been found that this depth of material, although costing more in the first place, is more economical in the end.

## PERMANENT PAVING.

The enormous expense of maintaining a macadam road on some of the streets having heavy traffic makes it imperative that some system be adopted whereby a certain amount of permanent paving shall be installed each year. When it is realized that the cost of maintaining a macadam roadway in such heavy traveled streets as Calle Echagüe amounts in six years to a sum sufficient to install a wood-block paving on a concrete base, whose minimum life will be not less than twenty-five years, the necessity of such a pavement as a sound investment is apparent. A permanent pavement will practically do away with the mud nuisance, the cost of cleaning will be reduced 50 per cent, and the paving from a sanitary point will be greatly increased in the efficiency. It is the opinion of this office that the installation of such a pavement should commence as soon as the new water and sewer system is completed. The cost of installing the permanent paving on the main streets of the city having heavy traffic will amount to approximately P500,000. It would seem that the best method of providing funds for this work would be to issue paving bonds in a similar manner to that used in providing funds for the water and sewer construction.

*Classification of salaries and wages of street construction and bridges for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905.*

## CLASSIFIED EMPLOYEES.

Month.	Street construction.	Bridges.	Quarry.	Launches.
<b>1904.</b>				
July.....	P1,866.66		P200.00	P880.00
August.....	1,894.00	P200.00	200.00	880.00
September.....	2,010.00	200.00	200.00	950.00
October.....	2,370.00	200.00	200.00	880.00
November.....	2,210.00	200.00	200.00	812.00
December.....	2,197.66	200.00	200.00	882.00
<b>1905.</b>				
January.....	2,073.84	200.00	200.00	870.00
February.....	2,497.76	200.00	200.00	880.00
March.....	2,291.98	200.00	200.00	880.00
April.....	1,785.66	200.00	200.00	880.00
May.....	2,094.44	200.00	200.00	880.00
June.....	1,940.00	200.00	200.00	880.00
Total.....	25,281.60	2,200.00	2,400.00	10,404.00

*Classification of salaries and wages of street construction and bridges for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905—Continued.*

## MISCELLANEOUS LABOR.

Month.	Street construction.	Bridges.	Quarry.	Scows.	Dredge.
<b>1904.</b>					
July .....	P13,220.75	P3,067.00	P3,696.50	P5,297.90	.....
August .....	15,280.25	3,764.00	4,291.00	4,653.50	.....
September .....	13,610.75	6,694.45	3,904.50	3,959.00	.....
October .....	11,612.35	1,976.20	4,977.00	3,924.50	.....
November .....	11,148.55	1,256.20	3,378.10	3,768.00	.....
December .....	10,777.45	1,682.20	3,827.80	3,988.10	P226.00
<b>1905.</b>					
January .....	9,567.00	1,972.40	3,591.60	3,909.60	313.50
February .....	8,532.15	1,749.30	3,374.40	3,556.80	284.80
March .....	9,676.70	1,766.30	3,815.90	3,972.60	326.20
April .....	8,028.80	1,083.40	3,067.80	3,870.00	308.00
May .....	8,589.95	958.90	3,374.40	3,938.70	384.60
June .....	8,262.98	960.45	3,309.90	3,959.40	389.60
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>128,307.68</b>	<b>26,929.80</b>	<b>44,608.90</b>	<b>48,798.10</b>	<b>2,132.70</b>

*Classification of general expenses, street construction and bridges, for fiscal year ending June 30, 1905.*

Cost of material obtained from insular purchasing agent.....	P140,465.02
Cost of hire transportation .....	52,420.01
Hire of diving apparatus, etc. ....	1,537.50
Repairs to Jolo Bridge .....	4,329.50
Purchase of sand and gravel .....	22,335.18
Repairs launches, barges, road rollers, quarry, etc .....	17,706.52
Filling for K street and San Lazaro .....	22,539.83
<b>Total for general expenses (a) .....</b>	<b>261,333.56</b>
<b>Total salaries and wages .....</b>	<b>291,051.28</b>
<b>Grand total .....</b>	<b>552,384.84</b>

(a) Includes purchase of paving blocks for Escolta, purchase of crusher, purchase of miscellaneous tools and material for bridges.

*Summary of work performed during the year.*

Streets resurfaced .....	square meters..	282,523
Streets graveled .....	do.....	100,213
Streets patched .....	do.....	153,931
Block paving laid .....	do.....	6,192
Cement curb laid .....	linear meters..	11,193
Cutters laid .....	do.....	31,713
Cement sidewalk laid .....	square meters..	10,708
Cubic meters of filling .....	.....	31,010
Street signs made .....	.....	360
Sidewalks notice served .....	.....	721
Permits issued .....	.....	1,679
Broken stone from quarry .....	cubic meters..	49,211.00
Gravel purchase by contract .....	do.....	19,479.06

Respectfully submitted.

L. F. PATSTONE,  
Superintendent Street Construction and Bridges.

The ACTING CITY ENGINEER,  
Manila, P. I.

DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING AND PUBLIC WORKS,  
CITY REPAIR SHOPS,  
Manila, P. I., June 30, 1905.

SIR: I have the honor to submit annual report for the city repair shops and the property division for fiscal year 1905:

BUILDINGS.

No new buildings have been erected during the past year. During April the building formerly occupied by the forestry bureau was vacated. The eastern half of this building was assigned to the city shops for a paint shop and the western half to the water supply branch for shop purposes.

Warehouse No. 3, formerly used for storing forage, has been halved by a partition of 1-inch plank and a 2-inch floor, raised to 18 inches, installed in same. One half of this building was assigned to the branch of street cleaning, etc., and the other half to the branch of street construction to be used as warehouses. All shop and warehouse buildings are in good condition with the exception that the roofs need painting. Both roof and woodwork of office building needs painting. Owing to lack of funds it has been impossible to do this painting; however, it is expected that after July 1 sufficient funds will be available to do the necessary painting.

GROUND.

During the year the greater part of the shop yards and roadways have been raised about 4 inches. The material used for fill is crushed rock and gravel, about 500 cubic meters in all, and the work was performed by the yard laborers at odd times. Owing to the inadequate drainage system a large part of this fill will be washed away during the ensuing rainy season. The ground space allotted to the city shops is sufficient for all needs for some time to come. The general condition of the grounds is good.

EQUIPMENT.

WHEELWRIGHT AND MACHINE SHOPS.

The following additions were made during the year: 3 woodworking benches; 1 bath, for setting tires; 1 crane, for handling heavy tires; 1 stationary forge.

All of the above were constructed and installed by the labor employed in this shop.

Received in transfer from insular purchasing agent corrals, under date of April 1, 1905: 1 rubber-tire machine, 1 axle upsetter, 1 tire shrinker.

Purchased by requisition during the year: 1 rubber-tire machine, miscellaneous lot of hand tools.

HARNESS SHOPS.

Received in transfer from insular purchasing agent corrals: 1 sewing machine, miscellaneous lot of hand tools.

The shop equipment answers fairly well for the present demands.

WORK ACCOMPLISHED.

OFFICE.

Owing to the change in system of handling property for use of the various branches of department of engineering and public works (as per circular of acting city engineer, under date of August 1, 1904), and the transfer of "means of transportation" from insular purchasing agent corrals, other insular bureaus and municipal departments, the office work has been greatly increased during the past year, and it was found necessary to do a great deal of overtime work (without compensation) in order to keep the office work up to date.

The main object has been to systematize the work, eliminating unnecessary work, rendering required reports on time, and safeguarding property as much as possible. The results are proven to be satisfactory by the following:

No complaints have been received from the auditor or other sources on account of delayed reports.

All property is checked every quarter, and if anything is missing an investigation is commenced at once. All current work pertaining to either property or the operation of the shops is posted to date. All office work pertaining to the operation of carpenter shops, under department of buildings, is performed by the force in this office.

Number of jobs completed during the year:

For—	Jobs.	For—	Jobs.
Means of transportation .....	1,368	Road rollers .....	18
Department of police .....	64	Civil hospital .....	9
Fire department .....	90	Municipal buildings .....	7
Crematories .....	65	Pail system .....	7
Engineers and survey parties .....	44	Filling in moats .....	7
City stables .....	169	Department of law .....	5
City shops .....	81	New water and sewer system .....	2
Street construction and bridges .....	69	Steam barge Pluto .....	1
Water supply .....	29	Bureau of posts .....	1
Launches .....	26	Office of city engineer .....	1
Street cleaning, cemeteries, etc. ....	26		
Parks .....	14	Total .....	2,098

Increase of 597 jobs over the past year.

Following are the large jobs completed during the year. Rebuilt the following "means of transportation": 3 carretelas, 11 carromatas (equipped same with rubber tires), 17 carts, dump, 6 escort wagons, 1 excavator wagon, 4 light spring wagons, 3 pail truck wagons, 2 sprinkler wagons, and 3 rock-bed wagons.

Made the following: 20 dump carts; 1 light spring wagon; 4 sets single harness, escort wagon; 9 sets single harness, pony; 35 sets single harness, truck; 3 sets single harness, spring wagon; 500 commodes; 3 dozen standpipe hose; 32 storm curtains; 3 dozen nosebags; 1 handcart for distribution of grain at city stables; 4 tents, complete, for use of survey party, new water supply; complete new set of awnings for launch *Jan*; new paulins for city shops; installed new iron rack in warehouse No. 1; set up and painted 10 new sprinkling wagons; made and put brakes on 7 sprinkling wagons; rebuilt cook house and overhauled in general launch *Washington*; painted and lettered 36 handcars for department of street cleaning, etc.; reconstructed, recaulked, and made general repairs to 28 scows.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS.

A large partly open shed should be erected adjacent to the main shop building. This in order to protect "means of transportation" while awaiting or undergoing repairs. The amount of repairs could be cut fully 20 per cent if all vehicles not in use were kept under shelter both at the barns and at the shops.

A system of drainage should be installed whenever practicable, as the grounds are covered with water during the "rainy season."

#### REMARKS.

During the first three months of the year the shop work was greatly retarded by the scarcity of blacksmiths. Every effort was made to secure capable men, and during October the three blacksmiths' positions were filled. Since then the work has been carried on without any delay.

The greater portion of all "means of transportation" that was in the department prior to the transfer of the insular purchasing agent corrals on April 1 last has been given general overhauling and are now in fair condition.

On June 30, 1904, the value of nonexpendable property of the department was ₱639,063.58; on June 30, 1905, it is ₱1,036,304.09, an increase of ₱397,235.51. The greater portion of this increase is represented by "means of transportation" that was added, either by purchase or received in transfer, to the assets of the department during the year.

Repairs to this added means of transportation has greatly increased the shop work. The shop is also doing repair work for the fire department and for insular bureaus, billing against them for same.

In addition to the above the following new work has been undertaken by the shops during the year, viz:

Running repairs to launches *Jan* and *Washington*.

Repairing unserviceable tools, such as picks, lanterns, sprinkling cans, jackscrews, etc., and putting them in as good or better condition than they were when new.

At present the expenditure for salaries and wages for the shop shows an increase of 8 per cent over last year, while the output shows an increase of over 35 per cent.

Respectfully submitted.

H. J. MEANY,  
Property Clerk and Superintendent of Repair Shops,  
Department of Engineering and Public Works.

The ACTING CITY ENGINEER, Manila, P. I.

## DEPARTMENT OF SEWER AND WATERWORKS CONSTRUCTION.

CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE,  
DEPARTMENT OF SEWER AND WATERWORKS CONSTRUCTION,  
*Manila, September 21, 1905.*

SIR: I have the honor to present the following annual report for the fiscal year 1905, covering the operations of the department of sewer and waterworks construction.

This department was organized under Act No. 1323 of the Philippine Commission on April 1, 1905. Prior to this time the investigations and preparations of plans for sewers had been under the direction of Mr. O. L. Ingalls, engineer in charge, and the plans for waterworks under the charge of J. F. Case.

On April 1 the department was organized and the preparation of sewer and water plans was consolidated. Plans of sewer pipes had been completed previously. The preparation of a block map of the city of Manila, showing thereon the information necessary to govern the construction of the sewer system, was taken up and all water pipes were located. This work was somewhat difficult, as no office records existed covering the location of the old pipes, and it was necessary in many cases to excavate streets and lay bare the pipes in order to get the needed information. Investigations were instituted with reference to power plant and machinery for the pumping of the city sewage. Plans for power stations were begun in April and are still under preparation. The location of old sewers, also needing excavation of streets, was commenced. Under the head of "Waterworks construction" locating parties were put in the field early in April and the work of final location of the conduit line and necessary wagon road was pushed forward. The actual construction of the road was commenced June 1, and about 1 mile of road was constructed during the month. All plans, both for sewer and water system, were completed prior to June 30, and the final draft of the specifications for both systems was practically ready for the printer at the close of the year. The preparation of the detail plans which are to govern and accompany the specifications was undertaken and is progressing favorably.

The personnel of the department authorized by Act No. 1323 was not completely filled, as only such employees as could be immediately available were appointed. Mr. J. A. Vogleson was appointed in the United States as principal assistant waterworks construction, and sailed for Manila in June. Under the present plans of the department bids will be received in January, 1906, for the actual construction of both the water and sewer systems.

Respectfully submitted.

J. F. CASE,  
*Chief Engineer.*

The CHAIRMAN COMMITTEE ON ENGINEERING AND PUBLIC WORKS,  
*Manila.*

## REPORT OF CHIEF OF POLICE.

## CENTRAL OFFICE.

CITY OF MANILA, DEPARTMENT OF POLICE,  
*Manila, P. I., July 12, 1905.*

SIR: In compliance with Act No. 183, section 25, United States Philippine Commission, enacted July 31, 1901, I have the honor to submit the following report covering the operations of the police department for the fiscal year 1905:

Under Act No. 1216, United States Philippine Commission, enacted August 17, 1904, provision was made for the following: One chief of police, at \$3,500; 1 assistant chief, at \$2,500; 1 inspector of police, at \$2,000; 1 surgeon, at \$1,800; 1 assistant surgeon, at \$1,400; 7 captains, at \$2,000 each; 3 lieutenants, at \$1,500 each; 3 lieutenants, at \$1,300 each; 1 clerk, at \$1,800; 2 clerks, at \$1,600 each; 1 clerk, at \$1,500; 3 clerks, at \$1,400 each; 3 clerks, at \$1,200 each; 1 clerk, at \$1,000; 2 clerks, at \$900 each; 1 Chinese interpreter, at \$900; 7 clerks, at \$600 each; 3 messengers, at \$120 each; 1 chief of secret service, at \$3,000; 1 detective, at \$2,000; 1 detective, at \$1,800; 1 detective, at \$1,600; 1 detective, at \$1,500; 1 detective, at \$1,400; 5 detectives, at \$1,200 each; 2 detectives, at \$1,000 each; 1 detective, at \$900; 3 detectives, at \$600 each; 3 detectives, at \$480 each; 6 detectives, at \$240 each; 23 first-class sergeants, at \$1,300 each; 23 first-class roundsmen, at \$1,200 each; 324 first-class patrolmen; 18 second-class sergeants, at \$600 each; 18 second-class roundsmen, at \$480 each; 100 second-class patrolmen; 6 third-class sergeants, at \$360 each; 6 third-class rounds-

men, at \$300 each; 284 third-class patrolmen; 1 launch master, at \$1,200; 1 mate, at \$600; 1 engineer, at \$480; 3 engineers, at \$360 each; 8 firemen, at \$240 each; 10 deck hands, at \$150 each; 4 boatmen, at \$150 each; 5 laborers, at \$150 each.

There were appropriated for salaries and wages ₱1,100,000; for the purchase of nonexpendible equipment and furniture, ₱22,000; secret-service fund, ₱2,000; contingent expenses, ₱51,000; expenditures for salaries and wages, ₱1,131,000; ₱31,000 from deficiency estimate; equipment and furniture, ₱21,900; ₱8,000 requested from contingent fund; secret-service fund, ₱1,523.05; contingent expenses, ₱47,501.21; transferred from equipment fund, ₱5,000.

Under this act provisions were made that the pay of first-class patrolmen shall be at the rate of \$900 per annum for the first year, \$1,000 per annum for the second year, \$1,080 per annum for third year, \$1,140 per annum fourth year. At the close of the fiscal year the department had 22 who were receiving \$900 per annum, 96 receiving \$1,000, 49 receiving \$1,080, 112 receiving \$1,140; total number of patrolmen, 279.

It also provides that second-class patrolmen shall receive for the first year of service \$300 per annum; for the second year, \$375; for the third year, \$412; fourth year, \$450.

There are at the present time 15 holding the grade of second-class patrolmen, 3 of whom receive \$412 per annum and 12 \$450 per annum.

The act provides that the pay of third-class patrolmen shall be at the rate of \$240 per annum the first year, \$300 for the second year, \$330 for the third year, \$360 for the fourth year. There are at the present time 342 third-class patrolmen, 43 of whom are receiving \$240 per annum, 59 receiving \$300, 85 receiving \$330, 155 receiving \$360.

#### ACT NO. 392.

The department has tried at all times to adhere strictly to the provisions of this act whenever practicable to do so. There were at the close of the fiscal year 1 clerk at \$1,400, receiving \$1,200; 1 launch master at \$1,200, receiving \$600; 1 mate at \$600, receiving \$540; 1 clerk at \$600, receiving \$540; 1 clerk at \$600, receiving \$420.

#### POSITIONS ABOLISHED.

At the close of the fiscal year the following positions were abolished: 1 clerk at \$1,000, 1 clerk at \$900, 4 clerks at \$600, 2 engineers at \$360, 4 firemen at \$240, 2 deck hands at \$150, 2 laborers at \$150.

#### VACANCIES.

The following vacancies occurred in the department during the fiscal year: 1 assistant chief of police, at \$2,500, caused by the resignation of Assistant Chief Luthi; 1 detective, at \$1,000; 1 sergeant, native; 45 first-class patrolmen and 27 patrolmen, native. These positions were not filled.

#### SHORTAGE.

In addition to the aforementioned vacancies, the department has performed its usual duties less 18 Americans and 25 natives. Of these, 2 Americans are in Cavite, 1 in Samar, 6 guarding the Treasury Building, 3 with Commissioner Worcester, 3 with Commissioner Ide, and 3 at the Civil Hospital. Of the 25 natives, 1 is in Samar, detailed to perform police duty with Governor Curry, 19 acting in the capacity of board of health inspectors, 3 at the ladies' dormitory, and 3 with Commissioner Legarda.

#### CONSOLIDATION OF STATIONS AND SAVING OF RENT.

Precinct 1 formerly occupied four stations, one known as Parián, Calle Real, Intramuros; one at Mint Building, Intramuros; one Calle Nueva, Ermita, and the other Plaza Malate, opposite Malate Church. The cost of Parián station to the government was ₱300; Ermita police station, ₱150 per annum. The other two were government buildings.

These stations have all been combined in one, now known as Luneta police station.

The native station in precinct 3, situated at 255 Calle Lacoste, formerly cost the government ₱160; the police were transferred during the fiscal year to the building now occupied by them at 41 Calle San Pedro, a government building. The cost of the Tondo station was ₱100, but was vacated on completion of the new station now used by them, erected at the expense of the city.

## RECEIPTS OF THE DEPARTMENT.

During the year there were two auctions conducted by the department of found and confiscated property. The amount realized from same was ₱690.71. The receipts of the city pound realized from the impounding of animals amounted to ₱4,690.26.

## POLICE SUMMARY COURT.

During the fiscal year there were 326 trials of members of the department before the summary court for the following: Disobedience of orders, sleeping while on duty, leaving beat, absent from duty, negligence, smoking while on duty, making false statements, turning in false alarms of fire, failure to pay honest obligations, using unnecessary force, illtreating prisoners, lying under oath, lending money at exorbitant rates of interest. The amount realized from fines was ₱3,049.65. These summary court trials were divided as follows: Precinct 1, 52; precinct 2, 23; precinct 3, 30; precinct 4, 65; precinct 5, 95; precinct 6, 52; river and harbor, 8; secret-service bureau, 1.

I am pleased to call attention of the board to the fact that among these trials by summary court there is not one case of bribery.

## POLICE FUND.

The department has on hand at the present time ₱6,555.42 as result of fines and donations. During the fiscal year the fund was increased from ₱4,105.77 to ₱7,155.42 and the expenditures amounted to ₱600. This expenditure was made to defray the funeral expenses of Aniceto Castellon, Pedro Victoria, Florentino del Mundo, and Zeno O. Long; also the returning of Patrolman A. P. B. Busikest to the United States.

I recommend that ₱5,000 of this fund be placed in some reliable bank on a fixed deposit, whereby it may increase by accrued interest. Balance on hand last year was ₱4,105.77. It may be seen that had this been placed on a fixed deposit, the amount of interest would have been ₱164.23 at the close of the fiscal year. Six thousand five hundred and forty pesos of this amount is at present deposited in the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China; the remainder, ₱15.42, is in charge of the storekeeper.

## DEATHS.

There were 4 deaths in the department during the year—3 natives, 1 American. Aniceto Castellon died on the 29th of October, 1904, of typhoid fever; Pedro Victoria, on November 30, 1904, of glanders; Zeno O. Long committed suicide March 1, 1905; Florentino del Mundo, March 8, 1905, accidental shooting.

## PATROL WAGON.

The police patrol wagon responded to 1,064 calls during the year, 236 being fast calls and 828 ordinary calls.

## DEATH OF ANIMALS.

During the year 3 American horses and 1 Chinese pony died; value, ₱1,638.

## CITY POUND.

The city poundkeeper reported having caught 2,070 dogs, of which 1,468 were cremated, 176 released, 27 escaped, 359 redeemed. On hand at end of year, 32.

## FIREARMS.

During the year 758 new permits were granted, 243 renewed, and 176 canceled. Arms confiscated or placed in police storeroom for safe-keeping, 206.

## CHANGES IN THE DEPARTMENT.

During the year changes were as follows:

	Americans.	Natives.	Total.
Probational appointments.....	22	58	80
Accrued leave.....	227	346	573
Vacation leave.....	1,079	1,302	2,381
Absence in United States.....	38	2	40
<b>Separations:</b>			
Own request.....	34	13	47
Good of the service.....	19	42	61
Incapability.....		4	4
Inadaptability.....		1	1
Incompetency.....		1	1
Reduction of the force.....		6	6
Physical disability.....		3	3
Death.....	1	3	4
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>54</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>127</b>
Temporary appointments.....		1	1
Transfers to this bureau.....	3		3
Transfers from this bureau.....	6	3	9
Reinstatements.....	3	3	6
Promotions.....	13	23	36
Reductions.....	1	9	10
Detached service outside of Manila, not paid by this department.....	4	1	5

## NIGHT SCHOOLS.

There are at the present time 6 night schools for the purpose of teaching native policemen the English language. They are progressing favorably.

The Tagalog school opened during the fiscal year for the purpose of teaching the American members, particularly the plain-clothes men, the Tagalog dialect, has been suspended indefinitely.

## UNIFORM.

The uniform now being worn by the members of this department is not at all satisfactory. The department has experienced difficulty on several occasions in securing material, and, in fact, can not obtain a cloth that will hold its color.

It is recommended that the khaki be adopted in place of the present uniform, as good khaki can be obtained that will hold its color, and a uniform could be purchased for much less than the present uniform. Further, it is a washable material.

## ARRESTS.

During the year there have been 13,663 arrests made: Precinct 1, 1,440; precinct 2, 3,019; precinct 3, 1,928; precinct 4, 1,618; precinct 5, 2,639; precinct 1, Malate substation, 208; precinct 6, 938; detective bureau, 1,346; river and harbor, 527.

Of these arrests, 11,671 were males and 1,992 females. Nationalities: Americans, 987; Spaniards, 70; natives, 10,729: Europeans, 105; Chinese, 1,645; Japanese, 94; Arabians, 2; Spanish-Americans, 2; Indians, 26; Australians, 2; Egyptians, 1. Of these arrests 1,270 were made in July; 1,266 in August; 1,225 in September; 1,045 in October; 1,099 in November; 1,074 in December; 898 in January; 1,227 in February; 1,249 in March; 1,106 in April; 1,207 in May; 997 in June.

Among these, 150 were enlisted men of the United States Army, Navy, and Marine Corps. Army, 127; Navy, 21; Marines, 2.

## ENTRIES OF FOUND AND CONFISCATED PROPERTY.

There were 395 entries made during the year and 196 disposed of by public auction. The proceeds were deposited with the city assessor and collector. There were also ₱207.34, found money, turned over to the city assessor and collector. Total number of entries of property since March, 1901, 1,421.



## PROPERTY RECEIVED.

Property to the value of ₱45,133.94 was received from the insular purchasing agent, public printer, and other sources, as follows:

## Expendable:

Forage .....	₱7,076.69
Launch supplies .....	3,635.03
Police alarm supplies .....	3,968.14
Printing and binding .....	3,248.40
Incidental, including office supplies, postage, street-car transportation, station supplies, etc.....	5,146.97
Total .....	23,075.23

Approximately speaking, all the expendable property has been issued to and expended by the various offices in stations of the police department and the city electrician in regulating the police alarm system.

## Nonexpendable property:

Ammunition .....	₱2,018.36
Belts and holsters .....	1,814.45
Bertillon system .....	1,742.99
Books .....	355.15
Furniture, consisting of desks, chairs, file cases, cabinets, and office fixtures .....	1,217.79
Harness, pads, and blankets .....	1,487.54
10 American horses .....	2,781.02
Launch supplies, hose, etc .....	1,012.34
3 typewriters .....	709.50
1 patrol wagon .....	1,545.50
Addition to police telegraph system .....	6,896.33
Incidental .....	477.74

Property to the value of ₱295.29 has been lost and settled for by members of the department.

All the property pertaining to transportation, consisting of 20 American horses, 3 native and 3 Chinese ponies, 3 patrol wagons, one light spring wagon, 2 carretelas, harness, saddles, and all fixtures, tools and implements belonging to same, costing the department about ₱18,000, were transferred to the department of engineering and public works.

## ACCOUNTABILITY.

At the close of the fiscal year this office requested the auditor to make an examination of the books, records, and cash of all the funds for which I am accountable to the insular government. This examination was made, and the books, records, and cash found to be correct.

## INUNDATION.

On July 12 and 13 of the fiscal year there was an inundation in the city of Manila and suburbs, through which many people were swept away. The police were on duty almost this entire period, rendering services and saving life and property, particularly in the district of San Juan del Monte, where the members of the mounted detachment rendered excellent service. The police stations of Paco, Tondo, Sampaloc, and Santa Cruz were filled with refugees, and the department obtained commissaries from the Philippines constabulary for their maintenance until the water had abated sufficiently and they could return to their homes.

## TELEPHONE CENTRAL.

The telephone central in this city is operated by members (native) of this department.

## MANILA ELECTRIC RAILROAD.

Since the opening up of the street railway in the city of Manila and the using of street cars for official business instead of carromatas, expenses of the police department for transportation have been reduced almost 50 per cent.

Accidents have been very few, and, taking into consideration that the inhabitants of the islands have not been accustomed to an electric system, such few accidents are remarkable. Most of the accidents were caused by the inability of the natives to board and alight from the cars.

#### COMPLAINTS.

Complaints against members of this department by citizens have been few, and those made have always been settled satisfactorily, the offenders being fined or discharged if found guilty.

#### STOREROOM, POLICE DEPARTMENT.

The present storeroom situated in Calle Baluarte, Walled City, is a very small place and is inadequate for the demands made upon it for the storage of confiscated, found, and nonexpendable property. During the rainy season since the filling of the moats commenced, the storeroom has been flooded on every occasion when it rained. There is at the present time ₱196,663.16 worth of nonexpendable property stored in this place, besides confiscated and found property. Orders have been given, however, that all this property be transferred to the Luneta police station and a storeroom for the department established there.

Sales of uniform material kept in the storeroom have been practically small, owing to the shopworn and moth-eaten condition of the articles on hand for sale, such as caps, chevrons, and cuffs.

#### PRECINCT NO. 1.

This station is situated on the Bagumbayan Drive and Calle Nozaleda. This precinct, prior to January, 1905, comprised four stations, but is now consolidated into one and called the Luneta police station. There are in this precinct 9 first-class bars, 11 hotels, 3 of which hold hotel liquor licenses; 4 restaurants holding first-class liquor licenses, 2 restaurants holding second-class liquor licenses, 10 restaurants without liquor licenses, 10 groceries, 4 drug stores, 23 barber shops; tiendas selling native wines, 26; tiendas not selling wines, 81; tailor shops, 55; bootblack stands, 6; furniture stores, 4; shoe stores, 5; laundries, 20; aerated water factory, 1; plumbing shop, 1; carriage factory, 1; bicycle shops, 2; express and transfer office, 1; book-binderies, 3; printing establishments, 3; bakeries, 3; ice cream parlors, 5; tinsmith shop, 1; chocolate manufactories, 7; livery stables, 18; dry goods and gents' furnishing stores, 7; jewelers, 4; stationers, 6; photograph gallery, 1; silversmiths, 4.

There were 24 fire alarms turned in from this precinct, 5 of which were extinguished by police without the aid of the fire department; 2 fires occurred for which no alarms were turned in; these were extinguished by the police; there were 25 religious and other processions held, at which the police performed extra duty. This precinct reported 29 fallen electric wires and telephone posts, 43 reports regarding dangerous condition of streets, 20 regarding sanitary conditions, and various reports regarding repairs to sewers, water mains, etc. There were promulgated and received in this precinct during the year 629 alarms, 267 special orders, 92 circulars, 1 general order, and 900 letters. There was only one business house found broken open during the year; life saved by patrolman, 1; runaways stopped, 9; stolen property recovered to the value of ₱1,065.60; 10 dead human bodies found, and 12 dead animals; 51 first-class policemen reside in the station, the remainder outside; they could all be assembled within thirty minutes.

Capt. George Seaver is in command of this precinct, having returned from leave in the United States. He relieved Capt. T. F. Crowley.

#### PRECINCT NO. 2.

The stations are situated at 142 and 147 Calle Anloague. Business places in this precinct: 22 saloons, 10 pawn shops, 3 hotels, 100 restaurants, 162 groceries, 81 barber shops. Twenty-four fire alarms were turned in to this precinct, 12 of which were extinguished by the police without the aid of the fire department; 30 religious and other processions which required extra duty by police. Reports regarding condition of streets, bridges, etc.: Bridges, 3; broken sidewalks, 28; fallen electric light and telephone poles, 5; sewers, 14; broken water pipes, 46; bad condition of streets, 45; electric lights burned out, 40. Police patrol wagon was called by this precinct 105 times and the Civil Hospital ambulance 20 times. There were promulgated and received in this precinct 246 alarms, 24 circulars, 368 letters, 244 orders, 9 business houses found broken open, 1 safe found open. There are a number of ferries in this

precinct—1 at Estero Binondo, which takes passengers backward and forward to the custom-house to the number of about 1,500 daily; 1 at Estero Binondo back of Divisoria Market, which conveys about 250 passengers daily; 1 at Estero San Nicolás, conveys about 400 passengers; 1 at foot of Calle Soler, conveys about 600; casco used for passing over Estero Binondo, about 1,700 daily. Two lives saved by members of this precinct during the year, 17 runaways stopped, 8 dead human bodies found and 58 dead animals. Number of licenses handled by this precinct 1,099; 1,077 were approved and 22 disapproved. The majority of the policemen live outside of the station, and could all be assembled within thirty minutes.

This station was formerly commanded by Capt. Jack Dawson, but on his visit to the United States on leave he was relieved by Capt. T. F. Crowley; during the closing part of the year he was relieved by Lieut. James P. Lawler, who is at present in command.

#### PRECINCT NO. 3.

Stations of this precinct are situated at 267 Calle Enrile and 51 Calle San Pedro. There are in this precinct 5 hotels, 14 saloons; 36 restaurants, 11 of which have liquor licenses; 44 cooked-food shops, 3 wholesale liquor licenses, 1 hotel liquor license, 1 theater liquor license, 5 theaters, 3 cinematographs, 4 pawn shops; 24 groceries, 10 with liquor licenses; 60 barber shops, 39 silversmiths, 229 native tiendas, 213 native tiendas with wine licenses, 10 livery stables. Eighteen fires were reported in this precinct, 7 of which were extinguished by police without the aid of the fire department; 51 religious and other processions, which necessitated extra duty by police; theaters and banquets in this precinct also require extra duty to be performed. Police in this precinct made the following reports: One hundred and fourteen regarding condition of streets, 429 regarding sidewalks, 430 broken gutters and spouts, 80 electric lights burned out; 27 electric light, telephone wires, and posts down; 110 sewers stopped up or broken; 260 water pipes, hydrants, and water plugs in bad condition; 12 streets closed to traffic on account of their condition; 30 reports on sanitary condition of houses, etc.; bridges in need of repair, 8; dangerous houses, 8; police patrol wagon was called 75 times in this precinct; communications promulgated and received: alarms, 297; orders, 155; circulars, 23; letters sent, 143; letters received, 148; 4 business houses found open; 1 ferry in this precinct, Calle Soler and Arranque, which carries about 150 passengers daily; 24 runaways stopped by members of the precinct, in stopping one of which Roundsman J. A. Manning was severely injured, necessitating his being confined in the hospital; 13 dead human bodies found; 26 dead animals. The majority of the policemen live outside of the station, but in the immediate vicinity; they could all be assembled within eight minutes. Property recovered to the value of ₱1,215.50.

This precinct was formerly commanded by Capt. Walter E. Wilson, but on his taking leave of absence Captain Dawson relieved him and is at present in command.

#### PRECINCT NO. 4.

The stations are situated at 36 and 39 Calle Bustillos; business places in this district are as follows: First-class bars, 10; second-class bars, 44; 3 first-class restaurant liquor licenses, 1 second-class; 12 restaurants; 33 barber shops; 3 groceries; 14 fires reported in this precinct, 8 of which were extinguished by police without the aid of fire department; 32 processions and 10 receptions, necessitating extra duty; reports by police regarding condition of streets, bridges, etc.; fallen electric poles, 4; streets in bad condition, 32; bridges in need of repair, 2; broken sidewalks, 14; sewers stopped up, 10; water pipes broken, 51; hydrants out of order, 40; electric lights burned out, 521; fire plugs out of order, 24; insanitary condition of houses, streets, and alleys, 27; communications promulgated and received in the precinct, circulars 24, special orders 240, letters 395, alarms 587; ferries in this precinct, 1 at Calle Nagtajan, conveying passengers to and from Pandacan, about 500 daily, and one at Calle San Miguel, running to Santesbanes, about 150 passengers daily; patrol wagon was called 46 times to convey sick and injured persons to hospital; stolen money recovered, ₱167.30; stolen property, ₱809; dead human bodies found, 7; animals, 75; 622 applications for licenses passed through this precinct, 573 being approved and 49 disapproved; 20 policemen reside in the station and the remainder outside; in case of necessity they could all be assembled within thirty minutes.

This precinct was formerly commanded by Capt. Mark Scott. He is at present on leave of absence in United States, and Captain Crowley is in command, with Lieut. J. D. Williamson as assistant.

## PRECINCT NO. 5.

This station is situated at Calle Solis. Places of business in this precinct: One saloon, 1 restaurant, 48 barber shops, and numerous small places of business. Twenty-one fires reported by this precinct, 18 of which were extinguished by police, without the aid of the fire department. Three ferries in this precinct, operating in the rivers Balot and Vitas, conveying about 1,000 passengers daily. Stolen property recovered to value of ₱59.90. Dead human bodies found, 3; dead animals, 19. The majority of the policemen reside outside of the station, but in the immediate vicinity—they could be assembled in fifteen minutes. Communications promulgated and received in this precinct: Alarms, 490; orders, 113; circulars, 24; letters sent, 153; letters received, 124. Patrol wagon was called 32 times in this precinct. One hundred and eight religious and other processions which necessitated extra duty being performed by police.

The precinct is commanded by Capt. José Crame.

## PRECINCT NO. 6.

This station is situated at 142 Calle Paz. Number of saloons in this precinct, 3; restaurants, 3; 26 barber shops, 1 grocery, 1 hotel, 144 native wine tiendas, 304 native tiendas not selling wines, 2 drug stores. Twelve fires reported by this precinct, 9 of which were extinguished by police, without the aid of fire department; 31 processions, which necessitated extra duty being performed. Reports made by police regarding condition of streets, bridges, etc.: Streets, 3; bridges, 5; sewers out of order, 22; fallen telephone poles, 15; electric wires down, 8; telephone wires down, 15. Police patrol wagon made 39 calls in this precinct. Communications promulgated and received: Alarms, 499; orders, 118; circulars, 24; letters sent, 290; letters received, 159. Six ferries in this precinct—1 from San Felipe Nery to Santa Ana, conveying about 300 passengers daily; 1 from San Felipe Nery to Bacood, conveying about 100 passengers; Punta to Santa Ana, about 200 passengers; Lemayan to San Felipe Nery, 300 passengers; Punta to Beata, 100 passengers; Beata to Pandacan and Bacood, 50 passengers. Number of lives saved by members of precinct, 2; runaways stopped, 3; 7 children were found in the public streets of this precinct who were homeless; 23 stray animals caught; 2 dead human bodies found; 143 dead animals. The majority of the policemen reside in the station, the remainder in the vicinity; they could all be assembled in thirty minutes. This precinct formerly comprised two stations, the one in Paco being commanded by Captain Monet and the one in Santa Ana by Lieutenant Verzoza. The latter station has been abandoned and consolidated with the Paco station, and is now commanded by Capt. Joaquin Monet, with Lieut. Santiago Verzoza as assistant.

## RIVER AND HARBOR PRECINCT.

This station is situated at 212 Muelle de la Reina, having recently been transferred from Calle San Fernando. One fire reported by this precinct was extinguished without the aid of fire department; 4 processions and other festivities which necessitated extra duty by police; reports by police regarding condition of streets, etc., 71, including sunken bancas or vessels; patrol wagon was called 71 times; promulgated and received in precinct, 466 alarms, 98 special orders, 24 circulars; 252 letters received; 239 letters sent; 68 precinct alarms; 22 precinct orders; 225 ferries operated in the different esteros, Pasig River and Manila Bay, conveying daily about 2,000 passengers in the esteros and 4,000 in Pasig River and Manila Bay; 1 member of the precinct assisted in the saving of lives; stolen property recovered to the value of ₱85; approximate value of property found floating in the Pasig River, Manila Bay, and various esteros, ₱3,260; 146 dead animals found; majority of policemen reside outside of the station, but could all be assembled within thirty minutes; number of human bodies recovered in Pasig River, Manila Bay, and various esteros, 34; number of children found, 5; the launch *Buckey O'Neill* assisted in the extinguishing of 4 fires on vessels in the bay and responded to 6 fires in the Pasig River; 53 persons arrested in Manila Bay; pardoned Bilibid prisoners sent to their homes, 292; pardoned Bilibid prisoners taken to transports to be sent to United States, 74; number of indigent citizens taken to transports 78, to Hongkong 2, to England 2; prisoners sent to ships to collect municipal court fines, 13; prisoners turned over to naval authorities, 7; prisoners turned over to military authorities, 3; subpoenas served in Pasig River and Manila Bay, 60.

## LAUNCH "GEORGE CURRY."

This launch was turned over to the bureau of coast guard on February 27, 1905.

This branch of the service was formerly commanded by Sergt. W. E. Wichmann now detailed as chief of police, Cavite; it is at present commanded by Lieut. Alexander Harmon.

## MOUNTED DETACHMENT.

This detachment is composed of 1 roundsman and 9 first-class patrolmen, stationed at El Depósito. The detachment performed extra duty at 9 processions during the year; their duties consist of night patrol around the outskirts of the city; since November 10, 1904, they have been detailed as guards for Bilibid prisoners engaged in tearing down the old city walls; they are also used with the city engineer department as escort to surveying parties.

## SECRET-SERVICE BUREAU.

The report of the secret-service bureau for the year, rendered by Chief Trowbridge, follows this report.

## HEALTH OF THE DEPARTMENT.

During the year the health of the department has been very good; the most prevalent diseases were dengue fever, dysentery, malaria, and a few intestinal disorders; 4 deaths occurred during the year; 1 case of leprosy was discovered, Third Class Patrolman Isabelo Evangelista, precinct 3; he was sent to San Lázaro Hospital. Pulmonary tuberculosis among the native members is quite common, usually traceable to exposure and due to their low resisting power against this disease; also beriberi, which seems restricted to certain localities; 3 cases of variola occurred, all of which made good recoveries. There have been several resignations on account of disability arising from chronic dysentery among the American and pulmonary tuberculosis among the native members. In April and May revaccinations were made of everyone in the department. During the last half of the year 480 physical examinations were made for the civil-service board. During the first half of the year they were made by a physician detailed for that purpose from the office of the board of health, of which no record was kept by this office. Numerous other examinations were also made for the secret-service bureau and prosecuting attorney's office. Since February 1, thirty-eight persons were examined suspected of having unsound minds. The police ambulances have been supplied with emergency dressings and the men accompanying them instructed in their use. The river and harbor station has proven to be of great value to those convalescing from operations or prolonged periods of sickness, such cases being transferred there upon their return to duty, as it enables them to recuperate more rapidly than would be possible otherwise.

The police surgeon visits daily all the American stations and his assistant all the native stations; they also visit the different stations of the fire department, to attend such members as may be in need of treatment.

## OFFICE WORK.

During the fiscal year the department abolished six positions, but the work of the department is being kept up to date; the clerks are all conversant with the work which they are required to perform, and in many instances to keep it up to date they have had to work overtime.

The department found it necessary to make a deficiency estimate for the payment of salaries and wages, owing to the fact that in spite of every effort made to keep the force below the authorized strength the pay rolls for salaries and wages increase monthly on account of service pay of the patrolmen, which make quite a difference each month. At the present time, with a shortage of 45 first-class patrolmen and 27 native patrolmen, the amount for salaries and wages could be approximately estimated to be between ₱95,000 and ₱100,000, as the last month of the fiscal year showed an expenditure of ₱96,133.22 for salaries and wages.

Precinct No. 1 .....	₱21,000.00
Precinct No. 2 .....	15,000.00
Precinct No. 3 .....	11,500.00
Precinct No. 4 .....	15,500.00
Precinct No. 5 .....	6,500.00
Precinct No. 6 .....	5,250.00
River and harbor precinct .....	6,000.00

Mounted detachment.....	₱1,900.00
Staff.....	5,183.22
Office force.....	3,500.00
Secret-service bureau.....	3,900.00
Launch crew and public pound.....	900.00

The office force during the coming year would require much less than the present year.

## DEFICIENCY ESTIMATE.

The department estimated for ₱50,000 for deficiency in salaries and wages, and Act No. 1297, U. S. Philippine Commission, appropriated ₱46,000; the immediate cause of this deficiency estimate was due to the withdrawal of the constabulary from different parts of the city and the employment of more patrolmen to take their places. There is, however, a large sum of this appropriation unused.

## PHILIPPINES CONSTABULARY.

Owing to the recent trouble in the island of Samar this department loaned to the constabulary 150 riot shotguns, 100 cartridge belts, and 7,500 rounds of brass shell ammunition. The cooperation with this bureau is excellent, and it is also with the military.

## GAMBLING.

For this offense there were 3,164 arrests made. Every effort is made by the department for the suppression of this evil. Particular attention is invited to the report of the chief of detectives, in which he states that the penalties imposed, especially in important games, are not sufficient. He further states that Chinese gamblers are very willing to pay a fine regularly, provided it is not too high.

## TRANSFERS WITHIN THE DEPARTMENT.

During the fiscal year it became necessary to make a general transfer of sergeants, roundsmen, and patrolmen to different precincts. This for some time caused a great dissatisfaction among the men, and some of them presented their resignations. With the exception of one they were all withdrawn. These transfers were made of men who had been a long time in one precinct in order to familiarize them with different parts of the city.

The following shows the headings under which the 13,663 arrests were made:

	Num-ber.		Num-ber.
Arson.....	2	Bribery.....	8
Adultery.....	4	Corruption of minors.....	3
Assault.....	373	Coolie occupying sidewalk.....	4
Abandoning vehicle.....	169	Contempt of court.....	9
Assault with intent to kill.....	10	Cockfighting.....	56
Accomplished abduction.....	1	Cruelty to animals.....	683
Attempted assault.....	2	Conducting gambling houses.....	214
Attempted larceny.....	1	Conducting gambling games.....	84
Assault and battery.....	4	Collectors for gambling games.....	6
Awaiting warrant.....	5	Conducting house of prostitution.....	7
Accessory to embezzlement.....	2	Conspiracy.....	1
Accessory to criminal attempt against authorities.....	1	Conducting unlicensed opium joint.....	1
Attempted bribery.....	1	Criminal attempt against authorities.....	1
Assaulting an officer.....	2	Destruction of papers and documents.....	1
Accessory to theft.....	6	Drunk.....	366
Accessory to robbery.....	6	Drunk and disorderly.....	387
Attempted rape.....	4	Disorderly conduct.....	1,494
Absent without leave.....	3	Deserters.....	44
Abandoning of cart.....	2	Driving from rear seat.....	109
Attempted murder.....	4	Driving on Escolta during prohibited hours.....	3
Abduction.....	23	Disobeying an officer.....	44
Accessory to larceny.....	6	Damage to property.....	3
Attempted theft.....	3	Driving on prohibited thoroughfare.....	1
Accessory to forgery.....	2	Detention.....	10
Attempted robbery.....	4	Defacing public property.....	29
Attempted forgery.....	2	Deportation.....	7
Blocking the highway.....	780	Doorkeeper gambling house.....	4
Brigandage.....	14	Driving an unbroken horse.....	1
Blocking sidewalk.....	70	Escaped convict.....	9
Blocking canal.....	17	Escaped prisoner.....	8
Begging.....	20	Employing incompetent driver.....	1

	Num- ber.		Num- ber.
Embezzlement.....	191	Obscenity.....	2
Extortion.....	2	Provincial warrants.....	6
Bar cleaning.....	3	Practicing medicine without license.....	1
Escaped military prisoner.....	1	Placing obstacles on railroad track.....	18
Falsification of trade-mark.....	2	Prostitutes.....	58
False testimony.....	5	Peddling without license.....	5
Forgery.....	15	Peddling in prohibited districts.....	2
Falsification.....	2	Physical injuries.....	67
Fraud.....	8	Passing counterfeit money.....	20
Fast driving.....	113	Refused to be vaccinated.....	1
Falsification of public document.....	4	Reckless negligence.....	6
Fast riding.....	20	Reckless riding.....	1
Frustrated murder.....	21	Reckless running of electric car.....	1
Gambling.....	3, 164	Resisting an officer.....	43
Held by request of constabulary.....	24	Refusing to pay a fare.....	10
Held for prosecuting attorney.....	22	Refused a fare.....	155
Held for military authorities.....	1	Reckless driving.....	61
Homicide.....	5	Robbery.....	60
Harness in need of repair.....	9	Receiving stolen goods.....	5
Housebreaking.....	5	Rape.....	6
Held as witness.....	3	Rebellion.....	1
Held for investigation.....	285	Suspicious character.....	3
Held for customs authorities.....	19	Suspected of theft.....	7
Having gambling devices.....	13	Seduction.....	7
Held for warrant.....	61	Selling without license.....	24
Held for deportation.....	10	Straggler.....	1
Held on warrant.....	3	Stowaway.....	9
Held for sheriff.....	2	Sedition.....	3
Highway robbery.....	3	Selling bens to soldiers.....	5
Held for Chinese consul.....	4	Swindling.....	1
Inmates of a gambling house.....	4	Smoking in theater.....	1
Impersonating court officer.....	1	Selling stolen property.....	1
Incompetent driver.....	2	Spy for gambling house.....	4
Illegal sale of lottery tickets.....	3	Suspected escaped prisoner.....	2
Impersonating police officer.....	13	Suspected murderer.....	1
Illegal competition.....	1	Tampering with fire alarm.....	5
Injuring a post hydrant.....	7	Threats to kill.....	5
Illegal arrest.....	1	Threats.....	10
Indecent exposure.....	47	Thefts.....	520
Insane.....	64	Trespassing.....	1
Illegal custody firearms.....	14	Unlicensed midwife.....	2
Illegal measures.....	6	Using a false name.....	3
Insults.....	2	Unlawful practice of pharmacy.....	2
Impersonating secret-service agent.....	2	Unlawful disposal of dead animals.....	5
Interfering with an officer.....	17	Unlawful slaughter of animals.....	8
Illegal marriage.....	2	Vehicle unfit for service.....	20
Keeping of obscene pictures.....	1	Violation of theater-exit regulations.....	7
Keeping of vicious dog.....	1	Violation of barber-shop regulations.....	25
Keeping a gambling device.....	7	Violation of water-supply regulations.....	3
Kite flying.....	4	Violation of dentistry law.....	2
Leprosy.....	1	Violation of street advertising.....	13
Larceny.....	331	Violation of electric supply regulations.....	1
Libel.....	3	Violation of pharmacy law.....	9
Murder.....	9	Violation of market regulations.....	2
Misappropriation of public funds.....	3	Violation of sentence.....	1
No bell on bicycle.....	2	Violation of pawnbroker regulations.....	8
No license for vehicles.....	204	Violation of explosives storage regulation.....	14
No tariff card in vehicle.....	5	Vagrants.....	553
No lights on vehicle.....	44	Violation of license regulations.....	288
No badge on cochero.....	21	Violation of sanitary regulations.....	151
No signal on vehicle.....	64	Violation of excise law.....	65
Nuisance.....	175	Violation of building regulations.....	116
Not occupying public station.....	509	Violation of Chinese-registration act.....	57
No dog license.....	44	Violation of vehicle regulations.....	19
No number of lamps of vehicles.....	1	Warrant court customs appeals.....	1
No lights on bicycle.....	1	Warrants court first instance.....	17
No license card on vehicle.....	2	Warrants municipal court.....	186
No license for bicycles.....	13	Wire tapping.....	1
Obtaining money under false pretenses.....	11		
Overloading vehicle.....	160	Total.....	13, 663
Overcharging a fare.....	12		

I desire to tender my appreciation to your board for the manner in which my recommendations have been considered, and the courtesies extended me on many occasions.

Respectfully submitted.

J. E. HARDING, *Chief of Police.*

The SECRETARY, MUNICIPAL BOARD, *Manila.*

## SECRET SERVICE BUREAU.

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE,  
Manila, July 10, 1905.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this bureau for the fiscal year from July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905.

There were made during the year 1,346 arrests for the various offenses as shown in the following table:

	Number.		Number.
Abduction .....	7	False testimony .....	1
Accessory to larceny .....	9	Frustrated estafa .....	1
Accessory to estafa .....	1	Frustrated murder .....	22
Accessory to robbery .....	6	Forgery .....	14
Accessory to rape .....	1	Fraud in civil-service examination .....	1
Accomplice to abduction .....	1	Falsification of civil-service document .....	2
Arrested by order of administrative authority (president municipal board, Manila), article 156, civil code .....	1	Gambling .....	189
Arrested by request of justice of the peace of Nueva Cáceres .....	1	Grave physical injuries .....	4
Arrested by request of constabulary .....	26	Highway robbery and brigandage .....	7
Arrested on warrants, courts, first instance .....	47	Held for investigation .....	78
Arrested on warrants, justices of peace .....	60	Held for court first instance, Manila .....	1
Arrested on warrants, municipal court, Manila .....	15	Held for customs authorities .....	1
Assault .....	12	Held as witness .....	2
Assault with intent to kill .....	1	Illegal custody of firearms .....	11
Assault and battery .....	1	Illegal importation of women for purposes of prostitution .....	8
Attempted homicide .....	1	Illegal entry .....	1
Attempted murder .....	1	Illegal threats .....	2
Attempted larceny .....	1	Impersonating a police officer .....	7
Attempted falsification of public document .....	1	Insane .....	2
Brigandage .....	10	Introducing counterfeit money .....	2
Bribery .....	1	Larceny .....	264
Conducting business without license .....	2	Malicious destruction of property .....	1
Conducting a gambling house .....	16	Misappropriation of public funds .....	5
Counterfeiting money .....	1	Murder .....	1
Criminal attempt against the authorities or their agents .....	3	Obscenity .....	2
Corruption of minors .....	3	Physical injuries .....	2
Disturbing the peace .....	1	Publicly using an assumed name .....	8
Destruction of papers and documents .....	1	Parricide .....	1
Desertion .....	18	Practicing medicine without license .....	2
Dealing a game .....	1	Passing counterfeit money .....	2
Disorderly conduct .....	2	Robbery .....	61
Estafa .....	102	Robbery with homicide .....	2
Escaped convicts .....	8	Rape .....	2
Escaped prisoners .....	6	Sedition .....	6
Escaped military convict .....	1	Vagrancy .....	169
Escaped military prisoner .....	1	Violation of Act No. 597, Philippine Commission .....	2
Extortion .....	1	Violation of city ordinances .....	9
False representation to civil-service board .....	4	Violation of Chinese registration act .....	60
		Violation of dentistry law .....	1
		Violation of liquor license ordinance .....	1
		Violation of pharmaceutical law .....	32
		Wanted by military authorities .....	1
		Total .....	1,346

The foregoing cases were disposed of as follows:

	Number.		Number.
Acquitted .....	14	Released .....	159
Convicted .....	781	Suspended .....	1
Dismissed .....	106	Turned over to proper authorities .....	259
Died .....	6	Pending, June 30, 1905 .....	17
Escaped from confinement .....	1		
Killed during prison uprising .....	1	Total .....	1,346
Noile prosequi .....	1		

## RECAPITULATION.

By nationality:		
Americans .....		124
Europeans .....		40
Japanese .....		4
Chinese .....		208
Natives .....		970
Total .....		1,346
By sex:		
Males .....		1,208
Females .....		138
Total .....		1,346



The fifty-three cases pending June 30, 1904, have been disposed of as follows:

Acquitted .....	1	Suspended.....	1
Convicted .....	42		
Dismissed .....	8	Total .....	53
Jumped bond .....	1		

*Amounts of lost and stolen property and money recovered during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905.*

Month.	Value of property recovered.	Money recovered.	Total.
July .....	P1,172.95	P88.18	P1,261.13
August .....	2,048.13	242.86	2,290.99
September .....	1,861.70	1,412.06	3,263.76
October .....	1,370.50	625.79	1,996.29
November .....	3,694.70	696.80	4,390.50
December .....	2,084.50	247.32	2,281.82
January .....	1,905.50	470.76	2,376.26
February .....	114.46	1,442.20	1,556.66
March .....	828.00	191.00	1,019.00
April .....	1,053.00	27.00	1,080.00
May .....	5,149.62	2,471.02	7,620.64
June .....	5,065.26	20.00	5,075.26
Total .....	26,278.32	7,938.99	34,212.31

It will be noticed that the majority of the cases handled during the year just closed are ones of considerable importance and which required a great amount of work. From year to year the bureau is doing less work which really pertains to the precinct police and is devoting more of its time to the handling of more important matters. In addition to the work connected with the cases as shown in the table, a large amount of work has been done on other matters, such as the location of lost and missing persons, numerous investigations in the departments of the insular and municipal governments, and other matters which can not, owing to their nature, be placed in tabulated form.

During the year there have occurred in the city of Manila 14 suicides, of which 5 were by pistol shot, 3 by hanging, 3 by drowning, 1 by the use of a razor, and 2 by swallowing carbolic acid. It is worthy to note that these cases all occurred in the hot months, but 2 being in February of this year; the others in July and August of last year; and March, May, and June of this year. Of these suicides 8 were Americans, 4 Chinese, and the remainder Filipinos. The record of murders for the year shows a total of 7; the victims in all but one of the cases being Filipinos, the exception being a Chinese. In all of these cases but one, the persons who committed the crime have been apprehended.

I drew attention in my last report to the advisability of establishing the office of coroner for the city of Manila. I desire in this report to reiterate my recommendation of last year and to emphasize this necessity. It appears to me that in a city of this size, where violent crimes are of such common occurrence, there should be a functionary whose sole duty would be to examine, preliminarily, cases of murder and suicide, and I do not believe that this should come under the direction of the prosecuting attorney of Manila. In my opinion this person should be a qualified physician and surgeon, for the reason that in so many instances in the past there have been delicate questions to decide as to the direct cause of death. On these occasions the immediate attention of a surgeon would be of great value in the event of subsequent prosecution.

In the month of January of the present year the offices of the bureau were removed from the municipal building on the corner of Paseo Bagumbayan to the building now known as the Luneta police station. The change has proven beneficial for many reasons, chief among which is that there is now afforded ample room for the work of the bureau. The quarters in the municipal building while convenient were somewhat cramped, whereas under existing conditions there is no room for complaint on this score. Another benefit resulting from the change is that of proximity to a commodious police station, where prisoners arrested by this bureau may be confined and secured with little or no inconvenience.

Apparatus for the Bertillon system of criminal identification is now on hand, having been secured since rendering my last report. While the system has not yet been installed, it is likely that the next few months will see it in running order. Detective

John W. Green, who is at present on leave of absence, was commissioned to make a study, so far as he was able, of the various systems of Bertillon identification in the States, and it is possible that his researches will include the city of Paris, where the system is seen in its perfection. This system when complete will be a most valuable auxiliary to the bureau, and will be appreciated not only by the city police department, but by the insular police officials as well.

The imperative need of a good telephone system for the bureau has been fully demonstrated. The telephone service during the past year has been especially poor and has retarded the work to a great extent. It is likely that within the next month a direct line will be in operation from the desk of the chief of this bureau to that of the chief of the information division of the Philippines Constabulary. Business of a confidential nature between the two departments has increased to a considerable extent, and this direct line will be a great convenience.

I have to report that the bureau has done considerably less work in apprehending gambling games during the year just closed than in former years. It has been my idea that this work should be left to the precinct police, who are as a matter of course in closer touch with all matters inside of their respective jurisdictions. In a great many cases where information is received of games it is immediately transmitted to the precinct commander for his action. However, I am constrained to state that harsher measures should be adopted for the suppression of this evil. In my opinion the penalties ordinarily imposed, especially in the larger and more important games, are not sufficient. Chinese gamblers are more than willing, as a rule, to pay a fine regularly, provided this fine is not too high. I have personal knowledge of certain gambling houses who have resumed playing within twenty-four hours after paying a fine for one offense. It has been left largely to the precinct police to look after illicit houses of prostitution in the various districts. In my opinion this work should not be done by this bureau, and, as in cases of gambling, information concerning these houses has been in the majority of cases promptly transmitted to the precinct commander through your office.

During the last few months the bureau has been devoting considerable attention to the arrest of Chinese who are residents of the islands without the certificate as required by the customs administrative act. Probably 80 per cent of the Chinese arrested under this provision have been persons of bad character, many of them ex-convicts. I consider the carrying out of this law an excellent plan to rid the islands of Chinese criminals. These persons are turned over to the collector of customs, who assumes all responsibility for their deportation to China.

I feel it my duty, in view of the increased work in the bureau, to reiterate my recommendations of the past two years concerning the matter of rank. At the present time the personnel of the bureau is composed of active, energetic, intelligent young men, both Americans and natives. I have made a special effort to impress upon these men, individually and collectively, the importance of maintaining a high standard of morals and discipline. I can state with considerable pride that in no department of the government service can there be found a more conscientious lot of men than the members of this bureau. No task is too hard for them and no hours are too long. They frequently labor day and night without stopping, and undergo hardships of weather and other inconveniences that do not fall to the lot of the ordinary patrolman. Concerning the native branch I can state, notwithstanding the stigma that has unfortunately been placed upon the name of the native detective or "secreta," I find the Filipinos under me amenable to discipline and susceptible to the benefits of good example and precept. It is my earnest wish that the men of this bureau be given a rank, as outlined in my recommendations of last year, viz, the chief to have the rank of inspector, the two senior detectives the rank of captain, all other American detectives the rank of sergeants of police, and all native detectives the rank of sergeants of the native police.

I also respectfully urge that some steps be taken to place the detectives upon the same basis as the members of the uniformed force, concerning increased pay for length of service. This will be an incentive to better work and more pride in the work, and can not but have a beneficial effect.

I desire to report that during the year just closed there has been an improvement in the cooperation of the uniformed police with this bureau, and I wish to express my thanks to the captains of the various precincts, without a single exception, for their cheerful assistance rendered at all times. The plan of requiring precinct alarms to be sent to this office, which has been introduced during the past year, has borne good fruit and brings the two branches of the service closer together. By this means the bureau becomes apprised of practically every crime of importance that is committed in the city.

*The following table shows the number of alarms filed in the secret service bureau during the year:*

Money and property .....	1,029	
Missing persons .....	104	
Dogs .....	21	
		1,154
Precinct No. 1 .....	191	
Precinct No. 2 .....	91	
Precinct No. 3 .....	132	
Precinct No. 4 .....	121	
Precinct No. 5 .....	69	
Precinct No. 6 .....	53	
River and Harbor .....	68	
		725
Total .....		1,879

Very respectfully,

C. R. TROWBRIDGE,  
*Chief of Secret Service.*

The CHIEF OF POLICE, Manila, P. I.

#### REPORT OF LAW DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF CITY ATTORNEY,  
Manila, P. I., July 1, 1905.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the law department of the city of Manila for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905:

#### OFFICE OF CITY ATTORNEY.

##### *Summary of work performed.*

Investigations generally among the old Spanish insular and municipal archives and resulting reports to the municipal board and the various city departments .....	53
Legal opinions rendered to the municipal board and various city departments. (These are written opinions. In addition, numerous oral opinions have been rendered concerning matters of current business) .....	96
Ordinances prepared for the action of the municipal board .....	12
Acts prepared for the action of the Philippine Commission .....	10
Bonds, contracts, deeds, leases, etc., prepared and submitted to the municipal board .....	164
Suits by and against the city attended to .....	128
Letters sent .....	1,481
Letters received .....	928

The court work of the office has increased materially during the year. During the past fiscal period this office has had upon its case register a total of 128 cases in which the city attorney was required to appear. Of this number, 53 were cases pending at the time of rendering our last report, while 75 were new cases instituted by or against the city in the various courts. Of the total number of cases, 57 have been completely disposed of within the year, leaving a balance of 71 actions still pending final disposition. The status at the close of the year of the 128 cases is briefly shown in the table of cases below. It will be noticed from such table that of the total number of actions 54 were conducted in the court of land registration, either for the protection of the city's interests in properties sought to be registered by private parties or on behalf of the city for the registration of municipal lands. This branch of our business seems to be constantly increasing, and it is expected that during the next fiscal year the number of cases of this character will be even greater.

The cases enumerated below do not include six cases conducted by this office in the justice of the peace court for and on behalf of the bureau of public lands for the ejectment of certain tenants from the San Lázaro estate. Each of these cases were successfully determined in favor of the plaintiff, ejectment and payment of rents being ordered.

The opening and improvement of city streets has occasioned considerable work in this office in the preparation of deeds and transfers of lands required by the city for such work, and it is expected that the work along this line will be increased during the next fiscal year. Many important contracts for the construction of extensive municipal improvements have been drawn by this office during the past year, and this work also is expected to increase largely during the next year on account of many projected improvement plans now on foot.

During the past year an important change in the personnel of this office took place, Mr. George N. Hurd, assistant city attorney, on April 1, transferring as an assistant attorney-general to the office of the attorney-general. Mr. Hurd was, on the same date, succeeded by Mr. Edmund Block, by transfer from the office of the attorney-general.

With regard to this change, in which neither he who subscribes nor even those directly interested have been in any way consulted, the undersigned can not do less than express the feeling with which he has viewed the separation of a desirable companion, an excellent official, a powerful assistant, and a gentleman, correct, courteous, and amiable. In the three years, approximately, that he has been in the office he has been an indefatigable worker, and notwithstanding his being a person deliberate in his investigations he has always been firm and adroit in his ideas and opinions, aside from possessing great familiarity with the subjects intrusted to this office.

During the year the following cases have been disposed of:

*In the supreme court.*—Petrolina Encarnación v. J. J. Peterson, sheriff; case abandoned by plaintiff. Sy Grang v. John C. Sweeney, judge, and J. J. Peterson, sheriff; sheriff enjoined by injunction issued.

*In the court of first instance.*—Rufina Ayalde v. Celerino Canas; decision for defendant. City of Manila v. Walter Morley; decision for defendant. City of Manila v. Dy Feco et al.; judgment for city, with costs against defendant. Frank R. Button v. City of Manila and E. S. Shields; decision for defendant. A. S. Watson Co. v. J. J. Peterson, sheriff; case dismissed without costs. Jacobo Engster et al. v. City of Manila et al.; case dismissed. Mission of the Society of Jesus v. City of Manila and A. W. Hastings; judgment for city, with costs against plaintiff. Mission of the Society of Jesus v. City of Manila and A. W. Hastings; same case as above was again instituted on new complaint; case now pending and included in pending cases. City of Manila v. M. Velasco; judgment for city; on stipulation between parties case closed. Mariano Tuason v. Rudolph Wol & Co. and J. J. Peterson, sheriff; case settled. So Ychin v. Fe Quionjua and J. J. Peterson, sheriff; complaint dismissed. Cirilo Belmonte v. City of Manila; judgment for city. Augustin Monasterio v. J. J. Peterson and others; judgment dismissing complaint. Canuto Reyes et al. v. City of Manila; case dismissed, with costs against plaintiff. Estefanía Villar v. City of Manila; case dismissed, with costs against plaintiff. Máxima Guerrero v. Justice of Peace and J. J. Peterson, sheriff; judgment releasing certain property held by sheriff. Luis R. Yanco v. J. J. Peterson and others; case dismissed. Fidelity and Deposit Co. v. William A. Wilson, J. J. Peterson, as sheriff, and others; decision rendered; city not interested in same. Ching Fat, Bing Ching, et al., v. J. E. Harding, chief of police; habeas corpus writ denied; case closed.

*In the court of land registration.*—Application of city to register land in block 82, San Nicolás; registration decreed; Expediente 787. Application to register land in Tondo; opposition of city; decision rendered conforming to opposition; Exp. 705. Exp. 442; application to register land in Malate; opposition of city; plan corrected by petitioner conforming to opposition. Exp. 755; application to register land in Paco; opposition of city; decision rendered against opposition; no appeal taken. Exp. 779; application to register land in Binondo; opposition of city; plan and description corrected by petitioner; opposition withdrawn. Exp. 609; application to register land in Binondo; opposition of city; plan, etc., corrected by petitioner; opposition withdrawn. Exp. 693; application to register land in Quiapo; opposition of city; opposition sustained; case now pending appeal, but city no further interested. Exp. 728; application to register land in Malate; opposition of city; plan, etc., corrected by petitioner; opposition withdrawn. Exp. 1120; application of city to register city property in block 31, Paco; registration decreed. Exp. 790; application to register land in Paco; opposition of city; plan, etc., corrected by petitioner; opposition withdrawn. Exp. 772; application to register land in Paco; opposition of city; plan corrected by agreement with petitioner; opposition withdrawn. Exp. 619; application to register land in Malate; opposition of city; plan, etc., corrected by petitioner; opposition withdrawn. Exp. 917; application to register land known as hacienda de Mandoloya; opposition of city; plans, description, etc., corrected by petitioner; opposition withdrawn. Exp. 1039; application to register land in Tondo; opposition of city; corrections desired made by petitioner; opposition withdrawn. Exp. 1147; application of city

to register land in block 4, Paco; application granted for registration; appeal taken by opposition. Exp. 1012; application to register land in Sampaloc; opposition of city; plan, etc., corrected by petitioner; opposition withdrawn. Exp. 1068; application by insular government to register certain land on Calles San Antonio and Union; opposition of city; corrections ordered to correspond with opposition. Exp. 1110; application to register land in Tondo; opposition by city; plan, description, etc., corrected by petitioner; opposition withdrawn. Exp. 1101; application to register certain land at 134 Calle Real; opposition by city; decree entered requiring better description. Exp. 1017; application to register certain land in Paco; opposition of city; new plan submitted by petitioner and approved; opposition withdrawn. Exp. 1329; application to register land in San Nicolás; opposition by city; corrections made by petitioner; opposition withdrawn. Exp. 1310; application to register land in Tondo; opposition by city; new plan submitted by petitioner and approved; opposition withdrawn. Exp. 1096; application to register land in Sampaloc; opposition by city; corrections ordered by court; opposition withdrawn. Exp. 1087; application to register land in Sampaloc; opposition by city; corrections in plan ordered by court; opposition withdrawn. Exp. 1194; application to register land on Calle Bilibid; opposition by city; applicant corrects description; opposition withdrawn. Exp. 1348; application of Felipa Santo Domingo; opposition by city; petitioner corrects description and plan; opposition withdrawn. Exp. 1293; application to register land in Tondo; opposition of city; case finally dismissed. Exp. 1314; application to register land in Tondo; opposition of city; corrections made by petitioner and opposition withdrawn. Exp. 1346; application of Gregorio Pineda to register certain land; opposition by city; corrections offered by petitioner accepted; opposition withdrawn. Exp. 1373; application to register certain land in Tondo; city opposes; corrections made by petitioner and opposition withdrawn. Exp. 1372; application to register land between Calles Alvarado and Reina Regente; city opposes; corrections made by petitioner and opposition withdrawn. Exp. 1260; application to register land in Malate; opposition by city; corrections in description ordered; opposition withdrawn. Exp. 1269; application of Clotilde de Vidal; opposition by city; corrections ordered in description; opposition withdrawn. Exp. 1340; application to register land in Ermita; opposition by city; correction in plan, etc., made by petitioner; opposition withdrawn. Exp. 1374; application to register land on Calle Alvarado Tondo; opposition by city; corrections made by petitioner; opposition withdrawn. Exp. 1408; application to register land in Paco; city opposes; corrected description ordered and filed; opposition withdrawn.

*In justice of the peace court.*—N. Pacini v. F. G. Williams; case dismissed at request of plaintiff's attorney.

At this date there are now pending in the various courts the following cases:

*In the supreme court.*—City of Manila v. Leonardo Salgado; pending decision. Abellana v. City of Manila; pending argument in said court. C. Heinszen & Co. v. J. J. Peterson; pending argument. City of Manila v. Francisco Gambe et al.; pending argument. City of Manila v. El Monte de Piedad; pending decision. Ildefonso Tambunting v. City of Manila; pending argument. In re Exp. 291, land registration, on appeal; pending argument. Catholic Apostolic Roman Church in the Philippine Islands v. A. W. Hastings and City of Manila; pending argument. Chang Tang Ling y Cha Chung Lun v. City of Manila and J. F. Case; pending decision. In re Exp. 337, land registration, on appeal; pending argument. J. J. Peterson v. C. P. Newberry; pending argument. Antonio de la Riva v. J. J. Peterson and others; pending argument. Manila Navigation Co. v. Justice of Peace, Leong Yong and J. J. Peterson; mandamus, pending trial. F. J. Peterson v. J. J. Peterson, mandamus; pending decision on sheriff's demurrer. Pablo Trinidad v. John C. Sweeney and J. J. Peterson; issue joined by sheriff; mandamus proceeding.

*In the court of first instance.*—City of Manila v. Chinese Chamber of Commerce; pending decision. City of Manila v. Jacinto del Rosario; pending decision. City of Manila v. Feliciano Basa; pending decision. Francisco Merchan v. City of Manila; pending decision. Ricardo Aguado v. City, as admr. of Carriedo Waterworks; pending trial. Enrique M. Barreto v. Municipal Board of City of Manila; pending new trial. In re Exp. 20, land registration; on appeal; pending decision in said court. In re Exp. 88, land registration; on appeal; pending said appeal. Apolinario Modesto v. J. J. Peterson et al.; pending trial. Mission of the Society of Jesus v. City of Manila and A. W. Hastings; issue joined; now pending trial. Rita Donaldson Sim et al. v. J. J. Peterson; case continued by stipulation indefinitely. City of Manila v. Juan Tuason et al.; pending motion to reject report of appraisers. Thomas D. Aitkin v. Castle Bros., Wolf Sons and J. J. Peterson; judgment for defendant in this court; pending appeal to supreme court. City of Manila v. Enrique Rodríguez; case postponed indefinitely, awaiting plaintiff's witness. B. Pons et al. v. J. J. Peterson et al.; sheriff joins issue; pending trial. V. V. Vilas v. City of Manila; pending

decision on demurrer. *Esperanza Otero Trigas et al. v. City of Manila*; pending decision on demurrer. *T. M. Beech v. City of Manila*; pending decision on demurrer. *José Fortich v. J. J. Peterson and others*; sheriff joins issue; pending trial. *Marcelo Benavides v. City of Manila*; pending decision on motion to strike out. *Martín Santos v. City of Manila*; pending decision. *City of Manila v. Insular Government and Domingo Abelino*; pending trial. *City of Manila v. Insular Government and others*; pending trial. *International Banking Corporation v. Pilar Corrales y Gallo and others*; city files petition for payment of taxes due; pending trial.

*In Rizal court.*—*W. E. Claybrook v. J. T. Bush et al.*; pending decision. *Rupert y Guamis v. A. Hunter Lo Shin and J. J. Peterson*; preliminary injunction granted restraining sheriff; case pending. *E. M. Bachrach v. J. J. Peterson and others*; *Rupert y Guamis* intervenes; case pending. *B. Montague v. H. Manheim et al.*; demurrer of city sustained; pending amendment of plaintiff's complaint. *Simeón Adriano Villa v. J. J. Peterson and A. de los Santos*; pending decision of demurrer of sheriff. *City of Manila v. Segundo Javier and Pablo Ocampo*; pending trial. *Tabacalera Co. v. City of Manila*, to recover industrial taxes; pending decision on demurrer interposed by city. *Feliciano Basa v. J. J. Peterson and J. P. Wilson*; sheriff joins issue; pending trial. *Manila Telephone Company v. City of Manila and Frank Moffett*; preliminary injunction dissolved; pending action of plaintiffs. *José Gambino de la Cruz v. Chief Secret Service*; issue joined and case pending trial. *Juan Yota v. M. T. Wright and sheriff of Manila*; sheriff joins issue; pending trial. *Liong Wong Shih v. Tomás Súnico and sheriff of Manila*; sheriff joins issue; pending trial. *Guillermo Puatú v. Sheriff of Manila and others*; sheriff joins issue; pending trial. *City of Manila v. Francisco Sacay et al.*; pending trial. *City of Manila v. Juan López*; pending trial. *E. C. McCullogh v. J. J. Peterson*; sheriff joins issue; pending trial. *City of Manila v. Ramón Mortera*; issue not joined. *City of Manila v. Francisco Iznart et al.*; pending trial.

*In the court of land registration.*—*Exp. 511*; application to register land in Malate; opposition by city; pending settlement out of court. *Exp. 682*; application to register land in Tanduay; opposition by city; pending trial. *Exp. 710*; application to register land in Santa Mesa; opposition by city; case continued without date. *Exp. 686*; application to register land in Tanduay; opposition by city; case pending settlement of errors in description. *Exp. 1198*; application to register land by city formerly known as Ermita market; pending decision. *Exp. 1305*; application to register land at Tondo police station by the city; pending decision. *Exp. 1292*; application to register land in San Juan del Monte; pending opposition by city. *Exp. 1351*; application to register land in Binondo; opposition by city; case pending trial. *Exp. 1306*; application to register land on Calle Marques de Camillas; opposition by city; case pending trial. *Exp. 1348*; application to register land on Calle Nueva; pending decision. *Exp. 605*; application to register land in Ermita; decree entered and city files petition for revision; pending application to review. *Exp. 1510*; application by city to register land in Malate; case pending trial. *Exp. 151*; application to register land in Malate by the city; pending trial. *Exp. 1294*; application to register land on Calle Beaterio; opposition by city; pending settlement.

REPORT OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE PROSECUTING ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, CITY OF MANILA, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1905.

MANILA, P. I., July 1, 1905.

Investigations in relation to charges of crimes and misdemeanors ..... 4, 080

Number of prosecutions instituted:

In court of first instance ..... 611

In the municipal court..... 862

Total ..... 1, 473

Prosecutions in the court of first instance:

Cases instituted by prosecuting attorney's office ..... 364

Cases brought from municipal court (appeals and preliminary examinations) ..... 164

Applications and petitions for deportation..... 52

Applications for search warrant ..... 18

Habeas corpus defended ..... 8

## Prosecutions in the court of first instance—Continued.

Writ of prohibition.....	1
Application for guardian.....	2
Civil action for cancellation of fraudulent certificate.....	1
Transferred from court of first instance, Cavite.....	1
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>611</b>

*Disposition of cases in court of first instance.*

	In cases pending from last year.	In cases instituted present year.	Total.
Convictions (number of persons, 470).....	10	372	382
Dismissed (includes all cases in which arrest of defendants is impossible).....	23	51	74
Acquittals.....	4	71	75
Transferred to other jurisdictions.....			
Remanded to municipal court.....	1	1	2
Search warrants (no property recovered).....		13	13
Search warrants (property recovered).....		5	5
Committed to insane asylum.....		7	7
Petitions for habeas corpus defended.....		8	8
Writ of prohibition.....		1	1
Pending.....	1	43	44
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>572</b>	<b>611</b>

## Disposition of cases in the municipal court:

Convictions.....	647
Acquittals.....	130
Dismissals.....	40
Defendants not arrested.....	25
Death of defendant.....	2
Transferred to court of first instance.....	2
Committed to asylum.....	2
Bail confiscated.....	1
Pending <sup>a</sup> .....	17
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>866</b>
Coroner's inquest held.....	97
Number of letters received.....	734
Number of letters sent.....	1,079

The following changes have occurred in the personality of this office during the fiscal year:

*Resignations.*—Mr. Herbert D. Gale, second assistant prosecuting attorney, resigned April 4, 1905; Mr. William J. Carr, fourth assistant prosecuting attorney, resigned May 14, 1905.

*Appointments.*—Mr. L. Bouve, third assistant prosecuting attorney, May 15, 1905; Mr. Juan Medina, fourth assistant prosecuting attorney, May 25, 1905.

*Promotions.*—Mr. Jesse George, third assistant prosecuting attorney, promoted to position of second assistant prosecuting attorney May 15, 1905.

A comparison of the volume of the business of this office during the past year with that accomplished during the year preceding shows that in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, there were 534 cases instituted in the court of first instance, while during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, there were 611 cases instituted, an increase of 14.4 per cent.

In the municipal court, during the first year mentioned, there were 801 cases instituted, while during the last fiscal year there were 866 cases instituted, an increase of 8 per cent.

In the same court, during the first-mentioned year, there were 564 convictions secured, while during the last fiscal year there were 636 convictions.

<sup>a</sup> After making a thorough search in the documents of the municipal court I am unable to find 10 of these cases.

## REPORT OF THE SHERIFF OF THE CITY OF MANILA.

[W. H. MITCHELL, acting sheriff.]

MANILA, P. I., July 15, 1905.

SIR: I have the honor to submit to you, and through you to the honorable municipal board, a report of the operations of the office of the sheriff of the city of Manila, for the period from July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905.

The following is detailed statement of the processes and other items which have had attention during the period mentioned in this office:

	Num-ber.		Num-ber.
Attachments.....	167	Orders of sale.....	6
Attachments discharged.....	40	Orders to show cause.....	56
Appointments made.....	39	Orders to deliver property.....	27
Bench warrants.....	84	Orders to render accounts.....	1
Citations, civil.....	1,075	Orders to declare.....	13
Citations, criminal.....	4,060	Orders to pay.....	1
Certificates of sale.....	50	Posting notices, register of lands.....	282
Claims filed.....	45	Prisoners transferred.....	1,219
Delivering possession.....	6	Prisoners committed.....	881
Death warrant.....	1	Prisoners incarcerated.....	456
Executions.....	475	Prisoners released.....	286
Endorsements made.....	79	Prisoners bailed.....	178
Execution of the death penalty.....	1	Reports made.....	57
Garnishments served.....	138	Requisitions passed.....	152
Indemnity bonds taken.....	19	Sales advertised.....	166
Injunctions.....	62	Sales made.....	96
Inventories made by order.....	6	Stay warrants.....	4
Letters written.....	401	Stay of executions.....	6
Levies raised by order.....	7	Summonses.....	2,771
Notices to registrar of deeds.....	70	Vouchers prepared.....	142
Notifications.....	125	Writs of habeas corpus.....	35
Orders of ouster.....	187	Writs of mandamus.....	3
Orders of arrest, civil.....	28	Writs of replevin.....	27
Orders of arrest, criminal.....	504		

In addition to the above processes, all of which require the services of the sheriff or his deputies, hundreds of minor returns have been made and entered, abstracts made, small inventories and many other matters of minor importance have received attention, all of which involve responsibility and require time.

The income of the office for the period mentioned, derived from official fees, is as follows: Collected in Philippine currency, ₱12,771.37; collected in local currency, \$5.66.

This revenue has been derived almost exclusively from civil business. The criminal business of the office, almost in its entirety, furnishes no income, while it occupies more time and the major part of the running expenses of the office.

Trust funds collected and disbursed by this office from all sources during the period mentioned is as follows: Collected in Philippine currency, ₱125,043.61; collected in local currency, \$1,379.64.

Comparing the operations of this office for this fiscal year with that of the fiscal year 1903-4, I find there has been a marked increase in the amount of civil business done, while the criminal business has materially fallen off, which has of course caused an increase of the revenues accruing to this office during the same periods.

The personnel of this office has been faithful and efficient, and has rendered services without complaint, both in season and out of season. The work has been well done, as I believe the records of the courts will show. There have been a few changes in the personnel by reason of transfers and dismissals.

## REPORT OF THE MUNICIPAL COURT OF THE CITY OF MANILA.

[J. M. LIDDELL, judge.]

MANILA, P. I., July 1, 1905.

GENTLEMEN: I respectfully submit the following report of the business of the municipal court of the city of Manila for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905:

Complaints filed.....	8,328
Defendants tried.....	12,808
Defendants on bail.....	3,804



Defendants without bail .....	9,004
Males tried .....	10,854
Females tried .....	1,954
Minors tried .....	2,095
Defendants found not guilty and dismissed .....	1,696
Defendants paying fines .....	8,587
Americans tried .....	715
Filipinos tried .....	10,323
Chinese tried .....	1,475
Other nationalities tried .....	295
Sent to Bilibid for imprisonment and nonpayment of fines .....	2,233
Appealed to court of first instance .....	189
Defendants found insane .....	99

Imprisonment imposed during year, 239 years 10 months 17 days.

Fines imposed during the year, ₱134,223,445.

Bail deposited for the year, ₱123,195,195.

Fines, confiscations, and forfeitures collected, ₱92,570.77; Mexican, \$492.65.

*Character of offenses committed.*

	Num- ber.		Num- ber.
Abandoning vehicle .....	112	Keeping unlicensed dog .....	48
Assault .....	386	Larceny .....	693
Attempted estafa .....	4	Letting vehicle without license .....	177
Attempted larceny .....	1	Maintaining unsanitary premises .....	30
Attempted bribery .....	32	Mutilating public property .....	24
Attempted burglary .....	1	Neglecting to raise disk on vehicle .....	59
Attempted falsification of public docu- ment .....	2	Neglecting to occupy public station .....	375
Attempt at robbery .....	1	Neglecting to wear clean shirt when barbering .....	20
Attempted assault .....	4	Neglecting to clean implements for bar- bering .....	16
Accessory to theft .....	2	Neglecting to use hot water in barber- ing .....	15
Advertising without permit .....	4	Neglecting to display notice of currency in business .....	1
Begging .....	44	Neglecting to carry lights on vehicle .....	16
Barbering in public place .....	2	Neglecting to light lamps on vehicle .....	12
Barbering in street .....	1	Neglecting to carry license on vehicle .....	11
Barbering without license .....	1	Neglecting to carry tariff in vehicle .....	5
Conducting business without license .....	112	Neglecting to file list of pawned articles with police .....	7
Constructing building without license .....	32	Neglecting to carry cochero badge .....	18
Committing a nuisance .....	134	Neglecting to carry license-plate num- ber on vehicle .....	1
Cock fighting in street .....	26	Neglecting to deliver article in vehicle to police station .....	2
Contempt of court .....	19	Neglecting to provide exits for theater .....	1
Cruelty to animals .....	856	Negligence .....	2
Changing number on public vehicle .....	1	Obstructing corral .....	70
Collecting without license .....	2	Obstructing street .....	772
Conveying corpse through street with- out permit .....	1	Overcharging fare .....	12
Conveying dead animals through street without permit .....	5	Physical injuries .....	66
Carrying weapons without permit .....	2	Peddling in prohibited district .....	22
Disobeying police officer .....	96	Peddling without license .....	208
Disturbing the peace .....	1,063	Putting obstruction on street-railway track .....	22
Disorderly conduct .....	110	Putting out refuse in unserviceable re- ceptacle .....	12
Driving from rear seat of vehicle .....	76	Practicing dentistry without license .....	2
Drunkenness .....	591	Practicing pharmacy without license .....	40
Duress .....	1	Practicing midwifery without license .....	4
Damage to property .....	24	Perjury .....	4
Disobeying sanitary officer .....	5	Resisting arrest .....	38
Digging up street .....	1	Repairing building without license .....	83
Estafa .....	177	Refusing to pay fare .....	4
Employing cochero under age .....	4	Reckless driving .....	101
Escape .....	2	Refusing a fare .....	100
Fast driving .....	107	Refusing to obey police officer .....	4
Fighting in street .....	86	Repairing shoes without license .....	2
Frustrated larceny .....	1	Removing sidewalks without license .....	1
Falsifying public document .....	2	Refusing to be vaccinated .....	2
Flying kite in street .....	3	Seduction .....	1
Forceful entry of dwelling .....	1	Smoking in theater .....	4
Gambling .....	3,112	Shooting firecrackers in prohibited dis- trict .....	2
Interfering with police officer .....	4	Shooting firecrackers after hours .....	18
Indecent exposure of person .....	66		
Impersonating police officer .....	23		
Insane .....	99		
Illegal threats .....	10		
Installing electric wires without permit .....	2		
Keeping dangerous dog .....	5		
Keeping unlicensed bicycle .....	1		

*Character of offenses committed—Continued.*

	Num- ber.		Num- ber.
Storing inflammable material without permit .....	14	Using abusive language .....	11
Slaughtering animals outside of public slaughterhouse .....	4	Using false weights and measures .....	7
Throwing water in street .....	11	Using assumed name to prejudice of another .....	1
Throwing refuse in canal .....	5	Using vehicle on Escolta at prohibited hours .....	3
Throwing refuse in street .....	33	Using indecent language .....	2
Throwing stones in street .....	5	Using unbroken horse on street .....	3
Tampering with fire alarm .....	4	Using lamps on vehicle without license number .....	1
Tying vessels to bridge .....	3	Vagrancy .....	555
Trespass .....	1	Violation Manila liquor law .....	60
Tapping water pipe without permit .....	3	Violation vehicle law .....	429
Using unserviceable vehicle for public service .....	13	Violation sanitary regulations .....	88
Using unserviceable harness for public service .....	25	Violation plumbing ordinance .....	1
		Violation theater ordinance .....	1

## OFFICE OF THE REGISTER OF DEEDS.

Up to February 7, 1905, this office was administered by Mr. Albert Barretto, register of deeds, who resigned on said date, and the vacancy thus created has not yet been filled. The office is at present administered by Mr. Joaquín Jaramillo, deputy register of deeds.

The following is a statement of the operations of the office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905:

*I. Proceedings under provisions of the mortgage law.*

Titles recorded .....	880
Entries canceled .....	4
Titles returned for correction .....	71
Inscriptions denied .....	7
Inscriptions suspended .....	30
Pending inscription until June 30 .....	182
Total titles presented for inscription .....	1,174
Certificates of entries .....	100
Statements and researches .....	76
Notes of consolidation .....	27
Fees collected, in Philippine currency .....	₱12,443.59½

*II. Proceedings under the land-registration act (496).*

Decrees of court transcribed .....	235
Entries made .....	339
These may be subdivided as follows:	
Sales .....	138
Mortgages .....	90
Miscellaneous contracts .....	111
Certificates of title issued .....	169
Additional copies issued to mortgagee or other interested parties .....	26
Legalized copies of documents .....	12
Professional titles recorded .....	51
Fees collected, in Philippine currency .....	₱2,631.13

*Comparison of revenues.*

Revenues of the past fiscal year:	
Local currency .....	₱7,448.04
United States currency .....	\$61.16
Revenues of present fiscal year .....	₱9,649.60

## JUSTICE OF THE PEACE COURTS.

There has been no change in the personnel of these offices. A slight increase in the business of these courts is to be noticed over that of the preceding year.

Following is a statement of the business transacted by the two courts during the year:

Suits for the recovery of possession of real property and for rents .....	503
Suits for the recovery of sums of money .....	1, 339
Suits to secure return of personal property and effects .....	57
Suits for specific performance .....	4
Affidavits taken .....	117
Articles of assignment drawn .....	32
Marriage certificates received .....	2, 234
Marriages solemnized .....	68
Marriage certificates registered .....	2, 302
Total amount of fees collected (in Philippine currency) .....	P5, 858. 31

Respectfully submitted.

MODESTO REYES,  
*City Attorney.*

The SECRETARY OF THE MUNICIPAL BOARD,  
*Manila, P. I.*

## REPORT OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT. -

FIRE DEPARTMENT, CITY OF MANILA,  
OFFICE CHIEF OF DEPARTMENT,  
*Manila, P. I., July 19, 1905.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following report covering the operations of the fire department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, and to make a few recommendations which I believe to be for the best interests of the city from a fire standpoint.

## PERSONNEL.

Act No. 1216 consolidated the positions of deputy chief of department and electrician under the title "deputy chief and city electrician," thus effecting a considerable decrease in the salary account and eliminating the position of "electrician." During the year the force has been increased by 1 foreman, 2 assistant foremen, 1 engineer first class, 1 engineer second class, 4 firemen first class, and 9 firemen second class. These additions were made necessary by reason of the organization of two new engine companies. The personnel as authorized and as employed is shown by the list submitted herewith (Exhibit A).

At San Lázaro fire station, engine company No. 7 has a fireman first class and a fireman second class acting in the capacity of engineer first and engineer second class, respectively. I respectfully recommend that the personnel of the department be increased by one engineer first and one engineer second class to provide this company with the proper equipment of men; I also desire the assistant foremen increased from 12 to 13 in order to have at all times a suitable number of officers; this is made necessary for the reason that there is always one or more officers on vacation and accrued leave, and I do not deem it best to have too many ordinary firemen in an acting capacity. During the year the following changes occurred: Probational appointments, 38; appointments by transfer, 5; temporary (emergency) appointments, 4; appointments by reinstatement, 2; separation by transfer, 1; resigned, 19; dismissed, 9; died, 1.

I have to note that firemen are apparently taking more pride as regards their personal appearance; this is evidenced by the increased number of requests received from probational members to wear the uniform; this privilege is only accorded to those members who can obtain the recommendation of their commanding officers; without reflecting upon the material passed into the department during previous years, I desire to state it as my belief that a better grade or class of men are seeking employment in the fire department and the number is monthly increasing, thus enabling the department to make selections which undoubtedly are increasing the general efficiency. The fact is noted that natives do not care to relinquish the service for that of any other vocation, and they are becoming more attentive in their duties and desire to learn and please their respective officers.

Of the 19 men who resigned the service, 1 did so to accept service with the new street-car company, 2 to engage in business for themselves, 2 on account of ill health, and the balance were men who had served but a short time in the department and whose resignations permitted better material to enter in their stead. I consider the force to be in greater state of efficiency than ever before, and on a higher plane of discipline.

#### FIRE STATIONS.

San Nicolás station, located at the foot of calle San Fernando, district of San Nicolás, accommodates engine company No. 1, chemical engine company No. 1, and hook and ladder company No. 1, a total force of 27 men. The building is in good repair and the grounds surrounding the station are well set to grass and well kept. As mentioned in my previous report, the heater should be placed nearer the engine on the apparatus floor and a suitable exit for smoke provided by chimney or pipe; this would mean a great saving in coke used in the heater.

Santa Cruz station, located at the corner of calles Enrile and Alcalá, district of Santa Cruz, accommodates engine company No. 2, headquarters office, and the office of the city electrician. Here is also the delicate apparatus pertaining to the fire and police alarm system, with its various switch boards, repeaters, motor generators, and battery rooms; a testing room for the testing of meters and other electrical contrivances. A fuel wagon from this station answers all alarms. The transportation of the chief, deputy chief, assistant electrician, and linemen emanate from this station. Here, also, is located the blacksmith shop, machine shop, and storeroom for the general supplies of the department; a single hitch supply wagon is stationed here for the distribution of supplies. The central phone system of the department is under the supervision of the engine company and an American fireman is kept on telephone duty day and night. This station furnishes sleeping quarters for a total force of 24 men, including the chief engineer and assistant electrician.

This building is in good repair and perhaps as conveniently arranged as is possible under the circumstances. The electric street railway passes in front and along one side of the building and necessitates great care in responding to alarms of fire; the railway people have provided a block system to use in case of alarm, but its installation is so recent that its efficiency has as yet not yet been fully established.

Paco station, located on calle Nozaleda at P. Faura, district of Ermita, is in reality two buildings connected and accommodates engine company No. 3 and chemical engine company No. 3, a total of 16 men. As recommended in my previous report the yard at this station should be graded so as to avoid the water standing in it during the wet season; the plot of ground on its southeasterly side would, if graded and set to grass, enhance the natural beauty of its position, and when once in order could be so maintained by the firemen without additional cost to the city. The firemen have recently repainted this station both within and without, and it presents a very neat appearance; this station is cramped for quarters of the men and should be two-story; this could be done at a very small extra cost, as the roof will have to be shortly removed. The district covered from this station is fast building up, and it is most essential that a quick response to alarms should be made, and this can only be accomplished by locating the men over the apparatus; their present quarters are not conducive to good health, owing to the close proximity of the stalls; this station has practically been rebuilt by the men at the station and has been but small expense to the city.

Manila station, located at the corner of calles Audiencia and Clavería, Intramuros, accommodates engine company No. 4 and chemical engine company No. 4, a force of 19 men. This is a one-story building and should be reconstructed as previously recommended so as to place the quarters of the men above the apparatus; this is necessary to obtain a quicker response to alarms; the yard at this station should receive some attention in the way of grading and graveling.

Tanduary station, located at the corner of calles Concordia and Romero Aquino, district of Quiapo, accommodates engine company No. 5, chemical engine company No. 2, and hook and ladder company No. 2, a total force of 26 men. This is, perhaps, the most handsome fire station in the department and the most conveniently arranged. The quarters of the men are large and airy, and there is a recreation room and a reading room, which afford great enjoyment to the men. The lawn on the south side of the building is one of the prettiest in the city and one of the most admired by the passing public. There is a space of ground on the north side of the building that should be sodded over and placed in an equally beautiful state. The men take great pride in their station and are tireless in their efforts to maintain its reputation as one of the show places of the city. The building itself shows signs of settling, and the roof needs repairing; some of the interior beams seem to sag and should receive prompt attention.

Tondo station, located at the corner of calles Sande and Lorenzo Chacón, district of Tondo, accommodates engine company No. 6, with a force of 11 men. This is considered a temporary building and was occupied by the department August 25, 1904. The storage and feed rooms are inadequate, and the drainage very poor. I believe that the sanitary conditions would be very much improved were the surrounding property adjacent to the station graded or filled in, although the health of the men at this station has been, apparently, as good as that of the men at other stations.

San Lázaro station, located at the city stables (insular purchasing agents' corral) on calle Cervantes, district of Santa Cruz, accommodates engine company No. 7, with a force of 10 men. This is really a portion of the main building rearranged to accommodate this company, and was occupied by the department May 16, 1905. It answers the purpose and provides protection to a portion of the city in which nipa fires are prevalent.

With the exception of Paco station all the fire department buildings should be repainted.

A large bodega situated at corner of calles Anloague and Hurtado, district of Binondo, is occupied by this department as a storage room and accommodates the materials pertaining to the electrical branch, such as fire and police alarm supplies, etc.

The value of recreation rooms in fire stations has been fully substantiated. Both Tanduay and San Nicolás stations have their separate rooms for gymnasium purposes, and a visit to these stations will find many of the firemen at practice there with the punching bags, etc. These tend to keep the men in a better frame of mind, in a more robust physical condition, and makes them in all ways better fitted for fire services. A considerable sum of money has been expended during the past year for striking and punching bags, medicine balls, rowing and bicycle machines, weight and whitley exercisers, Indian clubs and iron dumbbells, etc., and I consider that the money is well expended. Already the effects are noticeable. Commanding officers state that the men who show the most endurance at a fire—those who seem to be able to do the most effective work and who seem to be eager and anxious to do it—are those who take daily exercise with the gymnasium apparatus. The above-mentioned apparatus has been distributed to all the stations with the exception of San Lázaro, and I recommend that until all stations are fully equipped in this respect a certain sum be expended from each year's appropriation for this purpose.

#### APPARATUS AND EQUIPMENT.

*San Nicolás station.*—Engine company No. 1: 1 steam fire engine, Metropolitan, second size, triple hitch; 1 hose wagon, New York style, second size, double hitch; 400 feet Amazon and 2,000 feet Paragon  $2\frac{1}{2}$ -inch hose. Chemical engine company No. 1: 1 chemical fire engine, Champion, double tanks, capacity 160 gallons, double hitch; 200 feet chemical hose. Hook and ladder company No. 1: 1 service truck, Seagrave, 198 feet ladders, double hitch.

*Santa Cruz station.*—Headquarters: 1 buggy, chief's, single hitch; 1 buggy, deputy chief's, single hitch; 1 buggy, assistant electrician's, single hitch; 1 fuel wagon, Abbot-Downing Company, single hitch; 1 repair wagon, platform, Studebaker, double hitch; 1 supply wagon, Abbot-Downing Company, single hitch; 2 carretelas for line work, single hitch. Engine company No. 2: 1 steam fire engine, Metropolitan, second size, triple hitch; 1 hose wagon, New York style, second size, double hitch; 2,850 Paragon and 2,500 feet Amazon  $2\frac{1}{2}$ -inch hose.

*Paco station.*—Engine company No. 3: 1 steam fire engine, Metropolitan, fourth size, double hitch; 1 hose wagon, New York style, second size, double hitch; 1,550 feet Amazon and 850 feet Paragon  $2\frac{1}{2}$ -inch hose. Chemical engine company No. 3: 1 chemical fire engine, Champion, double tanks, capacity 160 gallons, double hitch; 200 feet chemical hose.

*Manila station.*—Engine company No. 4: 1 steam fire engine, Metropolitan, fourth size, double hitch; 1 hose wagon, Holloway, fourth size, double hitch; 1,500 feet Amazon and 1,000 feet Paragon  $2\frac{1}{2}$ -inch hose. Chemical engine company No. 4: 1 chemical fire engine, Champion, double tanks, capacity 160 gallons, double hitch; 200 feet chemical hose.

*Tanduay station.*—Engine company No. 5: 1 steam fire engine, Metropolitan, fourth size, double hitch; 1 hose wagon, New York style, second size, double hitch; 2,000 feet Victor jacket  $2\frac{1}{2}$ -inch hose. Chemical engine company No. 2: 1 chemical fire engine, Champion, double tanks, capacity 160 gallons, double hitch; 200 feet chemical hose. Hook and ladder company No. 2: 1 service truck, Seagrave, 198 feet ladders, double hitch.

*Tondo station.*—Engine company No. 6: 1 steam fire engine, Merryweather (English), double hitch; 1 hose wagon, Holloway, fourth size, double hitch; 1,000 feet Paragon 2½-inch hose.

*San Lázaro station.*—Engine company No. 7: 1 gasoline fire engine, Waterous, triple pumps, double hitch; 1 hose wagon, Holloway, fourth size, double hitch; 1,000 feet Amazon 2½-inch hose.

*Anloague storeroom.*—Reserve: 1 hose wagon, Holloway, fourth size, double hitch; 1 buggy, chief's, single hitch.

All apparatus and equipment is in good and serviceable condition with the exception of the following:

The Merryweather engine has very poor wheels; it is in serviceable condition, but may go down with almost any run; this engine is not permitted to leave the station except in case of alarm of fire. The pumps are in good condition, but the boiler is not considered to be able to last any great length of time. Another two years of service will probably be all that can be expected of it.

The fourth-sized hose wagon in reserve is, of itself, not in a serviceable condition. One wheel was rendered unserviceable during the run from Manila station to Paco district, May 7, 1906. A hub will have to be obtained from the United States.

The chief's buggy in reserve requires general repairs to be made to it; this will be done at the earliest opportunity at the city shops.

The department has 17,550 feet of fire hose, 2½ inch, as follows: Amazon, 7,050 feet; Paragon, 8,500 feet; Victor jacket, 2,000 feet. All of this is in service, with the exception of 100 feet Amazon and 300 feet of Paragon, these 400 feet being unserviceable. Two thousand five hundred feet Amazon and 2,500 feet Paragon has been purchased within the present year.

I desire to respectfully reiterate my remarks made in last year's report concerning the pressing need of a station in Malate district. The value of residence property to be protected has during the past year increased by hundreds of thousands of dollars, and apparently will continue to so increase for several years to come, as this is considered a choice residential district and contains most of the American colony. By the time the truck from Tandauay station could reach the scene of a fire in this district its services would be of but small value. At the present time firemen have to depend upon scaling ladders in reaching the upper stories of buildings, and this is not the proper equipment to enable firemen to do quick and effective work at a large fire. A combination chemical and hook-and-ladder truck is evidently what is needed in this district to meet the conditions. This apparatus would in case of fire be reinforced by the steam fire engine from Paco station within eight or nine minutes, and a fire would be held under control by such an apparatus until the arrival of the engine, and in most cases be able to extinguish it.

I believe that a station should be located at or near the Rotonda, in the district of Sampaloc. An engine located at this point would enable two engines to answer to this district without depriving the business district of Binondo of the protection afforded by the large second-sized engine located at Santa Cruz station. At the present time the company from Santa Cruz station answers alarms to this and Santa Mesa district, and it is a very long run. To insure the presence of an engine at a fire it is almost imperatively necessary to have two engines answer, as one piece of apparatus may sustain an accident, preventing its continuance.

For the business district of Binondo and San Nicolás, I desire to recommend the purchase of a monitor battery, to be used in case of large conflagrations and warehouse fires. I estimate that one could be purchased for the sum of ₱2,700.

The department requires to purchase three more horses, 2,000 feet 2½-inch fire hose, and six sets double harness. All these are required for reserve, as everything of this nature is now in active service, with no reserve.

While the *Buckey O'Neill* has rendered good service, yet it is hardly to be considered as anything but an aid. The shipping interests demand a fire boat of a modern type, one that can cope with such a fire as will sometime surely come to shipping in the bay and which, should it occur at the present moment, would probably cause a loss of property of inestimable value.

The department has 48 American horses, 1 Australian horse, 2 mules, and 1 native pony. It also has 2 American horses and 1 native pony in service pertaining to the department of engineering and public works. During the year 2 American horses died from glanders, 1 native pony was afflicted with an incurable disease and had to be killed; and 1 native pony was killed by electricity, coming in contact with a live wire.

By the direction of the board an exchange was effected with the city engineer of 20 horses. The horses received in exchange were more suitable for fire service than

those exchanged. Two horses were exchanged with the city engineer for 2 mules. The mules were required for service in the electrical branch, and are used on the repair wagon and to transport fire and police alarm poles. The 2 ponies are used by linemen in repair and inspection work.

#### RECEIPTS.

The fire department has no means of revenue nor source of income outside of the amounts appropriated by the Philippine Commission for its maintenance. Act No. 1216 appropriated for the fiscal year 1905 the following:

Salaries and wages.....	₱230,000.00
Equipment and furniture .....	64,000.00
Contingent expenses.....	40,000.00
Total .....	<u>334,000.00</u>

#### EXPENDITURES.

The following amounts have been disbursed:

Salaries and wages.....	₱215,729.35
Equipment and furniture:	
Equipment for apparatus.....	22,806.84
Supplies, nonexpendable.....	886.36
Equipment for stations .....	4,087.41
Completion fire and police alarm system, electrical appliances, and nonexpendable supplies.....	31,108.66
	<u>58,889.27</u>
Contingent expenses:	
Forage.....	15,670.69
Fuel.....	2,730.83
Horseshoeing supplies .....	450.21
Supplies, expendable .....	5,878.40
Repairs and maintenance .....	1,664.45
Printing and binding .....	885.00
Supplies, fire and police alarm system, expendable nature.....	4,466.98
Labor, extension and maintenance fire and police alarm system ..	11,201.99
	<u>42,948.55</u>

NOTE.—By Act No. 1297, the sum of ₱5,000 was transferred from the fund "Equipment and furniture" to "Contingent expenses."

Among the principal items purchased during the year may be noted the following:

4 hose wagons, New York style .....	₱7,365.60
2 Silsby engine heaters .....	963.60
2 pairs truck wheels .....	535.28
1 buggy for chief of department .....	888.80
102 mattresses, hair .....	1,343.23
5,000 feet fire hose, 2½-inch .....	9,130.00
15 horses, American.....	8,503.81
70 fire-alarm boxes .....	30,094.86
396 cedar poles.....	16,512.91

NOTE.—A considerable portion of the above were requisitioned for and some were delivered during the previous year, but on account of nonreceipt of invoices the bills were not paid until the present year from the fiscal year 1904 funds remaining on hand.

Owing to the graduated scale of salaries for engineers and firemen the maximum amount of salaries to be paid will not have been reached until the fiscal year 1908 for the present force employed. The amounts to be paid for expendable supplies and also the cost of maintenance and repairs may be expected to increase as the department grows and the apparatus becomes deteriorated by service.

## INSPECTIONS.

Each fire station has a certain district or amount of territory to inspect and keep watch over. Fire hydrants are inspected monthly and those in need of repairs are promptly reported to the superintendent of water supply, sewers, etc., and track kept of them until placed in perfect order. Plugs are opened up and flushed out and the valves are ascertained to be in good and serviceable condition before passing. In this manner firemen are practically forced to learn the location of all street hydrants and fire plugs.

All street improvements under way are daily reported to all fire stations from headquarters central, and thus the companies are enabled to avoid obstructed streets and streets over which it is not advisable to take apparatus.

A general inspection is made by commanding officers of all stores, tiendas, and warehouses periodically, in an endeavor to discover combustibles and explosives stored in violation of ordinance No. 47. All fireworks and firecrackers are now stored in stone bodegas located outside of the business districts. All powder and high explosives stored at the San Juan del Monte magazine are closely watched, and permits issued for transportation under restrictions looking to the public safety. All large amounts of petroleum (kerosene oil), gasoline, calcium carbide, etc., are stored in the outskirts of the city. Under the provisions of ordinance No. 47 there were 303 storage permits issued during the year, the articles and amounts covered by the same are shown by a separate statement (Exhibit B) herewith. An inspection is made every three months of the locations covered by these permits, and where a violation of the terms of the permit is discovered the permit is canceled.

There have been no violations of ordinance No. 33 relative to the drying rooms of factories.

Ordinance No. 58, regulating the use of iron, steel and metal shutters, blinds, and doors is strictly enforced.

The only theaters which have complied with the provisions of ordinance No. 41, so as to permit smoking in the auditorium, are the Orpheum Theater, at No. 51 calle Echagüe, and the Paz Theater, at No. 5 calle Poblete. Smoking is permitted in the promenade portion of the Grand Opera House at No. 319 calle Cervantes. In all other theaters smoking is prohibited, as well as in all cinematographs and other public places of amusement. In this connection attention is called to the various cinematographs throughout the city; in a large number of these places stages, flies, and scenic curtains have been installed, and the moving-picture show is interspersed with vaudeville acts. They use all the effects of a theater, and I have therefore classed these places as "theaters," and required them to furnish the premises with the fire-protecting implements and apparatus, as required by section 2 of ordinance No. 40.

During the year inspections for the city assessor and collector to the number of 50 were made. Since the internal-revenue law became effective the requests for these inspections have ceased. The list (Exhibit C) shows the class of places inspected on applications for licenses referred to this department.

The enforcement of ordinance No. 68 is delegated to the city electrician, who is in charge of the electrical branch of the fire department, and his report (Exhibit D) shows the number of inspections made of electrical apparatus and wiring, the number of permits issued for electrical installations, and the amount of fees collected under the ordinance.

The fire-alarm apparatus and service is also under the direct supervision of the city electrician and his assistants, and his report gives a comprehensive review of the work done on this system, its extension, etc., as well as all other electrical matters which come within the jurisdiction of the fire department.

## FIRE OPERATIONS.

The fire record shows that during the year there were 132 alarms of fire, a detailed report of same (Exhibit E) being submitted herewith. This is an increase of 31 over the previous year. There is also transmitted for the information of the board a summary of fire service by companies (Exhibit F), a monthly summary of fires (Exhibit G), a statement showing the causes of fires (Exhibit H), and a list showing the class of buildings affected (Exhibit I). It is a matter of regret that, although there is a local association composed of the fire underwriters of this city, it is impossible to obtain fire insurance statistics of a reliable nature. The natives and a great many other owners and occupants of buildings burned show a great reluctance to give out any information regarding the amounts of fire insurance carried and the loss adjustment.



In a great many instances the cause of fire can not be ascertained, apparently due to fear. A good many alarms were turned in by natives, thus showing that they are becoming cognizant of the fact that the fire-alarm boxes are placed throughout the city for the protection of their property, and that it is not necessary to first notify a police patrolman; this is evidently due to the notices (printed in Spanish, Tagalog, Chinese, and English), which the firemen keep posted in the residences. These notices give explicit directions as to how to turn in an alarm from a box, and also give the location of the nearest box to their residence.

July 7, 1904: No. 49 Lavanderas, district of Sampaloc. Mrs. Josefa Reyes was slightly burned by lamp explosion.

July 13, 1904: No. 131 calle Marquez, district of Quiapo. Fireman Felix García, engine company No. 5, was slightly burned about the face by an explosion of calcium carbide.

August 29, 1904: S. S. Menelans, Liverpool. Assistant Foreman Berny F. Weed, hook and ladder company No. 1, overcome by fumes from burning coal.

December 21, 1904: No. 186 Estero Binondo, district of Binondo. Fireman Mariana Santiago injured in the abdomen by a line of hose and was immediately removed to the Philippine Civil Hospital, where he died within less than twenty-four hours from the time of sustaining the injury. This fireman was buried by the members of the department with honors, and the salary due him at the time of his death was paid to his mother. A rigid examination into the way in which this accident occurred failed to disclose any delinquency on the part of anyone.

March 23, 1905: No. 174 calle Rosario, district of Binondo. A Chinaman had his hand slightly burned by a lamp explosion.

March 29, 1905: S. S. *Heathburn*. Fireman Domingo Molinas, hook and ladder company No. 1, overcome by gas fumes from burning coal.

May 2, 1905: Residence fire at No. 561 calle Bilibid. The native muchacho was rescued from the burning building by firemen.

The most serious loss by fire during the year was on the distillery located at No. 125 calle Gagalañgin district of Binondo. This sustained a loss of ₱35,000. It was a long run for the engine companies, and by the time they arrived the building was lost. All that could be done was to protect surrounding property. There was but one serious warehouse fire, this the tobacco storeroom of the Germinal Tobacco Company, located on calle Castillejos, district of Quiapo. The building was but partially destroyed, but the contents, valued at ₱40,000, sustained a loss by fire of ₱5,000, and a considerable depreciation by the injury caused by the water.

The most serious residence fire occurred at No. 561 calle Bilibid; there the residence occupied by Eugene Riva sustained a loss of ₱5,000, being but a partial loss, but the contents, valued at ₱15,000, was a total loss. The fire, which would have been most serious if permitted to extend, was that which occurred in the rear room of the German drug store at No. 83 Escolta; the fire was not permitted to escape from the room in which it originated; the loss to the building was but ₱1,000, but the contents sustained a damage to the extent of ₱15,000. But 2 nipa district fires occurred; these both in the southeastern portion of the city; the one in Paco district burned 63 houses, and the one in Pandacan district 11 buildings. There were but two instances other than these nipa fires where the fire extended beyond the building in which it originated. These were the distillery fire on calle Gagalañgin, which consumed 3 buildings, and a fire originating in No. 34 calle Lardizabal, district of Sampaloc, which extended to and burned 2 buildings.

The police department has rendered valuable aid in many instances, and I desire to express my appreciation of the admirable manner in which they have restrained the populace at fires, thus permitting the firemen to have that free action in their work that is so essential to effective fire duty. The commanding officers of this department deserve great credit for the manner in which they have performed their duties and the firemen under them have exhibited their zeal and interest in an appreciable manner. I feel that the department is under many obligations to Capt. C. H. Sleeper for the many kindnesses shown and acceptable advice given; the support accorded the department by Captain Sleeper and other members of the board has been sincerely appreciated, and I believe that, in a great measure, to them is due the great advancement of the department as a whole.

Respectfully submitted.

LEWIS H. DINGMAN,  
Chief, Fire Department.

The MUNICIPAL BOARD, Manila, P. I.

EXHIBIT A.—*Personnel of the fire department.*

Designation.	Author- ized by Act No. 1216.	Em- ployed.	Designation.	Author- ized by Act No. 1216.	Em- ployed.
Chief, headquarters.....	1	1	Foremen.....	12	12
Deputy chief and city elec- trician, headquarters.....	1	1	Assistant foremen.....	12	12
Chief engineer, headquarters.....	1	1	Engineers:		
Clerks, headquarters.....	8	8	First-class.....	6	6
Mechanic, headquarters.....	1	1	Second-class (native).....	6	6
Assistant electrician.....	1	1	Firemen:		
Clerk, native.....	1	1	First-class (2 native).....	45	42
Linemen:			Second-class (native).....	50	50
American.....	3	3	Total (Americans, 81; natives, 62).....		143
Native.....	3	3			

EXHIBIT B.—*Inspections.*

Article.	Quantity.	Article.	Quantity.
Alcohol.....demijohns..	40	Gum elemi.....cases..	10
Anhydrous ammonia.....gallons..	1,250	Gum brea.....pounds..	6,700
Almaciga.....sacks..	48	Kerosene.....gallons..	19,598,120
Acid, copper.....gallons..	100	Do.....drums..	200
Acid, muriatic.....do..	100	Matches.....cases..	20
Acid, sulphuric.....do..	50	Naphtha.....gallons..	680
Benzine.....kilos..	500	Do.....drums..	10,670
Do.....gallons..	2,150	Naphthaline.....kilos..	500
Calcium carbide.....tins..	100	Pitch.....barrels..	412
Carbolineum.....do..	4	Do.....gallons..	200
Calcium carbide.....drums..	5	Do.....pounds..	1,800
Carbolineum.....gallons..	500	Resin.....barrels..	750
Calcium carbide.....pounds..	10,000	Do.....kilos..	5,710
Calza oil.....gallons..	1,000	Turpentine.....drums..	2,350
Coal tar.....do..	2,160	Do.....barrels..	50
Do.....drums..	450	Do.....gallons..	176,400
Do.....barrels..	259	Talcoline.....do..	1,000
Detonators.....number..	25,000	Turpoline.....cases..	50
Ether.....gallons..	45	Varnish.....barrels..	10
Fuse.....feet..	25,000	Do.....pounds..	2,000
Gunpowder.....pounds..	100	Do.....cases..	78
Glycerin.....gallons..	100	Do.....gallons..	500
Gasoline.....do..	1,100	Waste.....pounds..	5,000
Do.....drums..	7	Firecrackers.....cases..	324
Gum elemi.....pounds..	100	Fireworks.....do..	560

EXHIBIT C.—*Inspections for licenses, city assessor and collector.*

	Number.		Number.
For storage:		Maintenance:	
Matches.....	8	Dancing schools.....	9
Coal oil.....	6	Theaters.....	5
Coal.....	2	Cinematographs.....	12
Cocconut oil.....	3	Public warehouse.....	1
Calcium carbide.....	1	Chinese puppet show.....	1
Fruit oil.....	2		
Sugar.....	1		
Lard.....	2		
Peanut oil.....	1		

## EXHIBIT D.

FIRE DEPARTMENT, CITY OF MANILA,  
ELECTRICAL BRANCH,  
Manila, P. I., July 17, 1905.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit to you my annual report for the year ending June 30, 1905, together with my recommendations for the improvement of the service.

During the year there were 75 alarms received over the fire-alarm system and transmitted to each station perfectly.

Every fire-alarm box was inspected and a local test made each month. Also a daily test of each circuit at 6 a. m., 12 m., and 5 p. m.

The fire-alarm system has worked perfectly during the year; one or two slight wire troubles, but did not interfere with workings of the system.

Installed 55 alarm boxes and changed location of 12 old boxes. There are now 132 fire-alarm boxes in service and 24 on hand to be installed.

The police-alarm system has given perfect satisfaction.

Installed 12 police boxes and changed location of 9. There are 106 police boxes on hand to be installed; 14 of these boxes are out of repair on account of parts taken from them to repair those in service. Extra parts will be ordered to complete these boxes.

The fire and police alarm circuits have been rebuilt and installed on 50-foot poles on the following streets:

Along water front to custom-house; along Binondo Canal to Azcárraga; the entire Walled City, and from Walled City to Luneta police station; Real Paco, Paz Paco, Merced Paco, Guipit Sampaloc, Guipit to bridge, Santa Mesa road; calle Cervantes, Concepción, San Marcelino, Novaliches to Uli-Uli; Plaza Santa Ana to Sampaloc police station; Tanduary, Arlegui, San Pedro and Curtidor, Norzagaray Quiapo, Nueva and Norzagaray Binondo, and part of Nueva Ermita.

The fire and police circuits have been extended on the following streets:

New San Marcelino, Peñafrancia road and Real Paco to junction road leading to Fort McKinley; Isaac Peral, Real, Beaterio, Santa Potenciana and Palacio Walled City, Marques de Comillas, Lemery, Pavia, Santa Mesa road to Santa Mesa Heights; San Pedro to Concepción; on Noria, Plaza Santa Cruz along Escolta to Plaza Moraga; San Lázaro Hospital to city cemetery and Tondo police station on calle Solie; from Sampaloc police station the entire length of calle Sulucan, Little Bilibid, and Juan de Juanes.

The work of the interior inspecting department has effected a great improvement and a great reduction in the fire risk. There has been issued 1,611 certificates of inspection; 2,059 permits for installations; collected for inspection fees and deposited with the city assessor and collector, ₱3,799.30.

Rebuilt electric-light line from United States cold storage to post-office as instructed by municipal board. Used 5 poles on this installation.

Built a telephone line from constabulary headquarters to Commissioner Forbes's office on city poles.

Built 2 telephone lines from palace to Engineers Island on city and military poles.

Built 1 telephone line from city hall to chief of police office.

Installed new hundred-drop switch board in city hall, property of city.

Installed desk telephone in Doctor Stafford's residence, Captain Siever's office, Luneta station, Major Case's office, city hall, city stables Nos. 1 and 2, city cemetery, Mr. Mehan's residence.

Installed 1 desk phone in Mr. McDonnell's residence connected on Spanish line.

Installed at No. 7 fire station telephone, gong, unhitcher tapping-out switch, and 16 electric lights.

Rebuilt telephone line and run 1 extra wire from city hall to waterworks, Santolan.

Installed new telephone at El Depósito and waterworks.

Installed telephone, gong, unhitchers tapping-out button, automatic electric switch, and 16 electric lights in Tondo fire station No. 6.

Remodeled and installed 90 lights in Luneta police station; also installed 1 police gong and indicator at Luneta police station.

Fire gongs installed, chief of police residence, Manila electric light and railway company's office, Mayor Brown's residence.

Cut all lights in veterinary hospital and city stables through meter.

Rewired and installed 28 lights in river and harbor police.

Installed 18 additional lights and 8 fan outlets in civil hospital.

Installed 1 annunciator in city hall.

Installed telephone Doctor Stafford's residence direct to hospital on city poles.

Made 321 eight-pin cross-arms.

The usual repairs to fire and police alarm system; also repairs to lights in city buildings.

For the protection of life and property I would recommend that the ordinance governing this branch of the service be carried out to the letter and no more extension be allowed to the different corporations to do temporary work.

In conclusion I beg to express my sincere appreciation to your honorable board, Chief Dingman, Chief of Police Harding, and the members of the department, for the able assistance I have received at all times in this branch of the service, and to state that all the employees of this office are to be commended for their untiring and faithful efforts to keep this branch of the service in first-class condition.

Respectfully submitted.

FRANK MOFFETT, *City Electrician.*

The MUNICIPAL BOARD, Manila, P. I.  
(Through chief fire department.)

EXHIBIT F.—Detailed statement of fires that occurred during the fiscal year 1905.

No.	Date.	Alarms.		Location.	District.	Occupant.	How occupied.	Owned by—	Value.	
		Time of alarm.	How received.						Building.	Contents.
1	July 4	12.15 a. m.		129 Calle Real	Intramuros.	Elce Robles	Barroom.	Enrique Zobel	₱100,000	₱15,000
2	do	11.27 a. m.	145	City hall.	Ermita	City of Manila	Offices.	City of Manila	50,000	444,000
3	July 6	5.51 p. m.	12	17 Plaza Goffi.	Santa Cruz	Findlay & Co., and others.	Bodega and offices.	Felix de la Rama.	1,000	200
4	do			38 Calle Salcedo	do	Susana Jaenglin	Tienda	Mauricio Borge.	100	25
5	July 7	7.02 p. m.	67	49 Calle Lavan-deros.	Sampaloc	Josefa Reyes	Residence	Josefa Reyes	600	28,000
6	July 15	5.00 a. m.		131 Calle Marquez	Quiapo	Philippine Gas Light Co.	Store house calcium carbide.	Philippine Gas Light Co.		
7	July 19	4.05 p. m.	35	Madrid and Peña-ruia.	San Nicolás					
8	July 29	11.36 a. m.	127	20 Calle Paz	Paco	Frank Gibbs	Residence	Louis Robles	1,000	300
9	Aug. 10	6.28 p. m.		44 Calle San Fer-nando.	San Nicolás	U. S. Quartermaster's Department.	Storerooms and shops	United States Gov-ernment.	16,000	3,000
10	Aug. 15	9.00 p. m.		430 Calle Real	Paco	Miss Moosman.	Residence	Catalins Dundadilla	2,000	300
11	Aug. 28	8.57 p. m.	14	34 Calle Escolta	Binondo	Mrs. Yosee.	House of ill fame.			
12	Aug. 21	11.50 p. m.		81 Calle Balie-Balic.	Sampaloc					
13	Aug. 30	10.51 p. m.	85	90 Calle Crespo	Quiapo	Capt. H. H. Evans.				
14	Sept. 5	1.00 p. m.		S. S. Mengelaus, of Liverpool.	Trozo	L. S. Smith	Residence	Manuel Espino.	10,000	2,000
15	Sept. 7	7.00 p. m.		208 Calle Diaz	Ermita					
16	Sept. 11	5.00 p. m.		Post-office	Paco	Mr. Billrain	Residence	Mr. Billrain	200	150
17	Sept. 14	7.00 p. m.		20 Calle San An-tonio.	Tondo	Tomás Esteban	do	Tomás Esteban	400	300
18	Sept. 27	6.00 p. m.		53 Calle Guga-baringin.	Intramuros.	United States Govern-ment.	Corral	United States Gov-ernment.		
19	do	6.59 p. m.	135	Pony corral	Santa Cruz	Gilda Lea.	Residence	Gilda Lea.	5,000	1,000
20	Sept. 30	3.00 p. m.		112 Calle Dulum-bayan.	Ull-ull	Mr. Tank.	do	Mr. Tank	500	500
21	Oct. 2	7.26 p. m.	73	260 Calle Aviles.	Ermita	United States Gov-ernment.	Carpenter shop	United States Gov-ernment.	500	
22	do	8.05 p. m.	237	Calle Real	Santa Cruz	Mateo Reyes.	Residence	Mateo Reyes	150	
23	do	11.30 p. m.		Zorrilla Theater.	Sampaloc.	United States Gov-ernment.	Sales commissary.	United States Gov-ernment.		
24	Oct. 5	2.30 a. m.		878 Valenzuela road.	Ermita					
25	Oct. 8	11.57 p. m.	152	Calle Arroceros.						
26	do	8.20 p. m.	22	Engineer Island.						

a Insurance, ₱50,000.

EXHIBIT E.—Detailed statement of fires that occurred during the fiscal year 1905—Continued.

No.	Date.	Time of alarm.	Alarms.		Location.	District.	Occupant.	How occupied.	Owned by—	Value.	
			How received.	Box No.						Building.	Contents.
27	Oct. 16	8.48 p. m.	Verbal.	128	29 Calle Salcedo.	Santa Cruz	G. W. Langford.	Residence	Carmen Ortiz.		
28	Oct. 18	11.00 a. m.	Verbal.		Billid Prison.	do.	United States Government.	Prison	United States Government.		
29	Oct. 22	8.30 a. m.	do.	243	Malacanan.	San Miguel	Governor-Palace.	Residence	Mr. Tremona.		
30	Oct. 28	9.25 a. m.	do.	168	9 Calle Aldecoa.	Malate	C. C. Smith	do			
31	Oct. 31	10.08 p. m.	do.	168	Marcelina and Zobel.	Ermila					
32	do.	9.42 p. m.	do.	51	238 Calle Magdalenita.	Binondo.	Marcelo Magalong	Livery stable.			
33	Nov. 8	8.39 a. m.	do.	82	67 Calle Norzaga-ray.	Quisapo					
34	Nov. 29	6.00 p. m.	Verbal.		258 Calle Real.	Malate	E. Pullig.	Residence	E. Pullig.	P30	P10
35	Nov. 18	12.00 a. m.	do.	35	145 Calle Paria.	Tondo.	Ceciferina Bucaran.	do	Ceciferina Bucaran.		
36	Nov. 2	do.	do.		892 Calle Santa Meca.	Sampaloc.	Guillermo de los Santos.	do	Guillermo de los Santos.		
37	Nov. 24	4.30 p. m.	do.		458 Calle Lemery.	Tondo.	Sing Yang.	Tienda	Sing Yang.	100	100
38	Nov. 19	10.00 p. m.	do.		Barrio Bangcay.	do.	Juliano Augustino.	Residence	Felipe de los Santos.	20	
39	Nov. 18	8.00 a. m.	do.		Casco at Santa Cruz Bridge.	Santa Cruz					
40	do.	12.35 p. m.	do.		Plaza McKinley.						
41	do.	do.	do.		892 Santa Mesa.	Sampaloc	De los Santos.	Residence	De los Santos.		
42	Nov. 16	8.47 p. m.	do.	83	Calle Castillejos.	Quisapo	Germinal Tobacco Co.	Storeroom	Germinal Tobacco Co.		
43	Nov. 24	9.54 p. m.	do.	168	16 Calle Merced.	Paco.	Juan Santos	Residence	Juan Santos	200	100
44	Dec. 12	1.03 a. m.	do.	164	Herrán and Noza-jeda.	do.					
45	do.	12.57 a. m.	do.	237	825 Calle Nueva.	Malate	Mrs. Constancia Sarto.	Residence	Mrs. Constancia Sarto.	140	10
46	Dec. 13	2.07 a. m.	do.	31	Lorcha No. 840 custom-house.	Binondo.	Smith, Bell & Co.	Lorcha	Smith, Bell & Co.		
47	Dec. 15	11.20 p. m.	Verbal.		185 Calle Santa Monica.	Tondo.	Anacleto Cruz.	Residence	Anacleto Cruz.	150	80
48	Dec. 21	11.30 p. m.	do.		141 Calle Oroquieta.	Santa Cruz					
49	do.	8.00 a. m.	do.	25	186 Estero de Binondo.	Binondo.	F. Gundra.	do	F. Gundra.	700	50
50	do.	2.10 a. m.	Verbal.		179 Calle Romero.	Quisapo	Hat Toy We	Storehouse	Cesáreo Luciano Santos.	10,000	1,000
51	Dec. 31	do.	do.		Aquino.		Isidora Campo.	Residence	Isidora Campo.	2,500	900
52	Dec. 23	10.05 a. m.	do.		823 Calle Jolo.	Binondo.					
53	Dec. 26	8.30 a. m.	do.	27	11 Calle San Fernando.	San Nicolás	Juan Jimes.	Drug store.	Juan Jimes.	18,000	16,000
54	Jan. 5	3.42 a. m.	do.	32	Steamer Cantabria.	do.				250,000	

55	Jan. 6	8.07 p. m.	18	32 Calle Norzagaray.	Binondo.	Mr. Williams	Rooming house	Yee Lang	1,000
56	Jan. 7	4.15 p. m.	35	88 Calle Lavarezas.	San Nicolás.	Fred Johnson	Residence	Serallo Davis	10,000
57	Jan. 9	2.17 p. m.	18	89 Calle Rosario.	Binondo.	Chan Sing Sio	Store room	Carmelo Patino	8,000
58	Jan. 12	6.00 p. m.	Verbal	221 Calle Oroquieta.	Santa Cruz	Melecio Alejandro	Residence	Melecio Alejandro	6,000
59	Jan. 16	7.48 a. m.	175	Calle H and Andrés.	Malate	Insular government.	Water tower.	Insular government.	1,000
60	Jan. 17	2.00 a. m.	Verbal	11 Calle Magdalena.	Binondo.	Mariano Viten.	Residence.	Mariano Viten.	70
61	Dec. 20	4.00 p. m.	do	Lamayuan, Interior.	Santa Ana.	Tomás Alcántara	do	Tomás Alcántara	100
62	Jan. 27	5.42 a. m.	136	189 Calle Palacio.	Intramuros.	Sisters of Charity	Orphan school.	Catholic Church	50,000
63	Jan. 25	6.40 p. m.	Verbal	23 Pasaje de Paz.	Binondo.	Jao Tah	Tailor shop	Pardo de Tavera	600,000
64	Jan. 30	11.46 p. m.	26	46 Plaza Barcá.	do	José Delarido	Bodega	Pardo Lydiano	42,000
65	Feb. 2	7.25 p. m.	94	85 Estero Segado.	Santa Cruz	John Griffith	Residence.	Mr. Genato	6,000
66	Feb. 1	3.15 p. m.	26	Plaza Barcá.	Binondo.	Philippine Constabulary.	Storehouse	Philippine Constabulary.	70,000
67	Feb. 12	4.53 a. m.	Verbal	29 Plaza Santa Cruz.	Santa Cruz	Kuing Mabing	Sugar store	Rafael Pérez	713,000
68	do	do	do	18 Calle Castañosa.	Sampaloc.	Leoncia Sabreda	Sporting house	Alejandro Mandayan	50
69	Feb. 15	7.30 a. m.	94	85 Calle Estero Segado.	Santa Cruz	John Griffith	Residence.	Mr. Genato	6,000
70	Feb. 13	9.00 p. m.	24	77 Calle San José.	Binondo.	Gerónimo Argüelles.	Carriage factory	G. Argüelles	1,000
71	Feb. 14	Verbal	do	252 Calle Azcárraga.	do	José Jiménez	Cinematograph	José Jiménez	500
72	Feb. 20	do	do	163 Calle Real.	Ermita	Mr. French	Residence	Benito Valdez	2,000
73	Feb. 28	9.54 a. m.	26	Constabulary shops.	Binondo.	Philippine Constabulary.	Shops	Insular government.	9,000
74	do	9.25 p. m.	Verbal	28 Almazan.	Santa Cruz	A. C. Tobin	Residence	Juan Jorden	100,000
75	do	7.11 p. m.	143	83 San Juan de Letrán.	Intramuros.	Francisco de Letran.	do	Joaquin Mofia	400
76	Mar. 10	4.20 p. m.	16	Muelle del Rey and Carenno.	Binondo.	Smith, Bell & Co	Lorcha	Smith, Bell & Co	12,000
77	Mar. 12	6.55 p. m.	214	80 Calle Isaac Peral.	Ermita	W. B. Watson	Residence.	Angela Rojas	1,000
78	Mar. 7	Verbal	do	Bandstand Luneta.	do	City of Manila.	Band stand	City of Manila	500
79	Mar. 2	do	do	5 Calle Mestizos.	San Nicolás.	Fred Danielson	Residence	Manuel Aguilas	12,000
80	Mar. 14	1.42 p. m.	168	138 Calle Trinidad.	Pandacan	Mónica Concepción	Jewelry shop	Mónica Concepción	200
				Trinidad, interior	do	Pablo Perfecto	Residence	Pablo Perfecto	50
				159 Calle Trinidad, interior.	do	Paula Bernardo	do	Paula Bernardo	50
				157 Calle Trinidad, interior.	do	Isabel Natibad.	do	Isabel Natibad	160
				153 Calle Trinidad.	do	Pedro los Reyes	do	Pedro los Reyes	120
				158 Calle Trinidad.	do	Horto Paulina	do	Horto Paulina	100
				153 Calle Trinidad.	do	Lorenza Bunda.	do	Lorenza Bunda.	40
				158 Calle Trinidad, interior.	do	Not known	do	Not known	500
				159 Calle Trinidad, interior.	do	Not known	do	Not known	30
				159 Calle Trinidad, interior.	do	Juana Flores	do	Juana Flores	10
									80



110	May 4	9.11 p. m.	248	Passay Race Tracks	Paco	Maria Texton	Residence	Maria Texton	100	150
111	May 6	11.29 p. m.	Verbal	Outside of city limits.	do	Maria de José	do	Maria de José	130	50
112	May 7	12.15 p. m.	168	94 Calle Peñafrancia, interior.	do	Micaela Platería	do	Micaela Platería	150	70
				84 Calle Peñafrancia, interior.	do	Eulalio Evangelista	do	Eulalio Evangelista	120	20
				88 Calle Peñafrancia, interior.	do	Eugenio Madrang	do	Eugenio Madrang	85	90
				90 Calle Peñafrancia, interior.	do	Ignacio Estrella	do	Ignacio Estrella	50	100
				92 Calle Peñafrancia, interior.	do	Elles Reyes	do	Elles Reyes	80	.....
				97 Calle Peñafrancia, interior.	do	Juan Betran	do	Juan Betran	80	10
				112 Calle Peñafrancia, interior.	do	Florentina Estrella	do	Florentina Estrella	30	50
				47 Calle Peñafrancia, interior.	do	Gregorio Bartolomé	do	Gregorio Bartolomé	350	30
				98 Calle Peñafrancia, interior.	do	Juan Santos	do	Juan Santos	290	1,000
				108 Calle Peñafrancia, interior.	do	Serapia López	do	Serapia López	40	.....
				108 Calle Peñafrancia, interior.	do	Presbyterian Church	Church	Presbyterian Church	125	100
				108 Calle Peñafrancia, interior.	do	Alejo Hacheron	Residence	Alejo Hacheron	200	100
				112 Calle Peñafrancia, interior.	do	Gervasio Jrenquez	do	Gervasio Jrenquez	80	70
				110 Calle Peñafrancia, interior.	do	Rogelio Gabria	do	Rogelio Gabria	100	80
				92 Calle Peñafrancia, interior.	do	John Wise	do	John Wise	600	100
				117 Calle Peñafrancia, interior.	do	Petrona Luciez	do	Petrona Luciez	50	100
				119 Calle Peñafrancia, interior.	do	Rosa Sabina	do	Rosa Sabina	50	40
				Calle Peñafrancia, interior.	do	Bonifacio	do	Bonifacio	250	.....
				.....do.....	do	Enrique Rehinos	do	Enrique Rehinos	50	10
				.....do.....	do	Casino de los Reyes	do	Casino de los Reyes	95	25
				101 Calle Peñafrancia, interior.	do	Eladre Sastre	do	Eladre Sastre	100	90
				99 Calle Peñafrancia, interior.	do	Benito Alcares	do	Benito Alcares	4,000	1,000
				97 Calle Peñafrancia, interior.	do	Don Andrés	do	Don Andrés	400	200
				101 Calle Peñafrancia, interior.	do	Teodora García	do	Teodora García	600	300



EXHIBIT E.—Detailed statement of fires that occurred during the fiscal year 1905—Continued.

No.	Date.	Alarm.		Location.	District.	Occupant.	How occupied.	Owned by	Value.	
		Time of alarm.	How received.						Building.	Contents.
112	May 7	12.15 p. m.	Box received.	168	Paco.....	Alejandro Ortega....	Residence.....	Alejandro Ortega....	P 150	P 100
					.....do.....	Clara Ogoella.....	.....do.....	Clara Ogoella.....	200	50
					.....do.....	Valentino de Orgo.....	.....do.....	Valentino de Orgo.....	150	75
					.....do.....	Jacinto Domleo.....	.....do.....	Jacinto Domleo.....	90	80
					.....do.....	William Vicente.....	.....do.....	William Jacinto.....	50	15
					.....do.....	Domingo Martigo.....	.....do.....	Domingo Martigo.....	120	50
					.....do.....	Sofia Concepción.....	.....do.....	Sofia Concepción.....	150	50
					.....do.....	Sotero Cabana.....	.....do.....	Sotero Cabana.....	90	20
					.....do.....	Victor Selamanico.....	.....do.....	Victor Selamanico.....	90	80
					.....do.....	Emil Cabrera.....	.....do.....	Emil Cabrera.....	100	80
					.....do.....	Sotero Elemlra.....	.....do.....	Sotero Elemlra.....	1,000	200
					.....do.....	Agatón Bolas.....	.....do.....	Agatón Bolas.....	200	75
					.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	120	50
					.....do.....	Pedro Castro.....	.....do.....	Pedro Castro.....	600	250
					.....do.....	Unknown.....	.....do.....	American, unknown.....	3,000	.....
					.....do.....	Francisca Mercado.....	.....do.....	Francisca Mercado.....	170	100
					.....do.....	Marcelo de Gurman.....	.....do.....	Marcelo de Gurman.....	250	150
					.....do.....	Gregorio Cruz.....	.....do.....	Gregorio Cruz.....	250	100
					.....do.....	Carlos Bertram.....	.....do.....	Carlos Bertram.....	100	70
					.....do.....	Leater L. Smith.....	.....do.....	Gregorio Cruz.....	250	160
					.....do.....	Florencio Topascon.....	Native store.....	Florencio Topascon.....	400	120
					.....do.....	Marquetta Villanueva.....	Residence.....	Marquetta Villanueva.....	800	100
					.....do.....	Rafael Rifos.....	.....do.....	Rafael Rifos.....	150	70
					.....do.....	Paula García.....	.....do.....	Paula García.....	150	250
					.....do.....	Lucena Viacario.....	.....do.....	Lucena Viacario.....	50	10
					.....do.....	Rosa Macalena.....	Sheds, etc.....	Rosa Macalena.....	50	.....

## REPORT OF THE MUNICIPAL BOARD.

597

113	May 7	3.12 p. m.	Verbal.	do	Pablo Reyes	Residence	Pablo Reyes	300	100
114	do	2.20 p. m.	do	do	Vicenta Roque	do	Vicenta Roque	300	100
115	May 10	10.01 a. m.	do	do	Doroteo Tedoro	do	Doroteo Tedoro	25	25
116	May 17	Verbal.	do	do	Emilia Ventura	do	Emilia Ventura	25	25
117	May 16	8.45 p. m.	do	do	Rosalia Galvez	do	Rosalia Galvez	25	25
				do	Soledad Bautista	do	Soledad Bautista	300	300
				do	Mr. Epperly	do	Mr. Epperly	1,000	1,500
				do	Manuel Molina	do	Manuel Molina	400	50
				do	Unknown	do	Unknown	500	500
				do	do	do	do	500	500
				do	do	do	do	200	200
				do	do	do	do	10	10
				do	do	do	do	80,000	150,000
				do	do	do	do	100	200
				do	do	do	do	5,000	30,000
				do	do	do	do	200	100
				do	do	do	do	400	300
				do	do	do	do	3,000	500
				do	do	do	do	8,500	8,500
				do	do	do	do	8,000	9,000
				do	do	do	do	4,000	1,000
				do	do	do	do	50	40
				do	do	do	do	111,000	300,000
				do	do	do	do	500	100
				do	do	do	do	40,000	60,000
				do	do	do	do	40,000	7,000
				do	do	do	do	40,000	4,000
				do	do	do	do	10,000	2,000
				do	do	do	do	10,000	2,000

**NOTE.**—The table showing origin and loss by conflagrations is on file in the War Department.

## EXHIBIT F.—Summary of fire service, by companies, for the fiscal year 1905.

Company.	Alarms answered.	Fires fought.	Traveled.	Work performed.	Time worked.	Time out of quarters.
Engine company:			<i>Miles.</i>		<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>
No. 1.....	19	18	18½	5,250	10 49	16 50
No. 2.....	50	13	85	8,040	181 13	279 51
No. 3.....	19	7	41½	3,710	7 13	18 05½
No. 4.....	17	2	35½	1,900	4 55	15 28
No. 5.....	22	7	41½	1,450	25 45	36 32
No. 6.....	7	2	16½	1,350	8 15	11 44
No. 7.....						
Chemical engine company:						
No. 1.....	16	8	11½	920	5 18	10 01
No. 2.....	21	5	39½	1,390	16 57	24 59
No. 3.....	17	1	37½	80	2 50	9 37½
No. 4.....	16	3	20	320	40	9 10
Hook and ladder company:						
No. 1.....	21	8	23	418	52 58	19 50
No. 2.....	33	7	78½	346	19 16	26 42
Total.....	258	76	447½		326 09	496 49½

a Number feet hose laid. (Total 21,700.)

b Number gallons chemical used. (Total 2,700.)

c Number feet of ladders raised. (Total 764.)

## EXHIBIT G.—Monthly summary of fire service for the fiscal year 1905.

Month.	Alarms.	Traveled.	Time worked.	Hose laid.	Ladders raised.	Chemical used.
		<i>Miles.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>
1904.						
July.....	7	32½	26 35	2,550	138	960
August.....	5	12½	2 00			
September.....	7	9½	155 00			
October.....	12	62	1 22		18	80
November.....	11	24½	33 19	2,600	100	240
December.....	11	27½	18 48	2,850	92	240
1905.						
January.....	10	33	12 50	3,450	92	440
February.....	11	31½	3 10	1,600		80
March.....	19	51½	43 45			
April.....	13	52½	1 57	1,550	112	80
May.....	13	55½	23 09	3,350	116	240
Total.....	130	429½	324 08	19,350	722	2,600

## EXHIBIT H.—Causes of fires and alarms.

Cause.	Number.	Cause.	Number.
Tar ignited.....	1	Exhibition before the sultan of Jolo ..	1
Benzine ignited.....	1	Evidently set on fire.....	1
Burning charcoal thrown from window.....	1	Explosions of oil stove.....	1
Burning films.....	1	Firecrackers thrown on bunting.....	1
Boy played with fire.....	1	False alarms.....	5
Burning rags.....	1	Fire dropped in can of paint.....	1
Cigarette thrown in empty packing case.....	1	Gasoline explosion on automobile.....	1
Cigarette thrown into pile of burlaps.....	1	Grass fire.....	4
Cigarette dropped in shavings.....	1	Hot iron placed on bed by child.....	1
Cigarette thrown among refuse.....	1	Incendary.....	2
Cigarette dropped among waste paper.....	1	Ignition of gasoline.....	1
Cigarette thrown on roof.....	1	Lamp explosions.....	21
Cigarette thrown on nipa.....	2	Lighted cigarette thrown on nipa roof.....	1
Cigarette igniting clothing.....	1	Lamp upset.....	5
Cigarette on patate.....	1	Lamp falling from stand.....	1
Cigar stubs (lighted).....	1	Lamp falling from ceiling.....	1
Chinese burning joss sticks.....	2	Live wire.....	1
Coal bunkers.....	2	Making fire in cook stove with coal oil.....	1
Curtains coming in contact with lamps.....	1	Match dropped in can gasoline.....	1
Careless handling of lamp near alcohol tank.....	1	Melting of iron pot.....	1
Candle.....	1	Native cooking utensils.....	1
Contact wires.....	1	Native stove.....	2
Defective electric wiring.....	1	Oil stove explosions.....	2
Defective flue.....	1	Ordered from department of streets and bridges.....	1
Exhibition ordered by municipal board.....	1	Overturning of lantern igniting scenery.....	1

EXHIBIT H.—*Causes of fires and alarms—Continued.*

Cause.	Number.	Cause.	Number.
Oil lamp fell from ceiling .....	1	Sparks from stovepipe .....	1
Oil stove .....	1	Supposed arson .....	2
Paper caught fire in waste basket .....	1	Sparks from kitchen fire .....	1
Presumed incendiary .....	1	Sparks falling on nipa roof of house .....	1
Resetting tires on carriage wheels .....	1	Soot burning in chimney .....	1
Rekindling of fire .....	1	Sparks from chimney .....	2
Rats .....	1	Sparks from native fireplace .....	1
Spontaneous combustion of calcium carbide .....	1	Unknown .....	24
Spontaneous combustion of coal in bunkers .....	2	Upset a small stove .....	1
		Total .....	182

EXHIBIT I.—*Buildings, how occupied.*

Place of fire.	Number.	Place of fire.	Number.
Automobile .....	1	Natives' stores .....	4
Barroom .....	1	Outside of city limits .....	1
Bodega and office .....	1	Offices (city hall exhibition ordered by the municipal board) .....	1
Bridge of Spain, engine worked .....	1	Orphan school .....	1
Bodega .....	1	Post-office .....	1
Corral, United States Government .....	1	Prison .....	1
Carpenter shop .....	1	Pole .....	1
Carriage factory .....	1	Photograph gallery .....	1
Cinematograph .....	1	Rooming house .....	1
Cigar factory .....	2	Restaurant .....	1
Church .....	1	Storerooms and shops .....	1
Commercial house .....	1	Steamships .....	8
Casco .....	1	Sales commissary, U. S. Army .....	1
Dry goods store .....	1	Storerooms .....	2
Drug store .....	1	Storehouse .....	3
Dwellings .....	181	Sugar store .....	1
Distillery .....	1	Sporting house .....	1
Exhibition before the sultan of Jolo .....	1	Store .....	2
La Electricista (electric-light plant) .....	1	Shops (insular government) .....	1
False alarms .....	6	Sheds .....	1
Grass fires .....	6	Sawmill .....	1
House of ill fame .....	1	Tailor shop .....	1
Hotel .....	1	Theater .....	1
Jewelry shop .....	1	Water tower (insular government) .....	1
Laundry .....	1		
Launch .....	1	Total .....	200
Livery stable .....	1		
Lorcha .....	1		

## ANNUAL REPORT DEPARTMENT OF ASSESSMENTS AND COLLECTIONS, 1905.

DEPARTMENT OF ASSESSMENTS AND COLLECTIONS,  
CITY OF MANILA,  
Manila, P. I., July 27, 1905.

GENTLEMEN: As provided by the city charter we have the honor to submit herewith the fourth annual report for the department of assessments and collections, covering the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, accompanied by sundry exhibits.

The work covered by this department during the past year has varied materially from the work done in any previous year, principally by reason of the enactment of the new internal-revenue law which imposed upon this office the assessment of all internal-revenue taxes within the city of Manila, as well as the collection of same and the necessary inspection incident to both. Growing out of this new departure there have been issued by this office nearly 13,000 licenses of one kind or another, and stamps sold ranging in value from 1 centavo to ₱200, amounting in the aggregate to over ₱2,000,000.

Also the transfer to this office of sundry collections heretofore made by the engineering department—for instance, the water rents, which are payable quarterly and in the course of the year run into about 14,000 separate transactions, and in money value about ₱200,000.

Also the monthly collections from the pail-system service and scavenger work, sewer connections, sidewalk construction, fees from sale of graves, niches, and burial plots at Cementerio del Norte and sundry miscellaneous collections, together with the

monthly audit of the books of the Manila Electric Railroad and Light Company, and collection of its gross-earnings tax, all making additional work for this department.

To offset a part of this we are relieved of the collection of the industrial tax and of the vehicle tax, both repealed on January 1, 1905. However, the net increase in amount of work required under these new conditions is of no inconsiderable quantity and more than double the amount of money is collected.

With these conditions existing it is gratifying to be able to report that we have in one way or another been able to so reorganize the work that it has been efficiently (as we believe) carried on without a deficiency appropriation, or, in other words, the expenses were kept well within the limits of the appropriation for 1905 and less than was actually expended in 1904.

Following is a brief résumé of the work done and results accomplished in the different subdivisions of this department during the year, to which your attention is respectfully invited.

#### DIVISION OF ASSESSMENTS.

MR. GUY SLAGLE, Chief of Division.

The work in this important division has progressed well during the past year and the assessment rolls are in better shape to-day than at any previous time. Many double and erroneous assessments have been eliminated and hundreds of assessments have been corrected to correspond with exact plans and measurements made by this department. Many pieces of land and many buildings, too, that had never been declared by owner, or before discovered by assessors, have been picked up and added to the assessment rolls. These properties are taken up as provided by law and the tax charged against them for the full period they had escaped taxation, with penalties added, so that the "pick-ups" go far to offset in value the cancellations above referred to.

The work of making these corrections, based upon surveys and exact measurements, is going on constantly. Of the 770 blocks of land covered by the city over 200 have been plotted and surveyed, showing subdivisions of each individual owner with superficial area; nature of the ground as to grade and the use that is made of it, all duly noted, so that in time we will be in possession of reliable data covering all lands within the city limits and from which a more intelligent and equitable assessment can be made. The importance of this work can not be overestimated, nor can the magnitude of it be appreciated; for the subdivisions of property here are so different from what they are in most cities in the States, where a city is laid out with some regularity and the blocks platted into rectangular lots of somewhere near equal size, while here it is an exception to the rule to find two lots in a block of any similarity whatever, so much so that it is with difficulty that the owner knows the exact boundaries of his parcel of land. In this work we are dependent upon the office of the city engineer for block lines, and it is not infrequent that our work is delayed by not getting the necessary data in order to keep in progress the measurement and location of the interior lines. This delay can not probably be avoided while the present pressure of work continues in the office of the city engineer except by a return to the plan that existed up to 1904, when this department was allowed a civil engineer or surveyor for its exclusive use.

The taxable property of 1904 was increased for the current year by new improvements completed in 1904 to the amount of ₱3,489,846, as against ₱3,784,320 completed in 1903, as shown by the following schedule, to wit:

District.	1903.	1904.
Intramuros .....	₱106,990	₱87,146
Binondo .....	384,890	250,676
San Nicolás .....	379,768	383,912
Santa Cruz .....	312,830	302,520
Quiapo .....	190,442	196,516
San Miguel .....	236,944	141,366
Sampaloc .....	446,422	278,070
San Lázaro Estate .....	128,230	70,158
Tondo .....	392,622	209,656
Ermita .....	682,894	522,338
Malate .....	191,610	332,924
Paco .....	250,642	658,026
Pandacan .....	16,382	74,788
Santa Ana .....	16,004	12,160
Total .....	3,784,320	3,489,846

Total taxable property in 1904, as reported in our last annual report, was.....	₹74,815,586
Improvements completed in 1904, as appraised by this department.....	3,489,846
Property "picked" up that had before escaped taxation.....	291,817

Total.....	78,596,699
From this is deducted additional exemptions duly authorized.....	₹405,060
For cancellations made on account of double and erroneous assessments amounting to.....	898,282
For buildings destroyed.....	252,962
	<u>1,056,324</u>

Leaving, subject to the tax levy, the sum of.....	77,540,375
A net gain of.....	2,724,889

By the provisions of the law a new assessment is ordered for 1905. Considerable preliminary work incident thereto has already been done, and it is believed that the whole work can be accomplished within the time required by law and upon a more equitable basis than is the present assessment.

## REAL ESTATE TAX COLLECTION DIVISION.

(Mr. ROSCOE E. WRITING, Chief of Division.)

Due principally to the maintenance of the levy for 1905 at 2 per cent, taxes collected in this division have somewhat exceeded the estimate made in last year's report.

During the past year there were collected without penalty taxes for the second half of the calendar year 1904 and the first half of 1905. Delinquent taxes for all previous periods were collected, and also many additional taxes which had escaped in past years were picked up, as the result of exact surveys and more rigid inspection by the assessment division.

Under Act No. 680 all houses having a revised valuation of not exceeding ₹50 were exempted from taxation; a mass of these small nipa shacks were, however, still carried on the 1901 and 1902 rolls. As there was no prospect of voluntary payment, and it being impracticable to enforce collections, a list of such delinquencies for 1901, extended to cover same delinquencies for 1902, as had a valuation of ₹200 or under, was prepared and forwarded to the municipal board for action. A few days ago this list was returned with necessary authority to cancel as uncollectible.

The elimination of this portion clears up the 1901 and 1902 books to a great extent, but there are still quite a number of unpaid taxes, most of which will be impossible to collect. This happens in cases where improvements declared at some former time can not now be located. Many of these entries are probably duplicate assessments. Many other houses have been moved to different localities, or have been destroyed. However, another sale will be held with a view of clearing up valid taxes for the years 1901 and 1902 as soon as we can determine by thorough inspection that the properties exist and can be delivered, and later on it is our intention to present a list of all others, with such information regarding same as can be acquired, to your honorable body for such action as you may deem necessary.

Of the outstanding delinquencies, as shown in our last annual report, the following collections have been made:

Collected on account of 1901:	
Amount of tax proper.....	₹3,400.78
Penalties and accrued interest.....	980.74
Total.....	<u>4,381.52</u>
Collected on account of 1902:	
Amount of tax proper.....	8,058.12
Penalties and accrued interest.....	2,275.42
Total.....	<u>10,333.54</u>
Collected on account of 1903:	
Amount of tax proper.....	13,816.92
Penalties and accrued interest.....	2,756.88
Total.....	<u>16,573.80</u>
Less refunds under No. 975.....	537.90
Net collection.....	<u>16,035.90</u>

During the past year cancellations have been made from the 1903 books to the extent of ₹1,981.12. These, with the payments already noted, reduce the list of delinquent taxes from ₹25,991.46, as shown in the last report, to ₹10,243.42. There is, therefore, less than 1 per cent of the 1903 taxes still outstanding.

## TAX OF 1904.

The second semester of this tax was reduced by act of the Commission to one-half of 1 per cent, and during the period covered by this report there was collected as follows:

Amount of tax proper .....	₱429, 126. 29
Plus penalties and interest .....	19, 428. 52
Total .....	448, 554. 81
Less refunds credited under Act No. 975 .....	2, 334. 75
Net collection .....	446, 220. 06

Net reductions for erroneous assessments, not accounted for in our last report, amounted to ₱3,554.20. These bring down the delinquency now outstanding to ₱47,289.03, or about 4 per cent of the total tax levied.

## TAX FOR 1905.

The tax books for 1905 were opened to the public on March 10. The levy remains unchanged at 2 per cent, and the records show the following results:

Levy of 2 per cent on valuation of ₱77,754,354 originally reported ..	₱1, 555, 087. 08
Back taxes, taken up for 1901 to 1904, inclusive .....	5, 028. 04
	1, 560, 115. 12
Less net reductions made after completion of the books .....	1, 022. 23
Total for collection, corrected to date .....	1, 559, 092. 89
Payments made prior to July 1 on account of 1905 taxes are as follows:	
Amount of tax proper .....	₱675, 852. 33
Penalties and interest on back taxes .....	835. 61
	676, 687. 94
Less refunds credited under Act No. 975 .....	1, 078. 77
Net collection .....	675, 609. 17

## RECAPITULATION.

Tax, penalties, and interest on account of—	
1901 .....	₱4, 381. 52
1902 .....	10, 333. 54
1903 .....	16, 035. 90
1904 .....	446, 220. 06
1905 .....	675, 609. 17
Grand total .....	1, 152, 580. 19

Most of the delinquents now carried on the books are for small amounts, the major percentage being in the nipa districts, as Tondo, Sampaloc, San Lázaro, and Malate. In our opinion such delinquency is largely the result of ignorance or forgetfulness. This class is the hardest of all to reach. Very few of them ever see the notices published in periodicals, or pay any attention to those posted in public places, and the use of mailed notices to advise them of taxes due is equally futile, as shown by our experience in notification of delinquents. After making up the 1904 delinquent lists, we sent postal cards advising of delinquency to some 5,000 addresses. Slowly they began to drift back as undelivered until about 3,500 were returned, nearly all of the deliveries having been made in the business part of the town and hardly any in the outlying sections.

Since then, however, when it has been possible to spare the clerks of this division from office work, we have sent them out on carefully laid out routes, with instructions to find the taxpayer in order to insure the delivery of these notices. The plan has worked quite successfully so far as it has been followed, and has resulted in many payments. Our employees invariably bring in reports that most of the people they advised were ignorant in regard to the payment of the tax, many of them

not even knowing that there was such a thing as real-estate tax, and many (even some Americans) believing that all nipa houses were exempt by law.

Hereafter we shall keep the men as much as possible in the field on this work in order to eliminate, down to the smallest possible margin, the necessity for tax sales.

As has been previously recommended by this office, it is our opinion that the simplest possible solution of the tax question in Manila is to make the land itself responsible for all the improvements made thereon. The landowner, in turn, could collect from his tenants the taxes corresponding to them upon information from this office, and the addition of this amount in collecting rental should not prove a great inconvenience to either of the parties concerned. If such a method were introduced it would result in saving much excess work for this office as well as in decreasing largely the list of delinquents.

#### RENTS OF CITY PROPERTY.

The rent system has been put on a better basis in the past year than ever before. Revenue from this source has increased from ₱15,817.37, reported last year, to ₱18,139.03 for the year just ended. Shoe-shine stands paid ₱855.50, municipal tenement house ₱1,800, the balance being ground and kiosko rent.

Several new contracts were executed, and a large plot of ground on Calle Pavía, Tondo, was opened up in lots, ranging in size from 50 to 200 square meters, at a rental of 1 centavo per meter per month. Only one former contract expired during the year, and this was immediately renewed. Another contract, a permit to cut grass around the city moats, was annulled by order of the municipal board.

#### LICENSE DIVISION.

(Mr. W. D. HOBART, Superintendent.)

The collections from liquor, business, and restaurant licenses for the year, as compared with collections from same source during the fiscal year 1904, show a falling off of over ₱75,000. Up to January 1, 1904, the receipts from these different classes of licenses were not segregated. However, using what information we have, it is estimated that of this loss about ₱7,000 was on account of liquor licenses and about ₱68,000 on account of business and entertainment licenses, the only issue of the last-named for the six months just ended having been for one race track. This loss of ₱68,000 is attributable to the amendment of the Manila charter by the internal-revenue law of 1904, by the provisions of which the powers of the municipal board to impose license fees were greatly curtailed. In the collections from peddlers' licenses there has been a gain of nearly ₱1,500 over the collections for the fiscal year 1904, which leaves a net loss on account of licenses under this head of ₱73,691.87, as compared with the collections for the fiscal year 1904.

Act No. 1338, passed April 27, amending the internal-revenue law of 1904, provides for increasing the number of industries, trades, and occupations the municipal board may license, which will increase the revenues; and to make it effective a very comprehensive ordinance is now being drafted, which will not only provide for licensing, but also for issuing permits for the conducting of business, to be regulated by the municipal board, as provided for in the internal-revenue law of 1904.

This proposed ordinance, which it is expected will become effective early in the coming fiscal year, has been so amplified in the city attorney's office as to embrace a complete description of the regulations and restrictions governing the business or industry to be licensed or regulated; thus being complete in itself will be a ready reference covering the whole subject.

In order that the clauses in the Manila liquor-license act which conflict with the internal-revenue license taxes (principally in describing quantities which may be handled by the different classes of licensees) might be harmonized therewith, it has been deemed advisable by your license committee to recommend to the Commission a revision of this act, and a copy of the proposed act has recently been submitted for suggestions from this office. These have been made, and include some other changes which it is thought will make the law more suited to present conditions, for when it was passed on December 14, 1900, martial law then existing, required some rigorous measures which may now be modified with benefit to all concerned.

There has been a slight falling off in the number of native wine tiendas, there now being 1,266 as against 1,360 last year. There are now 134 places where beer, wine, or liquor is sold for consumption on the premises (exclusive of clubs), against 142 last year, and 113 places where beer, wine, or liquor (including native wine) is sold to be consumed elsewhere, against 123 last year, making a total of 1,513 places where liquor is sold, against 1,625 last year. Twenty-two clubs pay internal-revenue license taxes for the sale of alcoholic drinks.



At the beginning of this fiscal year there were 11,406 patents in force; 2,554 have been issued and 1,284 have been canceled, leaving extant on December 31, 1904 (at the time the law was repealed), 12,678, the largest number ever extant since American occupation. Appearing in the records are 828 delinquent taxpayers, the amount of delinquency being ₱4,348.50, practically all of which is uncollectible and really does not represent delinquent tax, but tax charged on the records against persons who have ceased business within the time for which they had paid, but who failed to give notice of cessation of business, and have therefore been carried on the records as delinquents.

There has been collected during the period covered by this report industrial tax to the amount of ₱304,021.64.

#### VEHICLE TAX.

This is another of the old Spanish laws which has finally been repealed. Collection was discontinued on December 31, 1904, by authority of a resolution of the municipal board of December 27, 1904. This has always been a difficult tax to collect and was never a producer of very much revenue, therefore the repeal of it was welcomed by this office.

During the half year that the law was in force there was collected ₱24,460.47, against ₱51,649.11 for the entire fiscal year 1904.

#### REGISTRATION OF LIVE STOCK.

(JOSEPH O'Rosco, Chief of Division, and in charge of vehicle, bicycle, and dog licenses.)

All of the old Spanish laws under which this office has been collecting taxes have been repealed, excepting the law governing the registration of live stock. A copy of this law has, it is believed, never been in the possession of any American official. Soon after American occupation General Hughes, then provost marshal general, issued a general order in which it was stated that it had been customary for owners of live stock to register same and that they would continue to do so at the office of the department of licenses and municipal revenues, and in 1900 the chief of that department, in a letter to the provost marshal general, outlined a system which he desired to institute for the registration of live stock. The recommendation was approved by the provost marshal general, so that with the order as authority and the letter mentioned above as the system, we have the live stock registration law. Now that the vehicle tax has been abolished, it would appear to be an opportune time to abolish this, substituting for both a registration law along the lines recommended in our last annual report; that is, require by law all owners of draft animals to register same in this office, charging therefor a fee of ₱5, which fee shall be in lieu of all other tax on the animal during the period of original ownership. An additional fee of ₱2 to be imposed for each transfer of ownership. It is believed that such a system would yield about as much revenue as the vehicle tax and present registration system combined.

During the year there have been 2,789 animals registered at a fee of 20 centavos each, and 2,604 transfers of ownerships have been made at a fee of 10 centavos each, making total collection of ₱814.75, against ₱1,108.77 for the preceding year.

The amount realized from this source is hardly equal to the expense involved. However, some system should be in force in the city for the registration of live stock, as it assists greatly in recovering lost or stolen animals.

#### SALE OF VEHICLE EQUIPMENT.

The licensee of each public vehicle is required to purchase the following equipment: Staff and disk, number plate and driver's badge, and pay for the painting and branding of the license number on the seat and lamps of the vehicle, as provided by ordinance. Collections for the year from this source aggregated ₱1,536.74, as follows, to wit:

699 disks and staffs, at 60 centavos.....	₱419. 40
787 number plates, at 20 centavos.....	157. 40
2,025 driver's badges, at 30 centavos.....	607. 50
773 rigs numbered by branding and painting, at 40 centavos.....	309. 20
206 carts numbered by branding, at 20 centavos.....	41. 20
Difference collected on sales of previous years.....	2. 04
Net collections .....	1, 536. 74

## STAMP SALES.

Since August 7, 1901, the date on which the city was organized by virtue of Act No. 183 (the Manila charter) to January 1, 1905, the date the internal-revenue law, Act No. 1189, became effective, the stamp tax imposed by royal decree of May 16, 1886, has been collected in the city of Manila wholly for the benefit of the city revenues. This royal decree was repealed on January 1, 1905. For the six months the law was in force there was realized from this source the sum of ₱81,423.94, against ₱156,067.95 for the preceeding year. Had the tax been in force for the entire year there would have been practically no difference between the amounts collected for 1904 and 1905.

Under the provisions of section 52 of Act No. 183, this office has furnished all provincial treasurers with stamps of the series required by royal decree mentioned above, and upon the repeal of said law this office was, by virtue of executive order No. 9, charged with the redemption of all unused stamps of that series. The stamps have all been called in and have been destroyed by a committee appointed for that purpose by the honorable the governor general. The plates and stones from which the stamps were produced have also been destroyed, so that the old stamp-tax system, with all means for collecting and all accountability has been wiped out.

## CÉDULA OR REGISTRATION TAX.

(Mr. A. B. POWELL, Chief of Division.)

The following is a statement of cédulas issued during the fiscal year:

16 issued for 1903, at ₱1 each .....	₱16
442 issued for 1903, at ₱2 each .....	884
2,077 issued for 1904, at ₱1 each .....	2,077
9,583 issued for 1904, at ₱2 each .....	19,166
58,868 issued for 1905, at ₱1 each .....	58,868
4,435 issued for 1905, at ₱2 each .....	8,870
Total .....	89,881

as against ₱91,426.37 for the preceding year. For the calendar year 1904 the cédula tax was due during the months of April, May, and June. The law under which this tax was collected at that time was repealed on January 1, 1905, and the cédula provision of the internal-revenue law substituted. The new law is practically the same as the old, differing only in respect to the period when payment is due, it being now from the first Monday in January to the last Saturday in April. The new law also requires the collections to be taken up and deposited as internal-revenue collections. The amount so collected is then refunded to the city of Manila through this office quarterly, when it is again taken up on the records and deposited as city revenue. We see no reason why this double accounting might not be avoided.

## PUBLIC MARKETS.

(Mr. HUGH MCKENZIE, Superintendent.)

In addition to the seven public markets in operation during the fiscal year 1904 two more have been opened to the public, viz: The Gagalarágin Market, district Gagalarágin, on November 21, 1904, and the Pandacan Market, district of Pandacan, on January 9, 1905.

Collections as usual have been made on sales at river, bay, and estero landings.

The total collections for the year, including all markets, river, bay, and estero landings, amount to ₱304,916.34, against ₱285,875.47 for the fiscal year 1904. The amount given for 1904, however, was assessed and collected for the first half of that year in Mexican currency, which has been reduced to Philippine currency to ascertain the figure given. Had the collections for the entire year 1904 been made in Philippine currency, as has been during the last year, the collection would have aggregated in Philippine currency, for 1904, ₱306,519.56. Therefore the collections for this year are really less by ₱1,603.22 than for the preceding year.

An increase in the collections for this year over that for last year is shown for the Divisoria, the Quinta, the Herrán, and the Santa Ana markets. Also, of course, for the Gagalarágin and Pandacan markets, which did not exist last year. A loss in collections is shown for the Arranque, the Anda, and the Sampaloc markets, and at the river, bay, and estero landings. The Herrán Market shows the largest per cent

of gain, the collections for this year being an increase of over 13 per cent of last year's collections, while the Arranque Market leads in those showing loss, the collections for this year being over 8 per cent less than for 1904, notwithstanding the fact that the new addition to Arranque Market was used only five months in 1904, whereas it has been in use during the entire fiscal year 1905.

The expenses incurred by this department in operating the markets for the year amounts to ₱21,541.38, or 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent of the total collections. (See Exhibit A.)

We deprecate feeling obliged to call your attention to the small revenues received from the Anda Market.

While the receipts are more than sufficient to pay the running expenses, little is left to apply to the investment. The land occupied by this market is valued at over ₱15,000, and the building cost ₱36,000, representing, therefore, in all an investment of over ₱50,000.

It is nearly three years since this market was opened to the public—time sufficient to demonstrate that the locality does not demand or warrant a public market of this magnitude, if, indeed, one of any size is needed at this place.

If not presuming too much, we would respectfully recommend that the building be taken down and removed to the Sampaloc district, where we understand a new market is soon to be erected.

The land occupied is favorably located and would undoubtedly be in demand for rent or for purchase.

#### THE MATADERO.

(Mr. B. E. LEAR, Superintendent.)

Notwithstanding the extremely low price at which imported cold-storage meat has been selling in the city of Manila, and also the scarcity of animals available for slaughter, the collections from this source during the year have amounted to ₱169,353, against ₱175,645.34 for the preceding year, or a loss of only ₱6,292.34. Although, as compared with the fiscal year 1904, a loss is shown, the amount collected during this year exceeds that for any other year but 1904. It is believed that section 1 of the ordinance governing the slaughter of animals in the city is not as rigidly enforced as it should be. There have been only about four or five convictions for slaughtering pigs outside the matadero during the year.

Following is a statement showing, by months, the number of animals slaughtered and weights of dressed carcasses. Weights given are in kilos:

Month.	Cattle.		Hogs.		Sheep.	
	Number.	Weight.	Number.	Weight.	Number.	Weight.
<b>1904-5.</b>						
July .....	2,102	267,647.07	5,273	254,456.04	8	81.28
August .....	2,057	281,755.58	4,927	245,461.00	6	76.58
September .....	2,010	304,695.70	4,912	247,201.44	.....	.....
October .....	2,291	284,841.50	5,057	252,028.00	.....	.....
November .....	1,726	235,575.40	4,735	239,894.88	.....	.....
December .....	1,662	220,141.00	4,762	234,813.00	2	39.00
January .....	1,728	235,520.00	4,699	236,392.00	.....	.....
February .....	1,417	183,888.00	4,678	225,121.00	.....	.....
March .....	1,470	201,168.00	4,905	236,131.00	2	31.00
April .....	1,125	164,584.00	4,882	234,403.00	.....	.....
May .....	1,467	179,095.00	5,073	251,432.00	.....	.....
June .....	1,447	192,084.00	4,696	236,562.00	.....	.....
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>20,502</b>	<b>2,750,995.25</b>	<b>58,600</b>	<b>2,893,924.86</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>177.86</b>

*Total weight of dressed meat and fees collected thereon for the fiscal year 1905, by months.*

Month.	Weight.	Collection.	Month.	Weight.	Collection.
<b>1904-5.</b>			<b>1904-5.</b>		
July .....	<i>Kilos.</i> 522,134.39	₱15,664.07	February .....	409,009.00	₱12,270.27
August .....	527,293.16	15,818.77	March .....	437,330.00	13,119.90
September .....	561,897.14	16,556.93	April .....	398,987.00	11,969.61
October .....	536,896.50	14,106.11	May .....	430,527.00	12,915.81
November .....	475,469.78	14,264.10	June .....	428,676.00	12,860.28
December .....	454,993.00	13,649.79			
January .....	471,912.00	14,157.36	<b>Total .....</b>	<b>5,645,097.97</b>	<b>169,358.00</b>

The expense of operating the matadero during the year has been as follows:

Salaries and wages .....	₱8,940.00
Blank forms, etc .....	224.70
Supplies: Oil, wood, brooms, etc .....	633.87
Total .....	9,798.57

Which is less than 6 per cent of the amount collected.

## WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

(Señor VICENTE SAN MARTIN, Chief of Division.)

On the first of February of this year the new system for testing and sealing weights and measures, as approved by your honorable board, was put in operation, the month of January having been lost, so far as collections for this year is concerned, in waiting for the equipment necessary for the new system. However, the time of the employees of this division was well spent during January inspecting the various devices used for weighing and measuring. Under the present system the inspector calls at the dealer's place of business for the purpose of testing and sealing the scales and measures instead of having them brought to this office as heretofore. Lead seals and pasters are used for sealing instead of branding with hot irons and steel dies. On the whole the system has worked well. Practically all the scales and measures were tested and sealed during the months of February, March, April, and May, since which time the inspector and his assistants have been making a reinspection of scales and measures for the purpose of catching dealers who had changed scales or measures since they had been tested and sealed. Three dealers have been detected in such violation of the law and were arrested and convicted by the judge of the municipal court, each receiving a fine of ₱40.

The following statement shows the number of each kind of scales and measure tested during the fiscal year:

Kind.	Character.	Number.	Amount.
Cavanes .....	Dry .....	121	₱36.30
1 cavanes .....	do .....	202	60.60
1 cantas .....	do .....	2,785	835.50
1 cantas .....	do .....	2,577	773.10
1 chupas .....	do .....	3,986	787.20
1 chupas .....	do .....	5,449	1,089.80
1 chupas .....	do .....	5,491	1,086.20
1 arrobas .....	Liquid .....	54	16.20
1 arrobas .....	do .....	45	13.50
1 arrobas .....	do .....	42	12.60
1 arrobas .....	do .....	4	1.20
1 liter .....	do .....	2	.60
10 liters .....	do .....	3	.90
15 liters .....	do .....	5	1.50
5 liters .....	do .....	2	.60
1 liter .....	do .....	1	.30
Varas .....	Linear .....	1,554	310.80
Yardas .....	do .....	137	27.40
Metros .....	do .....	35	10.50
Brasas .....	do .....	2	.60
Romanas .....	Weight .....	1,688	1,012.80
Bacculas .....	do .....	148	141.10
Balanzas .....	do .....	225	157.50
Total .....			6,388.80

## Collections on account of weights and measures, by months.

	Amount.		Amount.
1904.		1905.	
July .....	₱118.30	January .....	
August .....	83.50	February .....	₱1,720.00
September .....	51.30	March .....	2,238.00
October .....	84.70	April .....	1,053.20
November .....	68.00	May .....	664.80
December .....	48.10	June .....	228.90
		Total .....	6,388.80

**MUNICIPAL COURT COSTS, FINES, AND FEES, SHERIFF'S FEES—JUSTICE OF PEACE FINES AND FEES—CITY ELECTRICIAN'S FEES—POUND RECEIPTS—CITY ATTORNEY'S FEES—BURIAL PERMITS—SECRETARY OF MUNICIPAL BOARD'S FEES—PUBLIC HEALTH FEES.**

These costs, fines, fees, etc., were received under the provision of section 61 of the Manila charter from the several officials charged with their collection. The amounts received from these sources during the year were as follows:

Municipal court fines, fees, etc.	₱94,950.34
Sheriff's fees	12,776.37
Justice of peace fines and fees	5,858.31
City attorney's fees	390.12
Pound receipts	4,736.70
City electrician's fees	3,799.30
Burial permits	1,884.38
Secretary of municipal board's fees	40.50
Public health fees	15,788.04
<b>Total</b>	<b>140,224.06</b>

**PAIL CONSERVANCY SYSTEM, WATER SYSTEM, BUILDING PERMITS, BOILER INSPECTION, CLEANING VAULTS.**

This office has no administrative control over any of the systems mentioned above, but makes the collections upon assessment rolls and orders from the department of engineering and public works, which department has administrative control over these systems. The receipts from these sources for the year were as follows:

Pail conservancy system	₱38,642.87
Water system	196,320.51
Building permits	15,788.04
Boiler inspection	1,334.00
Cleaning vaults	30,937.96
<b>Total</b>	<b>281,023.38</b>

**SALES OF CITY LAND.**

Comparatively few of the sales of city land made by your honorable board, as reported to us by your secretary for collection, have been closed up during the past year, as the following statement will show:

*Collected.*

Date.	Name.	Amount.
July 7	Rafael Reyes	₱1,776.00
Aug. 8	Eduardo Litongjua	149.94
Sept. 6	Juan Garcia	37.50
Mar. 25	Eusebio de Castro	756.00
Apr. 10	Lucas Reyes	210.00
Apr. 15	Florentino Torres	333.70
May 27	Baldomero Castañeda	105.40
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,368.54</b>

Of the number reported to us for collection, there remain fifteen uncollected, aggregating in value ₱6,210.94. In no case have we urged payment of these amounts, having understood that we were to await voluntary payment, which would be more or less contingent upon the completion of the necessary papers, to be drawn by the city attorney and executed by your honorable president.

*Miscellaneous collections.*

Date.	Nature of collection.	Amount.
1901.		
Oct. 21	Manila Telephone Co., 7 per cent of gross earnings for quarter ending June 30, 1904.	₱1,075.57
Nov. 5	Chief quartermaster division of Philippines, payment for damage to Ayala Bridge by quartermaster casco.	100.00
Dec. 7	J. E. Harding, chief of police, proceeds of auction sale.	451.76
Dec. 9	do.	112.30
Dec. 12	Manila Telephone Co., 7 per cent of gross earnings for quarter ending Sept. 30, 1904.	1,080.88
Dec. 15	City attorney, part payment of damages to city adjudged by court of first instance in case No. 1335.	150.00
1905.		
Mar. 28	Manila Telephone Co., 7 per cent of gross earnings for quarter ending Dec. 31, 1904.	1,119.33
Apr. 8	A. W. Hastings, city assessor and collector, proceeds of auction sale.	12.06
Apr. 28	Manila Telephone Co., 7 per cent of gross earnings for quarter ending Mar. 31, 1905.	1,194.52
May 15	J. G. White & Co., for 200 meters of crushed stone from city quarry.	384.00
May 26	Manila Electric Railway and Light Co., 2½ per cent of gross receipts, as per franchise.	698.28
June 8	J. E. Harding, chief of police, proceeds of auction sale.	236.20
June 16	Manila Electric Railway and Light Co., balance due on payment of May 26, 1905.	48.12
June 20	Manila Electric Railway and Light Co., payment for May, 1905.	1,654.78
June 22	J. E. Harding, chief of police, lost, found, stolen, and recovered moneys.	95.04
	Total.	8,407.83

## PERSONNEL.

The total authorized force of the department on July 1, 1904, was 166. On August 31 this number was decreased by the transfer of Capt. Henry Steers, the chief deputy assessor, to the bureau of internal revenue, his position in this department having been abolished on that date by the provisions of Act No. 1216. At the beginning of the fiscal year there were enrolled 161 employees. The maximum number on the roll during the year was 165, and the minimum number was 159. On June 30, 1905, there were enrolled 165 employees, of whom 24 were Americans and 141 were Filipinos, whose occupations were as follows: City assessor and collector, 1; deputy city assessor and collector, 1; cashier, 1; superintendent of licenses, 1; superintendent of markets, 1; superintendent of matadero, 1; chief clerk, 1; clerks, 72; inspectors, 10; surveyor, 1; receiving tellers, 7; draftsmen, 7; market inspectors, 4; market collectors, 33; matadero foreman, 1; watchmen at matadero, 3; messengers, 6; laborers, 14. The average monthly pay roll was ₱12,561.57, and the total disbursement for the year on account of salaries and wages was ₱150,738.86.

*Appointments.*—There were 12 probational appointments, 8 appointments by reinstatement, and 4 temporary appointments, all of whom were Filipinos.

*Separations.*—There were 20 separations, as follows: Died, 2; resigned, 5; transferred from department, 6; discharged, services no longer required, 2; dismissed for good of the service, 5.

*Transfers.*—There were 5 employees transferred from the department, all of whom were Americans, and 6 employees transferred to the department, all but one of whom were Filipinos.

*Promotions and reductions.*—There were 32 cases of promotions during the year, all but one of whom were Filipinos. One Filipino clerk was reduced one grade.

*Leaves of absence.*—There were 107 approved applications for accrued leave, aggregating 1,321 calendar days; there were 349 applications for vacation leave, aggregating 2,308 calendar days; there were also 204 days' absence without pay, making a total absence of 3,823 calendar days, or an average of a trifle over 23 days per man for the year. One American clerk was granted leave with permission to visit the United States.

## TOTAL COLLECTIONS.

The total municipal revenues for the fiscal year, as shown by Exhibit B, amount to ₱2,875,599.83. To this should be added ₱19,434 for collections from issue of cedulas and ₱1,682.50 for collections from the issue of licenses under the internal-revenue law, which are wholly for the benefit of the city. These collections amount to ₱21,115.50, and were made during the quarter ending June 30, 1905, and deposited

as internal-revenue collections to be refunded at end of quarter by the auditor, as already explained. However, the refund was not made within the period covered by this report; therefore could not be taken up on the statement (Exhibit B), but should be considered in arriving at the city's revenue for the year. The same may be said in respect to the city's share in the internal-revenue dividend of 25 per cent, except that the amount is not known and therefore can not be included now in the total revenues. The total city revenues, exclusive of the internal-revenue dividend mentioned above, amounts to ₱2,896,716.33, against ₱3,677,443.52 for the fiscal year 1904, showing a loss of ₱780,727.18, which should be reduced by about ₱13,000, the amount estimated to be received from the internal-revenue dividend for the last quarter of the fiscal year 1905, leaving a loss in the city's revenue, as compared with that of last year, of about ₱768,000. The losses and gains in the various sources of revenue are shown under the respective heads.

In addition to the collections shown in the statement (Exhibit B) there has been collected on statements rendered by the department of engineering and public works for laying sidewalks and sewers the sum of ₱15,432.76, which has not been taken up and deposited, as are other collections, but has been transferred to the city disbursing officer for the benefit of the department of engineering and public works, which makes a grand total collected for the city of Manila, ₱2,915,149.09.

Prior to January 1, 1905, there was collected the sum of ₱35,136.08 as tax on forestry products, which at that time was considered "forestry tax," and since January 1 has been collected as an internal-revenue tax.

#### INTERNAL-REVENUE COLLECTIONS.

It is not deemed necessary to go into the details of the collection of internal-revenue taxes, for the reason that this law is administered by the collector of internal revenue, who will undoubtedly cover all details in his report to the honorable, the secretary of finance and justice. However, it might prove of interest to know in a general way what has been accomplished in the matter of collections by this office.

During the period from August 1, 1904, to January 1, 1905, only that part of the internal-revenue law imposing tax on manufacturers of tobacco, liquors, and matches, and insurance companies and banks was in force. Tax stamps were not used during that period, but collections from manufacturers of tobacco, liquors, and matches were collected in cash on liquidation sheets. The tax for that period on banks and insurance companies was not collected until after January 1, and tax stamps were used. During the period prior to January 1, 1905, this office collected ₱814,406.29.

On January 1, 1905, the entire provisions of the law became effective and the tax-stamp system was put into effect.

During the six months ending June 30, 1905, 12,893 internal-revenue licenses have been issued by this office; collection has been made from 103 insurance companies and 12 banks, and from 169 manufacturers of tobacco, liquors, and matches; 46,876 official invoices have been lifted, and the establishments of all manufacturers and dealers in liquors and tobaccos and matches have been inspected at short intervals—a total of 384 official books to be balanced once per month.

The collection on account of internal-revenue taxes from January 1 to June 30, 1905, amount to ₱2,246,012.97, and the total collection for the fiscal year ₱3,060,419.26.

It can readily be seen that for the collection of this tax and making all necessary inspections a considerable portion of the time of a large percentage of our office force is required. For this the city is reimbursed, as is shown under caption "Expenses."

#### GRAND TOTAL OF COLLECTIONS.

As shown above, the collections made by this office have been of four classes, viz: Miscellaneous city revenue, sidewalk and sewer collections turned over to disbursing officer, forestry tax, and internal revenue. The grand total of these amounts to ₱6,939,587.93, of which the following amounts have been taken up twice, to wit:

First, on original collection as internal-revenue tax; and, second, upon refund from the auditor to the municipality; internal-revenue dividend of 25 per cent, according to population, ₱16,512.07; cedula collections, ₱48,304, and internal-revenue municipal licenses, ₱2,217.50; total, ₱67,033.57, leaving actual grand total of collection, ₱5,922,554.36.

#### EFFECT OF INTERNAL-REVENUE LAW ON CITY REVENUES.

(This statement is made a part of our report by request of your committee on finance and taxation.)

The internal-revenue law, Act No. 1189, which will undoubtedly produce a large revenue for the insular government, has had quite a disastrous effect upon the city's revenues. By the provisions of this law the industrial tax, stamp tax imposed by

royal decree of 1886, and nearly all the provisions for city licenses—all of which taxes were collected wholly for the benefit of the city—were repealed on January 1, 1905. The following will show the city's loss in revenue for the half year from date of repeal of the taxes mentioned to June 30, 1905, end of the fiscal year 1905, using the 1904 collections as basis for comparison: Industrial tax collected during fiscal year 1904, ₱609,479.75; collected for fiscal year 1905, ₱304,021.64, making a loss to the city's revenues of ₱305,458.11. However, this amount should be increased by ₱14,000, which is approximately the amount of industrial tax lawfully collected from banks and insurance companies for the five months ending December 31, 1904, and which, under the provisions of Act No. 1338, will have to be refunded, making a total loss on account of industrial tax of ₱319,458.11.

The stamp sales of series used under the old system amounted to ₱166,067.95 for the fiscal year 1904, while for the fiscal year 1905 the sales amounted to only ₱81,423.94, resulting in a loss of revenue to the city in the amount of ₱84,644.01.

Business, entertainment, and peddlers' licenses produced a revenue of ₱76,822.54 during the six months ending June 30, 1904, which during the same period in 1905 produced only ₱12,616.88, resulting in a loss to the city of ₱64,205.66.

The total loss to the city during the fiscal year, for reasons stated above, amounts to ₱468,307.78. This represents the loss of only one-half year's revenues, which is equivalent to about ₱940,000 per year. In lieu of the taxes repealed by the internal-revenue law, the city will share in the distribution of internal-revenue collections, receiving the total collections from the following licenses imposed in Manila, viz: License tax on pawnbrokers, theaters, museums, concert halls, circuses, and billiard rooms, which will result in an annual revenue of about ₱8,500, and a portion of one-fourth of the internal-revenue collections, which is divided among the municipalities and provinces according to population. The share for Manila will be about ₱52,000 per year, making total revenues from the internal-revenue law—say, ₱60,000, to offset a loss in other revenues of ₱940,000.

As stated above, comparisons made are based upon actual collections from the different sources during the fiscal year 1904; whereas, it will be seen in this report under the head "Industrial tax," that the collections for this year would have reached nearly ₱700,000 had the law continued in force during the whole year. From this it is evident that the city's loss will exceed ₱1,000,000 per year.

#### EXPENSES.

The following statement will show the expenses of this department, subdivided to correspond with the appropriation:

Furniture and equipment .....	₱1,496.72
Printing and binding.....	5,744.80
Contingent expenses.....	4,322.59
Transportation.....	1,356.97
Tax refunds.....	3,881.32
Salaries and wages.....	150,688.76

Total ..... 167,491.16

Under the provisions of section 151 of the internal-revenue law the insular government has reimbursed the appropriation made for this department in the sums of ₱30,263.06 as salaries and wages and ₱1,599.18 as contingent expenses; total, ₱31,862.24 (Act No. 1361), being the expenses incurred by this department in collecting internal-revenue tax for eleven months ending June 30, 1905. Deducting this amount from the amount shown in the statement of total expense, it leaves the following statement of the expenses incurred by this department in the collection of city revenues, exclusive of collections for the insular government:

Furniture and equipment .....	₱1,496.72
Printing and binding.....	5,744.80
Contingent expenses.....	2,723.41
Transportation.....	1,356.97
Tax refunds.....	3,881.32
Salaries and wages.....	120,425.70

Total ..... 135,628.92

There remains, after deducting tax refunds, the sum of ₱131,747.60 as the actual expense incurred in the collection of ₱2,911,267.77 of city revenue, including all expenses incident to the administration of this office—a cost of about 4½ per cent. It should be borne in mind that several of the subdivisions of this department consume large percentages of the respective amounts collected, such as the division of



weights and measures, the equipment for public vehicles, licensing of dogs and bicycles, and registration of stock. In some of the divisions mentioned the expenses amount to practically the same as the collections. However, there are benefits other than revenue to be considered.

Under the subhead, "Grand total of collections," it will be seen that there has been actually collected by this office during the period covered by this report, for both municipal and insular revenues, ₱5,922,554.36, at a total expense, as shown in statement above, of ₱167,491.16, or a little more than 2½ per cent of expenses to the collections.

What was said in our last report regarding the success of the municipal tenement house could well be repeated here. The tenements have been occupied the full time and rents collected accordingly.

The new vault recently built for our accommodation meets a long-felt want, and is a real acquisition to our well-equipped office and affords us relief from further anxiety concerning the safety of our more valuable records and daily collections.

We can not refrain in closing from acknowledging the hearty cooperation we have at all times received from the heads of divisions throughout this department in our endeavor to secure to the government (both insular and city) the best possible results, and also in making this a public office in fact, in that the public may feel that although appointees of the government, we are, nevertheless, the servants of the public, and that all shall receive the consideration and courtesy to which they, as patrons, are entitled.

The fidelity with which the native employees have performed their respective duties and the interest they show in their work, as well as an ambition to improve, is worthy of remark and a source of gratification to us. A very large proportion of them attend the night schools and with excellent results. A large number understand and not a few speak English readily.

The kind consideration which your honorable board has at all times shown this department is hereby gratefully acknowledged.

Respectfully submitted.

A. W. HASTINGS,  
City Assessor and Collector.

ELLIS CROMWELL,  
Deputy City Assessor and Collector.

The MUNICIPAL BOARD, City of Manila.

*Source of revenue.*

	Total fiscal year.		Estimated receipts fiscal year 1906.
	1904.	1905.	
Land tax.....	₱1,713,214.98	₱1,152,580.17	₱1,500,000.00
Industrial tax.....	609,479.75	304,021.64	500.00
Stamp sales.....	166,067.95	81,423.94	
Certificates of registration.....	91,426.37	22,143.00	90,000.00
Matadero tax.....	175,645.34	169,853.00	175,000.00
Markets tax.....	285,875.47	304,916.34	300,000.00
Licenses.....	357,366.89	289,764.54	300,000.00
Live-stock registration.....	1,108.77	814.75	1,000.00
Vehicle tax.....	51,549.11	24,460.47	
Vehicle equipment.....	2,526.83	1,536.74	1,000.00
Rent, city property.....	15,817.37	18,139.03	20,000.00
Municipal court fines.....	151,971.81	94,950.34	95,000.00
Pail system.....	1,790.04	36,642.87	35,000.00
Cleaning vaults.....	159.29	30,937.96	30,000.00
Weights and measures.....	185.24	6,388.80	7,000.00
Water system.....		196,320.51	210,000.00
Building permits.....	1,311.59	15,788.07	18,000.00
Boiler inspection.....	456.00	1,334.00	1,500.00
Public health.....	15,619.67	15,788.04	15,500.00
Justice of peace fees.....	4,825.60	5,858.31	5,500.00
Sheriff's fees.....	11,489.99	12,776.37	12,500.00
City attorney.....	34.22	390.12	400.00
City electrician.....	3,955.60	3,799.30	4,000.00
Secretary of municipal board.....	67.50	40.50	40.50
Pound receipts.....	4,357.74	4,736.70	4,000.00
Miscellaneous.....	5,303.65	8,407.83	30,000.00
Sales of city land.....	5,460.39	3,368.54	7,500.00
Burial fees.....		1,884.38	7,000.00
Internal-revenue dividend.....		16,512.07	62,000.00
Internal revenue Manila cedula collection.....		48,304.00	
Internal-revenue municipal license collection.....		2,217.50	8,500.00
Registration cocheros.....	876.85		
Total.....	3,677,443.51	2,875,599.83	2,940,940.50

## Statement of market receipts and expenses, fiscal year 1904-5.

## RECEIPTS.

Market.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total half year ending Dec. 31, 1904.
Divisoria ..	₱12,782.90	₱13,086.10	₱12,524.30	₱14,123.10	₱12,649.90	₱12,596.30	₱77,712.60
Quinta .....	5,886.49	6,571.37	5,865.18	6,888.41	5,875.18	6,111.62	37,148.25
Arranque .....	2,704.01	3,012.76	2,661.96	3,104.88	2,546.35	2,543.82	16,573.78
Sampaloc .....	656.18	647.23	660.66	707.01	653.88	812.53	4,126.49
Herrán .....	891.07	986.56	981.02	1,041.99	1,186.85	920.38	5,967.87
Anda .....	281.20	345.51	416.41	356.05	311.70	455.54	2,166.41
Sta. Ana .....	142.06	148.66	145.03	151.60	143.32	149.00	879.67
Gagalañgin .....					28.98	82.95	111.88
Pandacan .....							
Tetuan .....	177.28	150.52	143.71	217.51	208.45	204.78	1,102.20
Bay .....	577.90	320.10	386.25	594.99	420.70	512.58	2,812.52
Estero .....	457.12	499.30	534.76	524.70	501.17	679.43	3,196.48
Total ..	24,655.21	25,718.11	24,259.28	27,660.24	24,526.43	25,068.88	151,788.15

Market.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	Total half year ending June 30, 1905.	Total year ending June 30, 1905.
Divisoria ..	₱14,502.50	₱12,268.80	₱13,242.60	₱12,711.00	₱14,576.90	₱12,970.10	₱80,271.90	₱157,984.50
Quinta .....	6,810.85	5,661.75	5,825.18	5,595.44	6,542.58	5,730.97	36,166.77	73,315.02
Arranque .....	2,877.56	2,480.06	2,618.37	2,232.81	2,422.04	2,131.40	14,762.24	31,336.02
Sampaloc .....	731.58	584.21	659.63	635.14	665.26	625.69	3,901.51	8,028.00
Herrán .....	1,096.51	982.98	1,040.60	977.91	1,101.31	1,021.56	6,170.87	12,128.74
Anda .....	276.82	220.30	212.70	179.44	187.02	167.80	1,244.08	3,410.49
Sta. Ana .....	163.08	153.21	163.71	150.03	157.81	148.69	936.53	1,816.20
Gagalañgin .....	77.58	79.97	108.87	85.09	85.86	67.48	504.85	616.73
Pandacan .....	125.06	113.21	126.67	121.59	132.62	116.72	735.87	735.87
Tetuan .....	272.66	260.24	280.10	265.09	235.69	229.58	1,643.36	2,645.56
Bay .....	978.06	625.11	482.14	462.15	566.26	392.48	3,506.20	6,318.72
Estero .....	593.22	456.29	546.15	590.85	556.44	640.70	3,383.65	6,580.13
Total ..	28,505.48	23,836.13	25,806.72	24,006.54	27,229.79	24,248.17	153,127.83	304,915.98

## EXPENSES.

Market.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total half year ending Dec. 31, 1904.	Percentage of expenses to collections.
Divisoria ..	₱793.91	₱808.91	₱808.91	₱806.41	₱801.24	₱802.99	₱4,822.37	0.061
Quinta .....	335.00	336.70	338.40	334.00	335.00	341.80	2,020.40	0.051
Arranque .....	239.00	239.44	175.22	189.22	220.06	229.22	1,292.16	0.072
Sampaloc .....	39.50	38.50	39.00	40.00	38.50	39.00	234.50	0.051
Herrán .....	64.20	65.00	63.50	64.00	64.40	64.20	385.80	0.061
Anda .....	79.00	80.04	79.52	79.52	80.00	78.10	476.18	0.022
Sta. Ana .....	30.50	30.50	31.00	30.00	30.50	30.50	183.00	0.020
Gagalañgin .....					20.34	32.20	52.54	0.046
Pandacan .....								
Tetuan .....	34.00	34.75	35.50	34.50	35.00	34.75	208.50	0.181
Bay .....	127.40	127.40	125.00	129.90	126.00	128.80	761.50	0.271
Estero .....	39.00	39.00	40.00	38.00	39.00	39.00	234.00	0.071
Total expenses.	1,781.51	1,800.24	1,736.05	1,745.55	1,790.04	1,820.06	10,673.45	0.071
Net collections.	22,773.70	23,917.87	22,523.23	25,914.69	22,736.39	23,248.82	141,114.70	0.927

a Nature of expenses: Cost of collections, etc.

*Statement of market receipts and expenses, fiscal year 1904-5—Continued.*

## EXPENSES.

Market.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	Total half year end- ing June 30, 1905.	Total year end- ing June 30, 1905.	Per- centage of ex- penses to col- lections.
Divisoria <sup>a</sup> .....	P793.20	P784.82	P791.52	P790.32	P801.68	P824.16	P4,785.70	P9,608.07	0.06
Quinta <sup>a</sup> .....	340.12	330.08	335.04	334.56	334.28	338.10	2,007.18	4,027.58	0.05
Arranque <sup>a</sup> .....	219.72	222.84	222.18	220.00	221.72	221.72	1,328.18	2,620.34	0.08
Sampaloc <sup>a</sup> .....	35.70	35.34	35.24	35.00	35.76	35.56	212.60	447.10	0.06
Herrán <sup>a</sup> .....	67.96	64.60	61.24	65.72	63.48	65.60	388.60	773.90	0.06
Anda <sup>a</sup> .....	79.76	65.40	71.40	72.52	73.64	71.40	434.12	910.30	0.26
Sta. Ana <sup>a</sup> .....	28.60	31.86	29.72	29.72	80.84	28.60	179.34	362.34	0.20
Gagalañgín <sup>a</sup> .....	28.60	18.44	30.84	28.60	31.96	28.60	167.04	219.58	0.35
Pandacan <sup>a</sup> .....	21.08	29.72	30.84	29.72	30.84	28.60	170.80	170.80	0.23
Tetuan <sup>a</sup> .....	29.40	29.40	30.40	30.10	30.30	29.30	178.90	387.40	0.14
Bay <sup>a</sup> .....	134.00	126.00	128.00	126.72	182.60	124.60	771.92	1,536.42	0.24
Estero <sup>a</sup> .....	41.00	37.40	40.00	41.00	40.60	43.50	243.50	477.50	0.07
Total expenses.....	1,819.14	1,775.90	1,806.42	1,803.98	1,827.70	1,834.74	10,867.88	21,541.33	0.07
Net collections.....	26,686.34	22,060.23	23,500.30	22,202.56	25,402.09	22,408.43	142,259.95	283,374.65	0.92

<sup>a</sup> Nature of expenses: Cost of collections, etc.

## Annual statement of collections during fiscal year 1905—Department of assessments and collections, Manila, P. I.

	July.	August.	Septem-ber.	October.	Novem-ber.	Decem-ber.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Total fiscal year 1905.
Land tax, Act No. 841.	4,357.24	6.48		3.10									3.10
Land tax, 1901.	7,316.92	1,935.00	26.18	1.82	383.02	383.02	4.74	1.34	2.68	415.10	4.08	5.28	4,378.42
Land tax, 1902.	6,899.80	941.00	20.66	20.66	6.30	1,045.00	179.78	1.96	173.80	766.08	199.58	33.76	10,833.54
Land tax, 1903.	28,474.26	1,049.36	6,467.71	28,275.97	34,824.21	283,661.04	8,944.66	12,729.59	14,015.56	3,047.86	3,969.36	11,570.46	146,220.06
Land tax, 1904.	109,340.49	10,390.67	3,978.98	112,625.66	7,419.78	5,588.62	4,020.45	1,567.89	30,344.48	13,268.30	60.74	6,455.73	675,609.17
Industrial tax.	13,631.88	13,787.09	11,539.37	14,837.70	13,867.38	13,612.20	147.84		1,468.00	635.00	434.00	456.00	304,021.64
Stamps, sales.	4,547.00	2,969.00	1,904.00	2,637.00	2,449.00	2,231.00	1,397.00	1,025.00	13,119.90	11,969.61	12,915.81	12,860.28	22,143.00
Certificate of registration.	15,664.00	15,818.77	16,556.93	16,106.11	14,649.10	13,649.79	14,157.36	12,270.27	25,306.72	23,154.58	24,724.65	24,724.65	304,916.34
Maladero tax.	24,555.34	25,718.23	24,259.39	27,660.24	24,526.43	25,068.88	22,409.48	23,836.20	20,021.36	12,457.32	6,915.18	26,299.80	201,324.86
Markets tax.	18,977.50	7,614.00	21,383.00	12,064.00	6,630.50	38,769.50	22,409.48	7,794.20	20,855.73	378.33	519.84	490.90	37,518.72
Liquor licenses.	6,520.33	5,575.37	5,594.45	6,911.37	4,396.39	4,796.43	1,084.03	415.55					
Business licenses.													
Entertainment and peddler licenses.	4,523.30	1,915.00	1,045.50	5,833.50	1,458.00	1,439.00	3,765.00	639.50	216.50	3,635.00	529.50	206.00	25,126.80
Vehicle licenses.	2,074.00	1,527.80	1,947.80	1,533.60	1,228.80	1,635.80	1,379.50	1,162.60	886.30	887.30	975.65	1,009.50	14,199.55
Bicycle licenses.	52.00	42.50	22.50	29.75	10.00	5.50	1,085.00	605.25	199.50	147.25	47.50	19.50	2,217.25
Dog licenses.	115.50	76.25	66.82	46.84	24.38	11.17	2,362.00	3,350.18	763.32	279.09	196.38	85.48	9,377.36
Live-stock registration.	68.00	47.80	41.20	68.80	48.20	38.00	73.20	38.20	31.60	28.00	84.95	40.40	554.35
Live-stock transfers.	28.90	20.70	20.30	38.80	17.90	17.90	28.40	19.50	15.90	16.40	20.50	20.20	260.40
Vehicle tax.	10,041.75	2,178.47	686.50	9,894.75	1,186.25	546.75	3.00		11.00				24,460.47
Vehicle equipment.	251.50	196.20	132.80	197.80	104.00	61.60	115.80	86.60	103.90	71.40	104.64	111.00	1,536.74
Rent, city property.	1,377.39	1,899.71	1,300.36	2,009.47	1,777.80	1,429.88	1,422.55	1,371.95	1,273.72	1,381.87	1,703.68	1,691.10	18,139.03
Municipal court receipts.	9,771.92	12,644.08	10,359.03	8,337.13	6,073.96	6,467.13	5,289.55	9,035.42	6,301.18	6,326.16	6,792.97	6,951.81	94,950.84
Pail system.	1,998.83	2,242.84	2,670.11	2,573.34	2,577.26	8,025.57	3,570.97	3,398.83	2,600.94	8,556.24	3,607.42	3,864.40	36,642.87
Cleaning vaults.	964.00	1,927.84	2,209.84	3,572.20	2,635.84	2,762.20	2,533.85	2,744.85	2,600.94	3,115.85	2,673.70	3,206.85	30,897.96
Weights and measures.	118.80	83.50	81.30	84.70	68.00	48.10	2,533.85	1,720.00	2,288.00	1,053.20	684.90	228.90	30,898.90
Water system.	48,073.46	2,276.09	1,283.66	41,256.32	1,157.34	1,682.78	38,564.00	1,500.00	20,897.15	37,702.23	1,711.79	166.65	19,320.51
Building permits.	1,339.82	1,541.36	1,183.67	1,298.09	1,149.52	1,109.46	1,392.78	1,298.68	1,497.97	1,125.23	1,583.99	1,296.00	15,788.07
Boiler inspections.	416.00	216.00	36.00	48.00	40.00	56.00		24.00	76.00	162.00		270.00	1,384.00
Public health.	1,196.66	1,240.38	2,058.40	1,490.40	1,303.10	1,513.90	918.00	1,158.70	1,846.60	896.10	1,286.50	1,379.30	15,788.04
Justice of the peace fees.	530.87	551.21	574.74	536.18	471.06	431.56	451.38	437.63	440.87	439.46	424.82	558.58	5,588.31
Sheriff's fees.	968.19	1,340.21	1,140.41	1,191.81	1,173.64	1,048.15	864.90	984.98	1,047.87	1,28.27	882.22	1,005.72	12,776.37
City attorney.				49.60	47.40		14.00	20.00	100.00	100.00	58.12		3,799.39
City electrician.				230.65	490.30	377.75	299.70	266.10	323.60		512.60	197.10	
Secretary of municipal board.	275.00	319.00	556.50		15.50	7.00		13.00			5.00		40.69

*Annual statement of collections during fiscal year 1905—Department of assessments and collections, Manila, P. I.—Continued.*

	July.	August.	Septem-ber.	October.	Novem-ber.	Decem-ber.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Total fiscal year 1905.
Pound receipts.....	₱286.25	₱533.27	₱344.88	₱192.30	₱361.95	₱503.52	₱468.98	₱416.10	₱469.90	₱377.90	₱312.80	₱458.85	₱4,736.70
Miscellaneous.....			51.80	1,076.57	100.00	1,794.94			1,067.53	1,206.57	1,077.28	2,034.14	8,407.83
Sales of city land.....			37.50						756.00	543.70	105.40		3,308.54
Burial fees.....	1,776.00	149.94								616.00	725.88	542.50	1,884.38
Internal revenue:													
Dividend.....											6,522.79		6,522.79
25 per cent of insular collections.....												9,989.28	9,989.28
Manila cedula collec-tion.....												48,304.00	48,304.00
Manila municipal li-censes collection.....												2,217.50	2,217.50
Total.....	₱24,943.97	₱27,465.82	₱20,369.06	₱302,969.65	₱32,180.50	₱413,738.49	₱145,408.85	₱93,377.06	₱160,896.57	₱145,466.34	₱174,944.21	₱733,908.31	₱2,876,569.88

## REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.

CITY OF MANILA, DEPARTMENT OF SCHOOLS,

*City Hall, July 1, 1906.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the public schools of Manila for the year ending June 30, 1906:

The generally satisfactory conditions described in last year's report have not materially changed. Undesirable features still remain, but the year's progress made toward their removal indicates favorable results. Schools of all grades and classes have gained in popularity. No indication of a falling off of interest is anywhere apparent. Distinction of caste seems to have entirely disappeared. The functions of different schools and courses seem to be better understood than formerly, and more definite results appear. The limit to the possibilities of the Filipino student seems to be as far off as ever. All grades of work presented have been performed, and in a generally satisfactory manner.

## CLASSIFICATION.

A radical change which has been made in the city course of study since the date of the last report has materially modified the former classification. The two secondary schools described in last year's report have been changed to intermediate schools. Three new intermediate schools have been established—one at 608 Calle Bilibid, Santa Cruz; one at 172 Calle Victoria, Walled City, and one at 322 Calle Real, Paco. All American teachers have been removed from primary schools and all instruction of primary pupils is given by native teachers. The city has been divided into five supervising districts, as follows: First district, Santa Ana, Pandacan, Paco, and Singalong; second district, Malate, Ermita, Concepción, and Intramuros; third district, Santa Mesa, Sampaloc, and San Miguel; fourth district, Quiapo, Santa Cruz, and Trozo; fifth district, San Nicolás, Tondo, and Gagalañging.

The work in each district is under the supervision of an American teacher. Next in authority are the native principals who are in immediate charge of the different schools. Under them are the native teachers.

*Course of study.*—The present course of study requires that the primary term shall cover a period of three instead of seven years, as formerly. Three years are covered in the intermediate course, after which secondary courses covering periods of from two to four years are offered. This new course of study, which is general throughout the islands, has been in operation in the city schools since October 24, 1904. The term of its trial has not been long enough to constitute a fair test, hence its merits are as yet undecided. Developments to date seem to indicate the following dangers: That the primary course of three years is too short, that the transfer to the intermediate schools of the necessarily large number of pupils who yearly complete the work of the primary course is premature and will constitute a serious and undesirable break in the work of the pupil at a stage too near the beginning of his development. Beyond this there is a danger that in two or three years the proportion between the enrollment of primary and intermediate schools will be improper; too large a number will be in the intermediate schools. If pupils were disposed to remain in school only three or four years this objection would not exist. It is found, however, that they are satisfied to remain for six or seven years. A fact in point is that in the attendance of this year are found practically all of the pupils who failed upon examination at the end of the last school term.

## EQUIPMENT.

The improvement effected in the equipment of the city schools during the year has been fairly satisfactory. It is true that there still remains much to be accomplished before a proper percentage of the school population can be accommodated, but greater advancement in this direction has been made during the past year than ever before.

*Buildings.*—A general improvement has taken place in the condition of school buildings throughout the city. The sanitary condition is much better than formerly. The pail system has been made general, better ventilation has been secured, premises are better drained, more extensive recreation grounds have been provided, buildings have been equipped with awnings and shades, and new partitions and screens have made it possible to divide pupils into classes of a more nearly proper size. Several excellent buildings have been secured. In every case these buildings are of a much better class than those formerly occupied. Special reference is made to the new Trozo boys' building, at No. 232 Calle Diaz, with a seating capacity of 400; the American school building, at No. 317 Calle Nozaleda, with a seating capacity of 300, and the

Manila School of Commerce building, at No. 38 Calle Gunao, with a seating capacity of 500. The condition will never be entirely, or even reasonably, satisfactory until new modern school buildings are constructed by the city. It is realized that such construction is expensive and requires time, but it is hoped that something substantial will be done in this direction during the coming year.

*Furniture.*—The construction by the city of modern school desks capable of accommodating 2,500 additional pupils has obviated all difficulty along this line. It is believed that the present equipment will prove sufficient for the purposes of the coming year.

*Janitors.*—The present arrangement of janitors of city school buildings is not satisfactory. They should be removed from the department in which they are classed at present and placed under the immediate control of this office. The functions of these janitors are such as to make their connection with the work and interest of the school intimate. They have charge of school buildings and property, assist in maintaining order in the halls and upon the school grounds, serve as messengers between the school and this office; in short, are as essentially a part of the school as is the teacher. Their orders should be taken directly from this office. At present they are too far removed from the department at interest. This fact is taken advantage of in a number of ways. Families numbering in certain cases as high as 20 persons are housed in school buildings. School premises are burdened with domestic appurtenances—chickens, dogs, cats, laundries, cooking apparatus, etc. The efforts of this office have not been sufficient to improve this condition. Until the suggested change is made a proper sanitary condition will not be possible. It is also desirable that material and labor used in cleaning and disinfecting school buildings and premises be furnished this department direct without the necessity of a requisition when needed, as at present. Under the present arrangement it is absolutely impossible to keep school buildings reasonably clean. The fault is with the system employed. If a broom or a piece of sapolio is needed the process to be observed is practically the same as though the article in question were a piano. With this material in stock in this department improvement in service and economy can both be effected. Cleaning, whitewashing, and painting of school buildings can be carried on under the direction of the teacher and with the least possible expense.

#### TEACHERS.

The personnel of the city teaching force is rather higher than that of last year. Certain teachers whose work was not up to a proper standard have either been discontinued or transferred, and the few who have been transferred to the city from the province are of a high grade.

The assignment of city teachers is as follows:

##### Americans:

American school .....	9
Intermediate schools .....	19
School of commerce .....	5
Primary supervisors .....	5
Music .....	4
Drawing .....	1
Kindergarten .....	5
Total .....	48

##### Natives:

Primary schools .....	189
Intermediate .....	9
School of commerce .....	3
Drawing .....	11
Kindergarten .....	4
Total .....	216

*American teachers.*—The indicated reduction in the American city teaching force has been found necessary upon grounds of economy and has been made possible by the improvement effected in native teachers, enabling them to take charge of intermediate classes. The rather extensive promotion of native teachers to intermediate schools which has taken place is somewhat of an experiment, it not yet being certain that these teachers will prove equal to the task assigned.

The services of the present American day force are, without exception, satisfactory. These teachers deserve highest praise. Their sessions are long, supervision and

inspection are close and careful. A high degree of excellence in work is required. Facilities are inadequate, expenses high, salaries low, and attractions running counter to the interest of city schools strong. In spite of these obstacles the general results have been satisfactory. Enrollment and attendance are all that could be desired. Enthusiasm of native teachers and pupils have been kept high. Instruction and direction have been so systematized that the best possible results have been accomplished with existing facilities. The greatest possible degree of authority and responsibility has been left with these teachers, and their share of credit in results is large.

*Native teachers.*—It is now more than ever before clearly apparent that the task of developing an effective native teaching force from the material at hand is neither an easy one, nor one that can be accomplished in a short time. It is beyond doubt that in time these teachers will become efficient, but it is also nearly certain that the demand being made upon their present powers is too great and the responsibility intrusted to them too important, considering their equipment. They need more instruction and supervising than they receive. They are excellent students and faithful workers, devoted to their duties and possessing a proper appreciation of the importance of their mission, but their training has not yet qualified them for the work which is required. The evils of this forcing process are evidenced almost daily in the development of unexpected weaknesses in teachers of all grades. Of these the following are most common:

That the pupil's knowledge of a subject is superior to that possessed by the teacher; that the teacher in his work of instruction commits such grievous errors, because of ignorance of the subject concerned, that the result of his effort is injury instead of benefit to the pupil; that the teachers possessing the best knowledge of a subject are frequently weakest in its presentation. This criticism is aimed not at the native teacher, who has accomplished wonders during the brief period of his instruction, but at the unfortunate condition which forces him to assume obligations beyond his powers and which deprives him of proper supervision and direction at a time when he needs them most.

*Normal instruction.*—The coming year's system of normal instruction, whereby the equipment of the city native teacher may be improved, will differ materially from that of last year. Last year the point aimed at was instruction in methods. The work was well done, and excellent results were appreciated. Now it is found that the greatest demand is for instruction in subject-matter. It has, therefore, been deemed advisable to devote the greater portion of the normal effort of the year to careful and thorough instruction and drill in the elementary branches. Teachers qualified to take up higher work will be furnished an opportunity to do so. Last year normal instruction was given in an afternoon session. This year it will be given in the regular evening schools. Last year native teachers were required to attend this afternoon session under penalty of loss of salary for a half day for each absence. This year the same rule will apply to attendance of teachers in evening school classes. Native teachers who are at present employed as instructors in evening classes will be required to pass an examination prepared for the purpose of determining whether their knowledge of the subject taught by them is sufficient for the purposes of their classes. Teachers passing this examination will be allowed to retain their positions as instructors in evening schools and will be relieved from the obligation of attending these schools as students. Teachers failing to pass this examination will be discontinued as evening teachers and required to receive instruction as indicated.

It is believed that this plan will, when put into operation, produce improved results throughout the city schools. Native teachers will be better classified than formerly, their labors during the day will be made lighter, more thorough preparation of their class work will be possible and the teaching session of the morning will be lengthened from three and one-half to five hours.

#### ATTENDANCE.

Enrollment and attendance show a satisfactory improvement. A substantial gain has been made during the year. The following tabulation indicates the relative conditions existing in the month of June 1902, 1903, 1904, and 1905:

	Day schools.			Night schools.		
	Enroll- ment.	Attend- ance.	Percent- age.	Enroll- ment.	Attend- ance.	Percent- age.
June, 1902.....	2,244	1,992	84	1,556	1,254	87
June, 1903.....	3,046	2,341	92	2,626	2,107	87
June, 1904.....	5,767	4,602	92	5,043	4,074	83
June, 1905.....	7,808	7,278	96	6,334	3,911	92



The improvement effected in attendance goes beyond the facts indicated by these figures. Tardiness upon the part of teachers, formerly not uncommon, has almost entirely disappeared. The same is, in general, true of pupils. In several classes in the city schools the record for the month of June does not show a single case of absence or tardiness. The percentage of attendance throughout the city for the same month was 95.

The pupil attendance of the city is divided as follows:

American school .....	179
Intermediate schools .....	860
Primary schools .....	6,397
School of commerce .....	257
Kindergartens .....	110

Total .....	7,803
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The average number of pupils taught by each teacher is 39. When teachers of a higher grade of ability and class rooms more nearly uniform in size are secured a slight increase in the size of classes will be possible. Until then the highest average practicable is 40.

#### PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

The number and location of primary schools is the same as last year, with the exception that the Ermita girls' school has been transferred to Malate and consolidated with the Malate girls' school, and the Trozo boys' school, formerly at No. 136 Calle San José, has been moved to No. 232 Calle Diaz. The increase in seating capacity effected during the year in these schools amounts to approximately 2,000. About 7,000 primary pupils can now be seated with a fair degree of comfort.

*Districts.*—The present system of primary districting is not entirely satisfactory. Boundary lines are not sufficiently definite. The result is that there are still in certain schools pupils who belong in other schools, perhaps in other districts. A serious effort has been made to remove this undesirable condition, but without complete success as yet. The chief difficulty encountered has been a pronounced shifting of population and hence of school centers. This has been due to, first, the extension of hard material construction boundaries necessitating the destruction, or removal from certain districts, of large numbers of dwellings composed of light materials, bamboo, nipa, etc.; second, an increase in the popularity of suburban districts for residence purposes, owing to improved transportation facilities, the electric street railway in particular, and third, the encroachment of business upon residence districts. Until this disturbed condition has to some extent subsided and population becomes reasonably fixed a definite system of districting will be impossible. This fact has a proper bearing upon the question of the construction of new school buildings. A natural result of the failure to consider the foregoing points in such construction will be that in ten, or even five years, certain school buildings will be left high and dry in districts containing practically no school population.

*Course of study.*—The period of three years allowed for the completion of the primary course (Bulletin No. 7, general superintendent of education) is too short. The best schools in the States do not attempt to cover an equal amount of work in such a period. There pupils employ their native language and are taught by highly trained teachers and under the most favorable conditions. Here the pupil struggles with a foreign language, and is taught exclusively by native teachers who are also struggling with a new language, and who are at best but imperfectly trained and educated. It would be absurd to assume that the Filipino pupil, with even equal opportunities, could advance more rapidly than the American child. The best evidence, however, is the fact that the Filipino pupil has not accomplished, and is not accomplishing in a satisfactory manner, the requirements of this course. It is hoped because of the extreme necessity for thoroughness in the instruction of the Filipino pupil that a change in this course will be made.

*Special class material.*—It has been decided that most of the material and some method of the kindergarten should be extended to the first grade. The practicability of the kindergarten as a separate institution in the department still remains in doubt. The value of kindergarten material, method, and process in the work of instructing young Filipino children through the medium of a new language is unquestionable.

#### INTERMEDIATE SCHOOLS.

Intermediate schools with an enrollment of 860 are in operation in Tondo, Intramuros, Santa Cruz, Paco, and Sampaloc. The condition of these schools is, in general, satisfactory. The teaching force has been somewhat weakened by the substitution of native for American teachers in certain classes.

*Course of study.*—The same criticism which has been made upon the primary course of study applies, and with even greater force to the intermediate course. The period of three years allowed is not sufficient for the purposes indicated. This is particularly true of the requirements of the last year, and appears most strongly in connection with the work in arithmetic. No class or student having finished only common and decimal fractions and the metric system should be required to master the balance of the subject in one year. A radical change is necessary. Pupils are in no hurry to finish their courses and thoroughness rather than haste should be emphasized.

*Tool and shop work.*—Due to the lack of facilities it has been found impossible up to the present time to introduce into intermediate schools the tool and shop work indicated in the course of study. It is not believed, however, that any injury has resulted or any loss been sustained. The introduction into intermediate schools of work along this line sufficiently attractive to be reasonably popular would be extremely difficult and could be accomplished only at considerable cost. It is believed that the better plan would be to center all facilities and effort of this nature in the Insular School of Arts and Trades located in Manila. The extreme desirability of industrial work for Filipino students is fully recognized, but before the department scatters valuable industrial equipment generally throughout the city the difficulties through which the school of Arts and Trades has passed should be considered.

#### EVENING SCHOOLS.

Interest in evening schools continues undiminished. Every available seat is occupied. The personnel of the student body is noticeably higher than ever before. The aims of students seem to be assuming definite form. The value of the course offered is fully appreciated. Regularity and punctuality in attendance are no longer problems. Students are discontinued for the slightest infraction of rules. In this way the practical tone of the school is kept up and persons not thoroughly in earnest are summarily disposed of. In all but cases possessing special merit students under 14 years of age have been discontinued. Almost without exception students are in the most active period of life—from 15 to 25 years of age. The number of students who have passed 30 years is extremely small, and it is believed that there are not in the entire evening school attendance a half dozen persons who have reached 40 years of age. Courses of instruction are reasonably definite and students of any grade of ability can be accommodated. In practically all schools the work of instruction has been departmentalized and the special ability of teachers along the lines of particular subjects fully utilized. The present teaching force is in general satisfactory. Its personnel has become rather definitely fixed and changes are infrequent. Inspection of classes has been reduced to a most satisfactory system. The work of every class is inspected from this office at least once in each week. The greatest possible degree of authority is given the principals and teachers are definitely informed that unless their work is kept up to a certain standard they can not hope to retain their positions. Students are carefully selected. All persons presenting themselves for matriculation are required to furnish substantial evidence of responsibility and to possess a proper conception of the objects of the school. Stenography, typewriting, and bookkeeping are the only special subjects taught in these schools. Evening courses in these subjects are offered in connection with the Manila School of Commerce and are extremely popular. The work in stenography in particular is moving along rapidly. In the course of two or three months a fairly well qualified class of English stenographers will have finished the course and be ready for employment. Attendance is strong and steadily increasing. It is doubtful if it will be allowed to go above 7,000. It is believed that with the exercise of proper care in the selection of students this number will be large enough to include all who are properly interested.

#### SPECIAL SUBJECTS.

*School of Commerce.*—The Manila School of Commerce has operated since October, 1904, and with pronounced success. The courses in this school include English, bookkeeping, commercial arithmetic, commercial law, stenography, typewriting, and such auxiliary branches as are necessary in carrying out the commercial purpose of the institution. The building occupied is situated at No. 38 Calle Gunao, Quiapo, is commodious, well lighted and ventilated, and splendidly adapted for the purposes of the school. The present attendance is 257 and is composed of a high grade of students. The attendance is about equally divided between students from the city and from the provinces. Some of the most remote provinces in the islands are represented by a class of students who appear to have most definite objects in view. The spirit of the school is excellent. From resources provided entirely by the students a small library has been started, a baseball and football team and fife and drum corps have been equipped, and several up-to-date bookcases and a fairly good reference

library purchased. In addition to this a fairly good gymnasium has been organized and equipped by the students. Horizontal and parallel bars, traveling rings, vaulting horses, mats, punching bags and boxing gloves, and dumb-bells have been secured and installed in the basement of the school building. The gymnasium is under the charge of a board of student directors, rigid rules and regulations have been prepared, a system of instruction provided, and all of the more important details of an up-to-date gymnasium observed. It is believed that this is the first departure of its kind in the schools of the islands. It is believed that this school will work a decided improvement in the personnel of the government and commercial service.

*Vocal music.*—Few changes have taken place in the department of music as conducted last year. The teaching force remains unchanged. The work has been simplified somewhat. The language of some of the songs still employed is rather too difficult, but the necessary change is gradually taking place. The details of vocal music have been so thoroughly presented during the past two years that the subject may now be considered as resting upon a popular and reasonably substantial basis. All pupils are actively interested in the work. The great majority of them read simple music fairly well and native teachers present the subject in class with a fair degree of success. Supervision by trained American teachers is still necessary and will remain so for some time. It is believed, however, that the present city music-teaching force is larger than is justified by the necessities of the situation. No reduction should be made in the force of three supervisors who at present perform the actual work of supervision. These supervisors are faithful, effective, and fully qualified to take charge of the subject with the aid of an intelligently constructed course of study and under the direction of this office. Reasonable economy forces the opinion that the services of the present director of music at \$1,500 annually can be safely dispensed with. The function of this director in charge of the supervisors is very indefinite and its value to the department of city schools questionable.

*Kindergartens.*—The desirability of the retention of the kindergarten in the department upon a permanent and increasing basis is not yet clear. As an institution and considered apart from its bearing upon the general work of education the kindergarten is a success. The native child is properly responsive to this class of instruction, the native teacher promises to become in time and with training a fairly satisfactory kindergartner, and the interest of parents is strong. The per capita cost of instruction is, however, unreasonably high and only a small portion of the eligible children of the city can be accommodated. It is not believed that the extension of the kindergarten as an institution is desirable. The kindergartens at present in operation should be allowed to continue as a center from which the influence of the method of these institutions may be extended to the first grade of primary schools. The introduction of kindergarten method and material into primary grades to be practical must be made slowly, because of the lack upon the part of the primary teacher of the special knowledge required.

*Industry classification.*—A splendid interest has been developed in primary schools along the line of the study and classification of Philippine woods, fabrics, cereals, and industries. The work with fabrics is particularly interesting. Specimens of all fabrics common to the islands, together with the raw fiber, are brought to the class room by the pupils. They are then mounted upon cards prepared by the pupils, after which a careful study of each specimen is made by the class. Upon the back of each card is written the result of this study, including place of growth, process of cultivation and manufacture, coloring material used, uses, value, etc. The card, with its specimen, is then used in the class in connection with work in language, geography, or history, after which it becomes a part of the school museum. A practically similar process is applied to woods and cereals, with the result that much useful information is brought to light, the idea of original investigation is developed, and an interesting museum is formed.

*Domestic science.*—The work of domestic science, begun during the year, has not yet received a fair test, but all indications are satisfactory. Thus far the work has been most general in its nature. The services of an experienced director have been secured and a comprehensive course of study prepared. This course covers hygiene and sanitation, including simple bacteriology, cooking, sewing, home nursing, and general housekeeping. A special effort will be made to adapt instruction to peculiar local needs. Laboratory and actual kitchen work have not yet commenced, due to former lack of facilities, but will be in full operation in two months. The quarters decided upon for these purposes are located in the American School building, No. 317 Calle Nozaleda. The accommodations are extensive and when completed will consist of a lecture room, laboratory, kitchen, storeroom, and model dining room and bedroom. Instruction will be confined to girls from intermediate schools and the

American school. The programme will be so arranged that classes from different intermediate schools will receive instruction in domestic science upon certain days of the week. The greater portion of the special instruction will be given in the building described and will be supplemented by regular class instruction given in the different intermediate schools. The domestic science idea has steadily increased in popularity from the beginning and it is believed that with a conservative plan which will avoid too radical departures from existing conditions extensive improvements in the general domestic situation will result.

*Drill.*—The foot movements of the United States Army have been introduced into all city boys' schools and with pronounced success. All boys, with the exception of those who very recently entered, are now able to very creditably perform the ordinary evolutions in fours, twos, and file. This drill has been of great assistance in preserving order in the schoolroom and upon the grounds and in moving pupils in and out of crowded buildings in the shortest possible time. Beyond this, the improvement effected in the general physical condition of pupils is gratifying. Three regiments of 1,000 boys each are organized, officered, and uniformed. Uniforms are not allowed in the schoolroom and are worn upon occasions of a special nature, parades, special drills, etc. Extreme economy has been observed in the selection of this uniform. It consists of the ordinary white school suit with detachable shoulder straps and chevrons, red, yellow, or blue, according to the colors of the particular regiment. The shoulder straps and chevrons are for the most part made in the schoolrooms by the girls and lady teachers and represent a cost of perhaps 20 cents per uniform. A white cap or straw hat completes the outfit.

*Physical culture.*—The work of physical culture is as yet in a disorganized state. Excellent results have been accomplished in certain schools and pupils of all schools receive physical training of some sort. A highly illustrated and carefully elaborated course in physical culture has been prepared by one of the former city teachers and is now in the hands of a book company in the States. This course is based upon modern scientific methods and is especially adapted to the peculiar physical conditions found among Filipino children. Every detail has been carefully worked out in special experimental classes, and it is believed that splendid results will follow its introduction into the schools.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS.

It is recommended that the present primary course of study of three years be extended one year; that the present intermediate course of study of three years be extended one year; that all janitors in charge of school buildings be placed under the immediate control of this department; that materials used in cleaning and disinfecting school buildings and premises be supplied this department direct; that immediate steps be taken toward the construction of new school buildings; that the work of musical instruction be left entirely to the supervisors of music under a proper course of study and the directions of this office and the present position of city director of music be abolished; that the substitution of native for American teachers in intermediate schools be accomplished slowly.

#### *Statement of expenses during fiscal year 1905.*

Salaries and wages:	
Office force .....	P5,640.00
Night-school teachers .....	130,023.66
Filipino teachers .....	154,326.60
Total .....	289,990.26
Contingent expenses: Transportation, labor, and office supplies .....	4,477.13
Equipment and furniture: Purchase of desks, etc. ....	3,148.89

#### SUMMARY.

Salaries and wages .....	P289,990.26
Contingent expenses .....	4,477.13
Equipment and furniture .....	3,148.89
Grand total .....	297,616.28

Respectfully submitted.

G. A. O'REILLY,  
Superintendent of Schools, Manila.

The MUNICIPAL BOARD, Manila, P. I.



## EXHIBIT B.

### REPORT ON IMPROVEMENT OF MANILA.

CHICAGO, June 28, 1905.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions the undersigned, after visiting Manila and studying the existing conditions, have the honor to submit a plan of proposed improvements shown on two drawings presented herewith and described in the following report:

D. H. BURNHAM.  
PIERCE ANDERSON.

HON. WILLIAM H. TAFT,  
*Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.*

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#### REPORT ON PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS AT MANILA.<sup>a</sup>

*Historical.*—The city of Manila was founded by Miguel López de Legaspi in 1571 and declared capital of the archipelago. After suffering various vicissitudes, including insurrections and attacks by Chinese pirates, the city undertook, in 1590, extensive fortifications, of which parts are still standing. An attack by the Dutch in 1602 was successfully beaten off, but the city finally succumbed in 1762 to the English, who occupied the place until the treaty of 1764, by the terms of which the islands returned to the Spanish crown. The history of Manila is uneventful from 1764 to 1896, the date of an insurrection that cost the lives of many prominent Filipinos, including Doctor Rizal. This insurrection was still smoldering when Dewey's guns announced the downfall of Spanish sovereignty.

*Present conditions, political.*—Given over to civil authority in 1901, Manila is governed by a municipal board under the authority of the governor-general and his fellow commissioners, constituting the government of the Philippine Islands.

*Topographical.*—Manila lies almost wholly on level ground, the surface of which is only a few feet above mean high tide. From the lake known as Laguna de Bay, the Pasig River winds through the city to the sea, forming, in conjunction with the small drainage streams or esteros emptying into it, a group of important waterways on which much freight of the city is moved from place to place.

*Building methods.*—Most of the existing buildings were erected in Spanish times and are of a distinctly Spanish type. They were for the most part built of wood with projecting second stories; and their screen windows were built of translucent shells set in a small mesh grille. The roof, which still further overhangs the building, was commonly covered with beautiful dull red tile, and the effect of the whole is unusually pleasing. At the present time corrugated galvanized iron roofs are taking the place of the beautiful Spanish tile, to the serious detriment of the city's appearance. The old Spanish churches and the old Spanish government buildings are especially interesting, and in view of their beauty and practical suitability to local conditions could be profitably taken as examples of future structures. The general effect of the existing well shaded narrow streets is picturesque and should be maintained.

*Population.*—The present population of Manila is given in the report of the municipal board for 1903 as 223,029. Owing to the probable active development of industry and agriculture in the near future, the population of Manila may be expected to increase rapidly, and the introduction of surface transportation will ultimately scatter this enlarging population over a greater territory than that inclosed by the present city limits. For the purpose of this report, however, no reference will be made to the territory outside those limits except in connection with parks and parkways, summer resorts and country clubs.

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<sup>a</sup> This report is accompanied by two plans: Plan of Manila showing proposed improvements, and plan of Manila Bay showing proposed sea boulevard.

## AIM OF THE PROPOSED PLAN.

The aim of the proposed plan is to provide:

- (1) Development of water front and location of parks and parkways so as to give proper means of recreation to every quarter of the city.
- (2) The street system securing direct and easy communication from every part of the city to every other part.
- (3) Location of building sites for various activities.
- (4) Development of waterways for transportation.
- (5) Summer resorts.

(1) DEVELOPMENT OF WATER FRONT, PARKS, AND PARKWAYS.

*Ocean boulevard.*—Manila, like most other towns at certain seasons, is subject to protracted periods of intense heat, during which all exertion is accomplished at excessive cost of physical strength. Although these climatic conditions are unchangeable, means for mitigating their effects are fortunately within reach. Besides the possibility of abundant foliage and fountains of water, Manila possesses the greatest resources for recreation and refreshment in its river and its ocean bay. Whatever portions of either have been given up to private use should be reclaimed where possible, and such portions as are still under public control should be developed and forever maintained for the use and enjoyment of the people. The bay front, from the present luneta southward, should have a continuous parkway extending in course of time all the way to Cavite, as shown on accompanying plan. This boulevard, about 250 feet in width, with roadways, tramways, bridle path, rich plantations, and broad sidewalks, should be available for all classes of people in all sorts of conveyances, and so well shaded with palms, bamboo, and mangoes as to furnish protection from the elements at all times.<sup>a</sup> Its seaward side should be planted so as to interrupt occasionally the view of the sea and, by thus adding somewhat of mystery, enhance the value of the stretch of ocean and sky. The boulevard is on made ground about as far south as the old Fort San Antonio, beyond which it strikes the beach and follows the shore line to Cavite. The possible extension of the ocean boulevard along the north shore will naturally depend upon the development of the town in that direction and upon the question of additional harbor works north of the Pasig.

*River drive.*—The banks of the Pasig should have shaded drives beginning as close to town as possible and continuing up the river, the south-bank drive going to Fort McKinley and beyond this to the lake.

*New luneta.*—The present luneta, being covered by the Government group to be described later, is replaced by a new luneta of the same size and shape and placed about 1,000 feet farther out in the bay on the new-made land. The objects of carrying the luneta farther out are to restore its former commanding outlook, partially cut off by the new works of the port, and also to form a large pleasure park near the center of town and on the water front. This park, together with the government Plaza east of it, forms a natural starting point for the bay-front boulevard and its extensions eastward and northward around the walled city. The level of the new luneta is slightly below that of the adjoining park, from the balustrades of which the spectator will have a view of the luneta and a fine prospect over it toward the sea. The existing luneta plays such an admirable rôle in the social life of Manila that its advantages should be preserved unchanged. To this end the new luneta, like the present one, is left without planting of any sort on its westward side so as to give an unobstructed view of the sea. The other three sides are inclosed with a double row of trees in order partially to shut in the luneta, to provide protection from the sun, and also in order to let the bay be seen from the part through a screen of foliage.

*Parks and parkways.*—The architects of all periods have recognized the fact that a building, however beautiful in itself, must fail of its highest effect unless provided with an appropriate setting, and in the study of these settings, parks and parking have always played an important rôle. The older cities of the world present numberless examples of the value of open spaces used to dignify important buildings, and in the arrangement of the proposed plan of Manila the most noteworthy examples have been frankly followed. Park spaces, small in extent, in the shape of plazas, circles, esplanades, parkway boulevards, have been laid out so that in any quarter of

<sup>a</sup> In order to make the boulevard presentable and useful as soon as possible, a quick-growing tree like the acacia might be planted, alternating with the trees of slower growth, and be replaced after the latter attain their growth.

the city future buildings of importance may find already prepared for them a location susceptible of adequate treatment in its approaches and surroundings. " Although it is both impossible and undesirable to fix at present the location of many future buildings, the adoption of a street system containing many definite sites especially adapted to organic grouping of buildings will encourage the location of future buildings at such spots; and this fact should induce the owners of real estate to lend their support to a plan in which generous use of parking will enhance the desirability of neighboring property.

If the use of parks as an architectural accessory has long been common, it has remained for the modern city, with its immense and congested population, to show the necessity of them as breathing places for the people. These parks are oftenest of two types—play fields of moderate size in the heart of the city and large sylvan stretches located in the outskirts, where more ample areas permit the laying out of beautiful walks and drives in the midst of a romantic landscape.

*Play fields.*—Among the examples of the playground type are the 14 parks recently created by the south park board of Chicago. Averaging from 4 to 80 acres in area, these parks are destined to form veritable neighborhood club grounds for the use of the people. Each park provides facilities for the larger outdoor games, running track, separate outdoor gymnasias for men and women, large open-air swimming basins, swings, sand boxes, and wading pools for the children. Each park has a club building, containing a large hall for public entertainments, in addition to reading rooms, indoor gymnasias, baths for men and women, and small swimming pools.

The value of these wholesome resorts in the center of a densely populated city can not be overestimated. Experience has shown that they almost entirely eliminate certain classes of crimes, and that their general effect is a marked improvement in the moral tone of the neighborhood. The new plan of Manila shows nine such parks, evenly distributed over the city. However widely the actual final location of certain of them may vary from the position shown on the plan, the principle of equal spacing over all city districts should be adhered to.

*Informal parks.*—Large parks, of which the location at a certain distance from the center of population does not interfere with their usefulness, will be chosen with especial regard to the landscape possibilities. Attractive stretches of water and ground of varying contours present the greatest resources. With regard to varying contours, the only spot where the uniform dead level characteristic of Manila gives way to changes of elevation is northward of the city, from Santa Mesa toward the bay. On this higher ground at least one of the outer parks should be located.<sup>b</sup> With regard to parks determined by the use of water, three locations are suggested—one north of the city in the low ground about the Vitas Channel; another south of the city, where the estero de San Antonio enters the bay, and a third east of the city, in the narrow bend of the Pasig, near Santa Ana.<sup>c</sup>

These parks are all made accessible from one another by parkway boulevards, so as to permit a continuous journey entirely around the city from park to park without losing at any point the refreshment of green foliage. Each park is furthermore made accessible from all city centers by boulevards as shown. To appreciate the value of these encircling parkways one has only to visit any French city of even moderate size. The exterior boulevard, wide and well shaded, is rarely lacking. In crossing such a city one can often conveniently leave a narrow and ill-favored street and, without loss of time, enjoy a journey of some distance along a well-shaded parkway before again plunging into a less attractive quarter.

*Fountains.*—Whatever the value of parks and parking, their greatest charm and power of refreshment are only attainable in connection with flowing water. So clearly was the value of flowing water recognized in Rome that emperor and pope through the centuries have alike done their part in the creation of the fountains for which the city is justly famous. Wherever one goes in Rome the gentle spray of water is ready to refresh the eye and the ear. Rome has seen many catastrophes, involving the destruction of public works, but the great gravity aqueducts still bring in their flowing water for the refreshment of the heat-ridden city. In Manila, in spite of difficult water-supply conditions, it is to be hoped that in due time the same wide use of playing fountains will help mitigate the trying effects of a tropical climate.

<sup>a</sup> The small square at one side of Calle Real, facing the present English Club, is an example of what can be done to beautify a city by very modest means.

<sup>b</sup> See Park No. 3, on plan.

<sup>c</sup> In the absence of contour maps and detailed information regarding real estate conditions, no final design of parks could be attempted, and the parks sketched on the plan are intended merely as suggestions.



## (2) STREET SYSTEMS.

*Street system in old quarter.*—The aim of the plan to realize ideal conditions in the unbuilt quarter of town must be seriously modified in the old built-up quarter, where the existing streets, bridges, and harbor works can not be ignored. In the proposed plan the general street arrangement is left substantially unchanged, and no demolition of buildings or changes in the direction of the streets are suggested, except such as seem imperatively called for to relieve present congestion and provide for the future needs of traffic. Should such changes appear excessive, two facts must always be borne in mind: First, that any plan worth the making is necessarily proportioned to future rather than present requirements; second, that the execution of a plan including laying down of street lines and preliminary purchase of available real estate must be begun early, even though left long incomplete, in order to avoid prohibitive future cost, due to rise in real estate values and the construction of costly improvements across the line of proposed streets. This immediate beginning is especially important at Manila, where the evils of congestion are even now manifest, where real estate values, though considerable, are only nominal compared with those of other cities, and where the existing buildings are for the most part cheap and poor in character. Every year's delay adds to the difficulty and cost of modifying the old street system; and if Manila is in future days to possess the qualities of beauty and convenience appropriate for the capital of a great nation, the present is the moment to take the initial steps, in order that time, with its inevitable changes, may aid the work rather than oppose it.

The first step consists in establishing the new street lines and purchasing such real estate as can be acquired without damage to property interests. It will probably be found that certain streets can be in this way entirely opened up at once. In certain other cases property interests would only allow the opening of a street in sections here and there. The completion of the work by removal of the remaining buildings can be left, as is done in Paris, for half a century if necessary, until such time as public safety calls for their demolition, or until the owners on their own initiative decide to rebuild in accordance with the altered street lines. In this way a street once begun will tend to complete itself with increasing rapidity by the cooperation of the property owners themselves. A small present outlay will assure the ultimate completion of the improvement.

*Old walls.*—Certain of the old walls surrounding the Intramuros have been in existence since the end of the sixteenth century. Viewed as one of the few remaining examples of a mediæval fortified town, they possess singular historical and archaeological interest, while their imposing appearance gives them great monumental value. The objections to their presence are based on alleged obstructions of traffic and ventilation. As obstacles to the free circulation of air, their moderate height compared with adjacent buildings seems to make them comparatively unobjectionable. With regard to their disadvantages as obstacles to traffic, their method of construction with massive corner bastions, making possible the piercing of an occasional gateway without destroying their effect, seems on this score also to leave them open to no serious objection.<sup>a</sup> The new street openings should be cut through the massive projecting bastions at the angles of the Intramuros. These bastions being the nearest points to the Bagumbayan drive, furnish the most available points for a roadway across the sunken lawns formed by filling the moats. Furthermore, an opening through these masses of masonry will be in a sense masked by the thickness of the walls, the entire opening not being visible to any spectator except one placed directly opposite the opening. Even wide openings at these points will still leave two masses so great as to constitute suitable flanking motives for a great gateway. Openings at other points than the corners will, on the contrary, cut through thin curtain walls, which are unsuited for adequate treatment as gateways except by the addition of a mass of architectural elements foreign to the simple and massive character of the walls themselves. The detached redoubts are left at the center of the sunken panels as isolated monuments. The old Camp Wallace bastion, which should be preserved for the sake of its historical interest, is supposed to be taken down and rebuilt between the old wall and the Malecón drive at a point not far from the line of Calle Anda.

*The moats.*—The existing moat, necessarily stagnant, is open to such serious objections on both sanitary and æsthetic grounds that its elimination seems unavoidable. It should be filled up and the counterscarp which it incloses should be leveled off, so as to form sunken panels simply treated as a greensward without planting. This sunken garden will form useful playfields, and serve as a proper setting for the old

<sup>a</sup> In the Isabel gate two additional openings corresponding to the inside arches could be cut through without detriment to the effect of the wall and the gate.

walls, whose apparent height can be enhanced by establishing the level of the sunken lawn as far below the neighboring streets as proper drainage will allow. The tops of the walls, made accessible to pedestrians and planted with overhanging stone pines, after the manner of the beautiful inclosures of the Japanese castle in Tokyo, will become attractive lounging places, and seen from below across the stretches of open lawn will add a unique touch to the monumental aspect of the town.

*Street system in the new quarter.*—In the outer districts of the city, where no approved street system exists, and where no approved property stands in the way of a *de novo* arrangement, a street system is provided in accordance with the following principles:

Avoidance of either north and south or east and west orientation of building sites.

Fan-shaped grouping of radiating streets.

Diagonal arteries, allowing direct communication from any city district to any other.

The avoiding of north and south or east and west orientation of streets allows each of the four sides of the house to have the advantage of direct sunlight at some time during the day, with consequent gain in ventilation and sanitation.

The radial street scheme divides the town into five sections, of which the center is constituted by the existing Intramuros and its adjacent territory. In each section the rectangular system prevails, one set of streets taking a direction toward the town center, the other set being at right angles to this direction, the general effect of the whole arrangement being a fan-shaped system radiating from the center and a tangential system skirting the inner city in a general circular direction. The reason of this arrangement is the fact that from any given point in the outer section of the city the volume of traffic toward the center will exceed the volume of traffic toward any other single point. Hence the advantage of a system which directs half the streets of a given quarter directly toward the busy center.<sup>a</sup>

The practical convenience of a rectangular street system for a small town needs no argument, but its extension over a large area means that a person desiring to cross town in a diagonal direction is subjected to a serious loss of time and waste of energy in "tacking" to the right and left to reach his destination. In a large city like Chicago this unnecessary waste of time means enormous annual money loss, and in case of fires may contribute to great disasters. Speaking generally, the planning of a town should be so carried out that a person may pass from any given point to any other point along a reasonably direct line. This has been accomplished in the proposed plan, somewhat as at Washington, D. C.—the best planned of all modern cities—by superposing a system of wide diagonal arteries on the rectangular system above described. These arteries, with the radial ones springing from the center, all of them being wider than the average street, permit parklike connections with space for trolley cars, reaching all important centers of the city.

*Width of streets.*—The avoidance of excessive cost of filling and the securing of protection from the sun call for streets as narrow as the needs of the traffic will allow. Such wider arteries as seem indispensable for each circulation should be well planted to provide ample shade, and in the wider avenues forming park connections the cost of filling can be reduced and the effect of the avenue enhanced by treating the center as a sunken lawn.

*Summary; street system.*—The aim of the proposed street system of Manila is, in brief, to leave the old city streets untouched except, for the creation of a few indispensable new arteries upon which work should be begun immediately. The old walls, left undisturbed except for street openings through the angle bastions, should have a setting formed by a sunken garden replacing the unsanitary moats. In the outer part of the town a rectangular street system insures sunlight on all sides of the houses, provides especially ample streets in the line of heaviest traffic toward the town center, and by means of radial and diagonal arteries makes every section of town readily accessible from every other.

In considering this street system, we should bear in mind that the presence of water very near the surface places almost prohibitive difficulties in the way of depressed or underground connections of any sort. So that, short of a recourse to expensive and objectionable track elevation, there is only one way to provide for ample traffic, viz, by sufficient street arteries. If any one fear that the plan as indicated goes beyond the probable needs of Manila, let him remember the foresight of Washington and L'Enfant, who planned a capital city of 800,000 souls for a country whose entire population was about 4,000,000.

### (3) LOCATION OF BUILDING SITES.

*Government group.*—Among building groups the first in importance, the government or national group, which would include capitol building and department build-

<sup>a</sup> The city most nearly suggesting this fan-shaped system is modern Athens.

ings, is located on the present Camp Wallace and the adjacent land back of calle Nozaleda. Grouping itself closely about the capitol building at the center, it forms a hollow square, opening out westward toward the sea. The gain in dignity by grouping these buildings in a single formal mass has dictated this arrangement, the beauty and convenience of which has been put to the test in notable examples from the days of Old Rome to the Louvre and Versailles<sup>a</sup> of modern times.

The eastern front of the capitol group faces a semicircular plaza, from whose center radiates a street system communicating with all sections of the city—an arrangement entirely fitting for both practical and sentimental reasons; practical, because the center of governmental activity should be readily accessible from all sides; sentimental, because every section of the capitol city should look with deference toward the symbol of the nation's power. The plaza allows space at its center for a national monument of compact plan and simple silhouette.

*Hall of justice.*—The court-house or hall of justice is given a separate location south of the main group and heading the vista down the avenue which passes the east front of the capitol. The practice, too common in the United States, of grouping court-house and post-office in one building, while convenient and economical from the point of view of Federal administration, is in other respects unfitting. The post-office is a business machine affecting public interests. Its character, consonant with its practical necessities, is commercial. The hall of justice, on the contrary, far from being solely a business machine, represents sentimentally and practically the highest function of civilized society. Upon the authority of law depend the lives and property of all citizens, and the buildings which constitute the visible expression of law, its symbol of dignity and power, should be given the utmost beauty in their location, arrangement, architectural treatment, and approaches. A hall of justice should be treated as a thing apart, a thing majestic, venerable, and sacred. It should above all be free from the clatter of commerce, and in its architectural expression should speak the greatness of its function. The moral effect of such a hall of justice, magnificent in outward form and aspect, compelling an attitude of respect, if not inspiring a feeling of awe, would be cheaply secured at large sacrifices of space and money.

*Library, museum, exposition buildings.*—Stretching from the government group northward along Malecón drive toward the bridge of Spain are spaces for a number of semipublic buildings, such as libraries, museums, and permanent exposition building. The termination of this group forms a central circle, from which radiates the three most used bridges over the Pasig. The lines of the Malecón drive have been changed in order to reduce the street scheme to an orderly arrangement running parallel with the old walls and with them forming a consistent architectural composition. The Malecón drive has also been widened to 250 feet, so as to form the continuation of the ocean boulevard.

It is fortunate that the existing buildings in this quarter, municipal building, barracks, First Reserve Hospital, and others, are so located and of such a character as to afford no serious obstacle to carrying out the improvement. The value of the athletic fields near the town center is recognized by placing back of the libraries and museums two fields to replace the existing Camp Wallace playground.

*Post-office.*—The post-office, requiring frontage on the river for easy water transportation of mails, is located south of its present temporary site. If possible, the river bank should be left unobstructed here as elsewhere, and water approach provided by means of slips. This central location with converging avenues will make the building readily accessible from all sides.

*Railway station.*—One of the arteries radiating from the government center leads directly to the proposed passenger railway station, centrally located, with reference to greater Manila, between Paco and Pandacan. This station, which is one of the two vestibules of the city—the port being the other—thus stands in reciprocal relation to the administrative and governmental center. The station is furthermore connected by its own system of radiating arteries with all quarters of the city. This location was determined by the double advantage of being near the heart of greater Manila and of occupying a bend in the Pasig River such that the necessarily extensive development of the terminal property (for car storage, roundhouses, coal yards, cleaning yards, etc.) could take place with less cutting of traffic than at any other location, the river at this point furnishing a natural barrier that in any case would be crossed by infrequent bridges.

*Railway approaches.*—The railroad approach to the passenger station is over a bridge south of Santa Mesa heights. The future southern lines will enter the station over this bridge, after previously crossing a second bridge from the south side of the Pasig. This does not necessarily involve trouble for the southern lines, since the

<sup>a</sup>The entrance court on the town side is here referred to.

northern lines will in any event need a bridge connection with the southern lines outside of the city limits, the Manila and Dagupan Railway having in fact already secured a right of way for such connection. On the other hand, to bring the southern lines to the station by a lateral approach inside city limits, and without crossing the Pasig, will interpose a serious barrier to the growth of Manila southward and eastward. The avoidance of such an obstacle should not in any event be prevented by the cost of a railway bridge. And an additional bridge is not a serious hindrance to navigation in a city where many bridges are inevitable.

The existing railway line to Antipolo puts between Manila and its valuable high ground near Santa Mesa a barrier that should, if possible, be minimized at some future time by converting the line to a suburban electric road and by securing a railroad outlet farther from the town center.

*Municipal group.*—The municipal group, more important than any other except the government group and the halls of justice, is supposed to include the Ayuntamiento and to be grouped around plaza McKinley. The plaza might be enlarged by adding the block upon which the unfinished Spanish building stands. The plaza thus opened out to the Malecón drive connects with a second plaza on the new-made ground, facing the proposed custom-house, board of trade, commercial museum, and other semipublic buildings, and forming an impressive composition. The custom-house so located would be in convenient relation to the port and the city. The axis of the municipal group continues clear to the water front, where a special pier with enlarged approaches and suitable accessories will lend itself to treatment in accord with this function as the principal water gate of Manila.<sup>a</sup>

*Official residences.*—In the belief that the bay front, with its boulevards and parks, is the natural theater of the social life of Manila, the residence of the governor-general is located in the bay outside of the boulevard on the new-made land facing an esplanade cut through the existing Malate military reservation. Fronting the residence of the governor-general and facing one another on opposite sides of this esplanade are the houses of the major-general commanding the department of the Philippines and the vice-admiral of the station. From this esplanade, the center of official life, radiating arteries reach out to all sections of the city.

*Social clubs.*—Stretching south from the governor-general's residence, also on new-made land, extend a series of city clubs, whose character as semipublic institutions justifies giving up to them a portion of the water front. Each club will have ample grounds for gardens and outdoor games, as well as a broad terrace on the seaward side with suitable planting for protection from the sun's glare and the typhoon. It is believed that the close grouping of these clubs, as in London, will enhance their value to the whole community. The concentration of social activities through the related grouping of official residences, hotels, and clubs in parkway boulevards and gardens along the water front will, it is believed, make possible an attractive social life that will bring many influential people to Manila and count for much in the prosperity of the islands.<sup>b</sup> Along the shore, beyond the city limits to the south, is shown a suitable location for a country club, the main club buildings being located inside the ocean boulevard, but with space reserved for certain buildings on new-made land between the boulevard and the sea.

*New hotel.*—To the north of the Luneta park is a space approximately 500 by 600 feet reserved for a hotel whose size, surroundings, and appointments are intended to deliver Manila once for all from the standing reproach of inhospitality toward a traveler. A hotel on a sufficient scale in this location could be made renowned the world over and constitute in itself alone an attraction strong enough to draw to Manila every traveler in the Orient. With three sides fronting on parks and boulevards, and the fourth side fronting the sea, the hotel site offers every possibility for a world-famous resort.

*Casino, public baths, boat clubs.*—Opposite the hotel site and south of the park provision has been made, on a space 300 x 600 feet, for small boat clubs, a casino, and public baths.<sup>c</sup>

<sup>a</sup> The water gate, like the railway plaza, needs ample space for handling crowds of spectators and massing troops in connection with such public ceremonials as take place from time to time at the entrance of a great capital.

<sup>b</sup> The delightfulness of a city is an element of first importance to its prosperity, for those who make fortunes will stay and others come if the attractions are strong enough, and the money thus kept at home added to that freely spent by visitors will be enough to insure continuous good times. The aim should be to make Manila, really, "The Pearl of the Orient."

<sup>c</sup> The suitability of this point for bathing facilities will depend on the formation of a beach by silting of the sand against the new retaining wall.

*School center.*—A group of schools forming perhaps a university, would be well placed on Santa Mesa Heights, having the advantages of proper detachment from the city, good air, high ground, and available water for aquatic sports.

*Charitable institutions.*—The high ground north and east of the city is also well adapted for parks as well as hospitals, sanatoria, asylums, and other semipublic institutions demanding a quiet location conveniently accessible from the city.<sup>a</sup>

#### (4) DEVELOPMENT OF WATER TRANSPORTATION.

*Additional harbor facilities.*—The new port work with its necessary railroad facilities, demands a railroad approach from either the south or the north side of the river. The railroad already exists on the north side and its continuation to reach the new-made land can be accomplished by bridging the Pasig near its mouth. On the other hand, a railway approaching the harbor from the south side of the town would cut through the city in such a way as to destroy real-estate values and also be a constant source of danger unless the tracks were elevated. But the expense of track elevation is clearly prohibitive for a long time to come. The lesser evil is, therefore, a railway drawbridge over the Pasig. Such a bridge across the mouth of a stream running at certain times at 10 knots an hour constitutes, in the opinion of experts, a serious hindrance to navigation, and will materially reduce the value of the river frontage above the drawbridge. This frontage, limited by the bridge of Spain, is already unequal to the existing demands, and will call for extension in the near future.

The additional wharfage, if found in the new port, would be far from the present business district in San Nicolás and Binondo, so that unless business should consent to move south of the river, an additional harbor north of the river seems inevitable. Such a harbor entered from the present 18-foot channel, is shown on the plans in close relationship with the business and railway freight district. This harbor of moderate depth for coastwise steamers lends itself to indefinite extension northward at comparatively small expense, the area of valuable reclaimed land being considerable in proportion to the cost of retaining walls built in shallow water. There is little doubt that private corporations, in the absence of government initiative, would be glad to undertake such improvements in exchange for privileges in connection with the new-made land.

*Esteros.*—The narrow canals or esteros ramifying throughout Manila, with their almost stagnant water and their unsanitary mud banks, would appear at first sight to be undesirable adjuncts of the city. Yet for transportation purposes they are of the utmost value, and in spite of the serious problems involved in properly widening, bridging, and maintaining them they should be preserved. In the coast cities of the Orient esteros are numerous, and it is a long-fixed habit of the people to transport goods upon them, their availability for the poorest boatman making them peculiarly valuable. To develop the full usefulness of the system, certain of the esteros should be filled up and the others widened and dredged to a practical depth; all of them should be provided with masonry banks. So treated they will offer an economical and unobjectionable means of freight handling that will greatly contribute to the prosperity of the city.

A complete development of the estero system would comport an estero connection, as suggested by Maj. James F. Case, between the Pasig River and the Vitas Channel, while an amplification of the estero system connected with the Pasig River near Santa Ana, and opening into the bay through the San Antonio estero, might serve by its independent channels materially to diminish the danger of overflow of the Pasig.

The estero, it should be remembered, is not only an economical vehicle for the transaction of public business; it can become, as in Venice, an element of beauty. Both beauty and convenience dictate a very liberal policy toward the development of these valuable waterways.

*River banks.*—In addition to creating on the river banks a continuous shaded drive in the outer districts, every effort should be made to establish an open quay along both river banks in the business parts of the town in order that river steamers may make the frequent landings demanded by the public service. Large manufacturing houses can serve their own interests without inconvenience to the public by building river slips or branches of the estero system on their own ground, as suggested for the proposed new post-office. The river banks should be everywhere available for the use of the public.

<sup>a</sup> While no such groups can be designed at present, the plan shows the kind of arrangement that could be used to advantage on this exceptionally favorable ground, and provides for an improvement that will be inevitable in the course of time.

## (5) SUMMER RESORTS.

The climate of Manila seems to call for the establishment of accessible summer resorts on high ground, and however useful Baguio may be as a health resort, no town a hundred miles or more from Manila can entirely take the place of comfortable resorts within easier reach of the capital. The low hills near Manila on the east, the higher mountains of Mariveles across the bay, the hill country surrounding Laguna de Bay, all offer possible locations for summer resorts within easy range of the city and furnishing change of air for the families of government employees without the drawback of family separation and great cost of transportation.

## FUTURE BUILDING METHODS.

*Architectural style.*—The first consideration in determining architectural style is the question of adaptability to local conditions. In any given locality the things already existing as a result of long experience are likely to prove the best. In Manila this general rule seems to apply with especial force.

*Overhanging second stories.*—The wooden houses with overhanging second stories and continuous window screens are convenient, practical, and artistically admirable. Owing to the difficulty of locating telegraph and telephone poles in the narrow streets bordered by houses with overhanging second stories, the municipal board of Manila has recently adopted the policy of prohibiting the further construction of projecting second stories in narrow streets. In view of the pleasing effect and adaptability to the climate of this characteristic style of construction, its suppression is regrettable. Some other method of supporting electric wires—perhaps from the housetops—might be devised in order that a desirable method of building may not be discontinued.

*Tile roofs.*—The beautiful roofs of Spanish tile are also rapidly losing ground before the invasion of galvanized iron. While the cheapness of the iron roof recommends its use for temporary service, there is no doubt that for permanent buildings the long-lived Spanish tile will prove more economical. And an examination of some of the very old tile roofs of Manila leads to the conviction that the alleged dangers of tile roofing, in an earthquake country, have been greatly exaggerated. In the matter of tile roofing, as in other building matters, the Spanish traditions are deserving of acceptance.

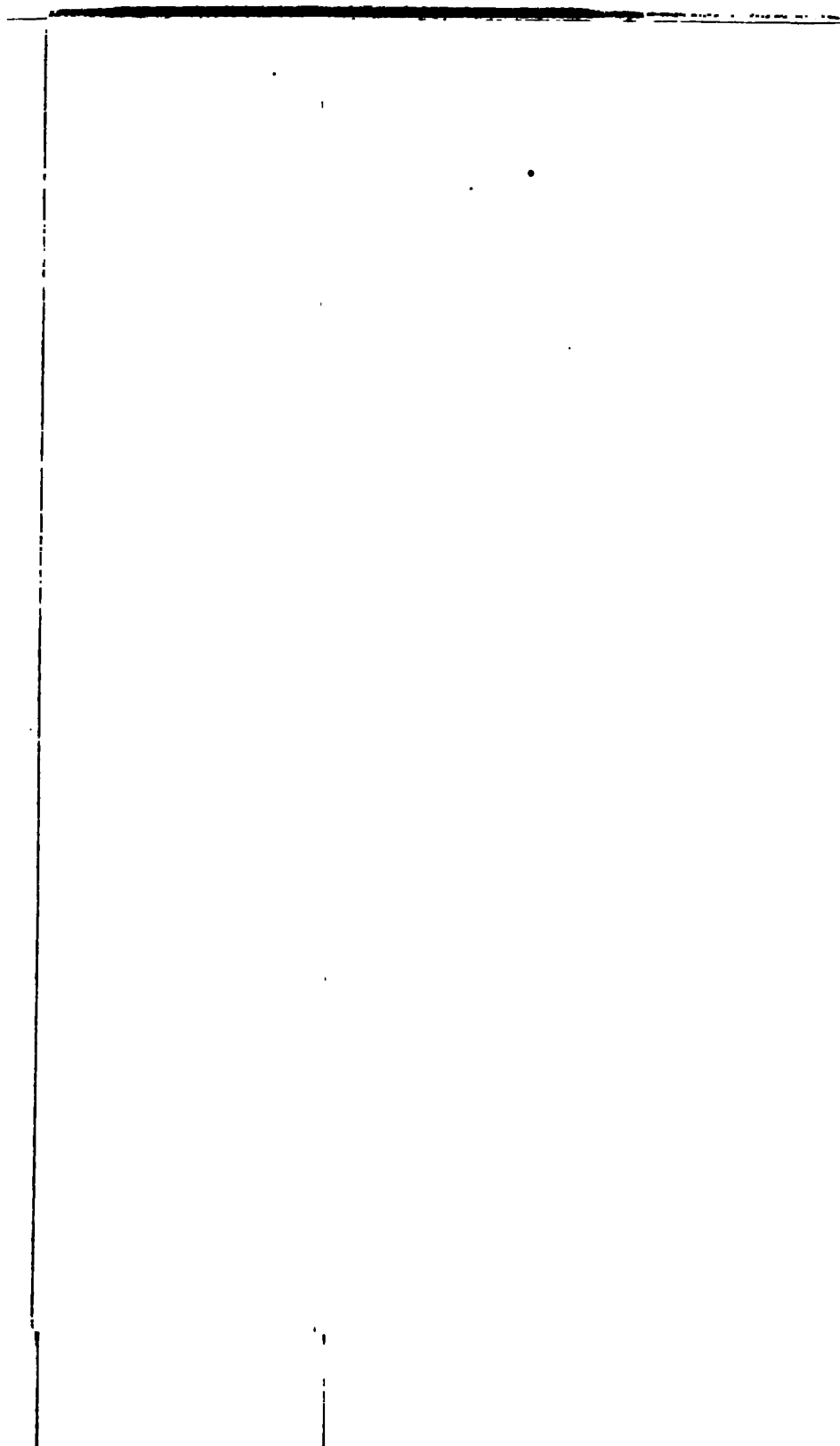
*Masonry construction.*—In a tropical climate costly structures put up with granite, marble, or other building stones, in the manner of public buildings in Europe and America, would be out of place. Flat walls, simply built of concrete (with steel reinforcing rods to resist earthquakes), and depending for their effect upon beautiful proportions rather than upon costly materials, are from all points of view most desirable for Manila. The old Spanish buildings with their relatively small openings, their wide-arched arcades, and large wall spaces of flat whitewash, possess endless charm, and as types of good architecture for tropical service, could hardly be improved upon. To mention a few examples in Manila: The ayuntamiento, the intendencia, the cathedral, the tower of Santa Cruz, the circular cemetery on calle Nozaleda, and the inner court of the present constabulary barracks at Parafaque are especially noteworthy.

## CONCLUSION.

The above description of the existing conditions with suggestions as to their most obvious possibilities, shows that improvements of great scope are attainable in Manila by reasonable means. On the point of rapid growth, yet still small in area, possessing the bay of Naples, the winding river of Paris, and the canals of Venice, Manila has before it an opportunity unique in history of modern times, the opportunity to create a unified city equal to the greatest of the Western world, with unparalleled and priceless addition of a tropical setting.

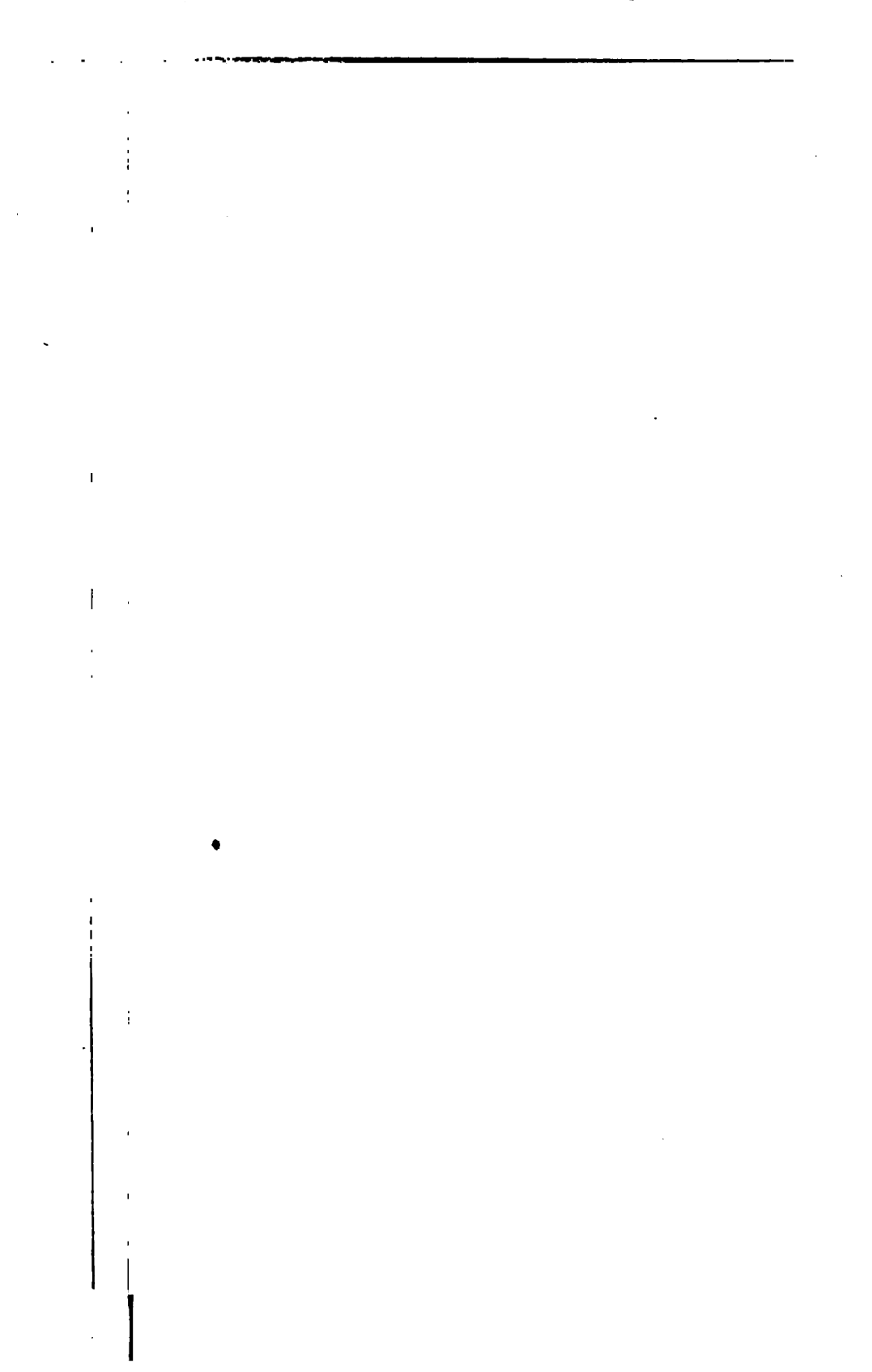
In keeping pace with the national development and in working persistently and consciously toward an organic plan in which the visible orderly grouping of its parts one to another will secure their mutual support and enchantment, Manila may rightly hope to become the adequate expression of the destiny of the Filipino people as well as an enduring witness to the efficient services of America in the Philippine Islands.







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## EXHIBIT C.

### ANNUAL REPORT OF THE OFFICE OF THE INSULAR PURCHASING AGENT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1905.

MANILA, P. I., October 21, 1905.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report of the bureau of the insular purchasing agent covering the period of the fiscal year July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905, showing in detail the transactions of the bureau.

First, the report of the chief of the division of accounts and disbursements.

Second, the report of the property division.

Third, the report of the record division.

Fourth, tabulated statements of the importation, sale, and disposition of carabaos and bullocks under Acts Nos. 738 and 797.

The following comparative statement of sales made by the bureau from its establishment (June 21, 1901) to June 30, 1905, shows the total sales and earnings under Act No. 231, and the percentage of increase and decrease therein:

	Amount.	Act No. 231.	Annual increase.
			<i>Per cent.</i>
Total sales during fiscal year 1902 .....	₱1,970,549.78	₱167,057.84	.....
Total sales during fiscal year 1903 .....	8,134,141.98	284,922.00	59.06
Total sales during fiscal year 1904 .....	5,309,474.37	475,938.01	69.41
Total sales during fiscal year 1905 .....	4,936,976.79	447,405.90	a 7.01
Total .....	15,351,142.92	1,375,323.75	

a Decrease.

The apparent earnings under Act No. 231 are offset by appropriations for salaries and wages and contingent expenses for the operation of the bureau, which were regularly made until April 1, 1905. Since that time the entire expense of administering and maintaining the bureau has been paid out of the 10 per cent surcharge allowed under Act No. 231.

The following comparative statement shows the cost of operating the bureau from the date of its establishment to June 30, 1905. It also shows the percentage of annual increase and decrease and the percentage of the cost of administration upon the annual sales. A steady decrease is shown in the cost of administration, and, notwithstanding that the sales decreased nearly 7 per cent during the fiscal year 1905, the percentage of the cost of maintenance remained the same.

Year.	Salaries and wages.	Contingent expenses.	Totals.	Annual increase.	Annual sales.
				<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1902 .....	₱152,932.44	₱144,776.44	₱297,708.88	.....	15.11
1903 .....	275,742.68	166,684.28	442,426.96	46.61	14.12
1904 .....	384,410.84	219,463.07	603,873.91	36.49	11.38
1905 .....	380,486.68	180,926.04	561,412.72	a 7.08	11.37
Total .....	1,193,572.64	711,849.83	1,905,422.47		

a Decrease.

## LAND TRANSPORTATION.

In compliance with the resolution of the Philippine Commission of March 16, 1905, the land transportation corral, then under the control of this bureau, was discontinued on March 31, 1905, and all serviceable equipment and the stables were turned over to the city of Manila at 85 per cent of the original cost. The equipment was as follows:

	Number.	Value.
American draft horses .....	13	₱7,078.50
Australian draft horses .....	11	5,899.08
Small Australian horses .....	9	3,231.36
Native ponies .....	98	21,660.00
Chinese ponies .....	5	1,100.00
American mules .....	31	16,671.92
Chinese mule .....	1	220.00
American mares .....	6	3,719.52
Transportation .....		30,842.27
Harness and supplies .....		20,315.75
Forage .....		8,919.11
		114,557.51
Buildings .....		120,974.99
Total .....		235,532.50

By this transfer we were able to reduce our salaries, wages, and contingent expense account by about ₱180,000 or ₱200,000. This expense was mainly for transportation supplied to other bureaus of the government and did not show in the cost of administration of these bureaus. By the new arrangement each bureau pays the city of Manila for its own transportation, and now, instead of an apparent transportation expense of about ₱220,000, we employ all of the transportation required by our bureau for a sum not exceeding ₱40,000 annually.

## PROVINCIAL BUSINESS.

Until June 30, 1905, under Act No. 146 this bureau was required to sell supplies to the provincial and municipal governments at cost and to pay out of the 10 per cent allowed under Act No. 231 the cost of transportation of supplies to their destination. This was a discrimination in favor of the provinces which amounted to ₱56,782.29 for freight alone on sales amounting to ₱510,129.54, a clear loss of ₱10,422. To this may be added from ₱15,000 to ₱17,000 as losses over and above our 10 per cent entailed in the coaling of government vessels at outlying stations, the transportation of coal to Santolan for the city of Manila, and various miscellaneous expenditures. This shows a loss of from ₱25,000 to ₱27,000 on provincial business in excess of the 10 per cent under Act No. 231. All this has been remedied somewhat by Act No. 1361, which allows this bureau to charge the freight and transportation expenses against the consignee.

## BUREAU EXPENSES.

Exhibit 4 is a concise statement of the expenses of the bureau for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, as follows:

	Total.	Without corral.	April 1 to June 30.
Salaries and wages .....	₱380,486.68	₱291,195.96	₱72,462.64
Contingent expenses .....	180,926.04	80,441.95	23,123.07
Total .....	561,412.72	371,637.91	95,585.71

It will be seen from this statement that from April 1 to June 30, 1905, our total expense was but ₱95,585.71, or, at the rate of approximately ₱382,342.84 for the year. To this sum should be added ₱30,000 for estimated transportation, which would mean practically ₱412,000 as the total expense of maintenance for the year. Although this shows that the actual expense of administration is somewhat less than the 10 per cent surcharge under Act No. 231, I respectfully recommend that no change in the amount of the surcharge under Act No. 1361 be made, as any material falling off of the annual sales would raise the cost of administration.

For complete details of the financial transactions your attention is respectfully invited to the excellent report of Mr. F. H. Garrett, the disbursing officer of the bureau, with the accompanying exhibits.

#### COAL CONTRACT.

The annual contract for 40,000 tons of coal for the fiscal year 1905-6 went to Australia through Messrs. H. W. Peabody & Co., 30,000 tons to be delivered in Manila, piled in our yards, at ₱10.53 per ton, and the balance of 10,000 tons to be delivered at Joló, Zamboanga, Tacloban, Cebu, Romblón, at a uniform rate of ₱11.27 per ton as against an average of ₱13.30 per ton for these stations paid during the fiscal year 1904-5. Thus we have a net saving of about ₱55,000 over the contract for that year.

#### HAY AND GRAIN.

A great deal of trouble was experienced in 1903-4 in the matter of the supply of forage. In October, 1904, a contract was entered into with W. W. Robinson, of Seattle, to supply all forage required for the ensuing year, f. o. b. Seattle, at ₱41.80 per ton of 2,240 pounds for timothy hay, ₱58 per ton of 2,000 pounds for No. 1 white oats, and ₱50 per ton of 2,000 pounds for corn. This arrangement has been eminently satisfactory; not a complaint has been heard as to the quality of the forage supplied, and the contract has resulted in a net saving of ₱50,000 over the prices paid in 1904-5.

#### CEMENT.

The demand for cement has greatly increased this year. Since July 1, 1904, we have purchased 32,159 barrels. By inviting competition from the United States, Europe, and Japan we have been able to steadily force down the price from ₱4.60 per barrel to ₱3.88, and by rigid tests of shipments received we have been able to maintain quality even at this very low price. In 1904 the bureau of engineering was given authority to buy, without the intervention of this bureau, 20,000 barrels of cement for delivery at Cebu. They awarded the contract for Alsen cement to the Alsen Cement Company, a German concern, at ₱4.54 per barrel. In June, following, this bureau placed a contract for 30,000 barrels of cement with the Green Island Cement Company, of Hongkong, at ₱3.88 per barrel. We were offered the Hemmoor cement—equal in all respects to the Alsen—at ₱4.20 per barrel, 34 cents a barrel less than the price at which the bureau of engineering awarded its contract, and had we awarded our contract for this Hemmoor cement we should have saved ₱6,800 in comparison with the price paid by that bureau. We decided, however, to accept the Green Island cement at ₱3.88 per barrel and this netted us a saving of ₱13,200 on 20,000 barrels.

#### WAREHOUSING AND RENT.

I desire again to respectfully invite attention to the exorbitant rents we are required to pay for space in which to properly house and care for our stock of supplies. Since the establishment of the bureau we have paid for warehousing sums aggregating ₱171,260.38 and \$15,000 Mexican. Although we are able to handle our immense business fairly well, still if a proper and up-to-date building were provided, with the latest improved machinery and elevators for the expeditious handling of goods, the cost of our administration could be very materially reduced.

#### EXPENSE WITHOUT PROPER REMUNERATION.

During the fiscal year just passed this bureau was obliged to render services to other bureaus which were expensive and the costs were charged against our contingent fund. This expense does not, therefore, appear in the cost of administration of the bureau for which the service was performed. I allude particularly to the bureau of coast guard and transportation and to the constabulary. In the case of the former bureau we were compelled to maintain an expensive lighterage service in order to place goods on their vessels for shipment and also to coal their steamers lying in the bay. This was done at a loss to the insular purchasing agent and was also an unnecessary expense to the government, as the coast guard vessels could have taken on their coal and cargo from the wharf in the river and in this way have obviated the system required to load them when at anchor out in the bay. Vessels of two or three times their tonnage load and discharge freight inside the river.

In the case of the constabulary, twice during the fiscal year just ended have our funds on deposit in Washington suddenly become exhausted. Calls were made on our appropriation which were unexplainable until our weekly statements reached us. These showed sums amounting to ₱150,000 used in the purchase of shoes, leggings, socks, and

other articles of clothing for the constabulary, yet none of the orders for these goods had been placed with our bureau. These supplies were shipped to the insular purchasing agent and all the necessary expenses in the matter of purchase, use of the New York office, freight, lighterage, insurance, handling in Manila, and the use of our appropriation for six months were borne by this bureau, and we were allowed only the actual expense and were denied the 10 per cent provided for by Act No. 231. This is a clear discrimination against other bureaus in favor of the constabulary, which has used the bureau of the insular purchasing agent for its purposes and yet contributed nothing toward its support.

#### ACCOUNTS AND MANNER OF PAYMENT.

The present system of liquidating the indebtedness of the various bureaus by transfer upon the books of the auditor, while very satisfactory on the whole, causes serious loss to us by reason of the length of time elapsing between the transmittal of the property receipts to the auditor and the receipt by this bureau of settlement warrants. It has probably been due to a lack of clerical help furnished the auditor's office that they have been unable to render accounts more promptly, and it would not only assist the operating of our bureau, but would save us financial loss as well if the auditor would make a settlement to us about once each week, as recommended by our disbursing officer, Mr. Garrett, in his accompanying report. In many cases our appropriations have become nearly exhausted through the delay in reimbursing us for moneys expended. In one case ₱80,000 of our available cash was tied up for six months by one bureau without compensating us for the goods purchased, and on another occasion over ₱200,000 was inaccessible for about nine months on account of the purchase of goods for one of the bureaus, for which no allowance had been been made in its appropriation bill. As a result of all this we find ourselves at the end of the year carrying the various bureaus for an amount equal to nearly one-half our capital. The most satisfactory account carried is that with the works of the port, which does not go through the hands of the auditor. They pay us in cash, and their indebtedness is settled at the end of each month.

#### GENERAL COMMENTS.

The past year has been a very trying one, commercially, in Manila. Money has been scarce and the banks very cautious in making loans even upon the best security. Hongkong and other Chinese ports have been flooded with immense stocks of canned goods, meats, coal, and cement for the use of the Russian and Japanese armies which the vigilance of the Japanese and their wonderful successes both on land and sea have prevented being delivered at the blockaded ports. Speculation in contraband has been rife and millions of dollars have been lost. Hongkong has suffered severely and the heavy failure of Chinese merchants there has had its effect here.

There has been a decided decrease in the business of our bureau, and of course this has had its effect on business generally. Prices have ruled lower and there has been sharp competition on all government contracts. We are still compelled to make many purchases in the United States either on account of lack of proper competition or because prices demanded are too high. Our purchases of this nature for this fiscal year will approximate ₱1,401,076. The cost of the administration of the New York office is ₱15,000 per annum, or about 1 per cent on the amount of purchases. This is an excellent showing and I desire, in this connection, to commend to your consideration Mr. Paul S. Carter. He has shown rare judgment and ability in handling the Government business. With our present organization it has been clearly demonstrated that we can underbuy any of our merchants, and on an outlay of only 1 per cent on the amount of purchases while 2½ per cent is the least charged by any New York brokers for the commercial houses of Manila.

Our annual freight rate from New York to Manila has been advanced from \$6.14 to \$7 (United States currency) per ton of 2,240 pounds, or 40 cubic feet measurement.

In closing, I feel safe in saying that the bureau is better organized and more efficient than ever before. For its success credit is largely due to the business staff who have taken a deep interest in their work and have been earnest in their efforts to protect the government's interest. Our local buyers, Otto W. Nesbit and D. B. McDonald, deserve great credit for their work. Especial credit is due Mr. Gus Johnson, the assistant insular purchasing agent; Mr. A. D. Collins, the chief of the property division; and Mr. F. H. Garrett, the disbursing officer and cashier; and Mr. S. J. Epperly, the chief of the record division. Capt. A. L. B. Davies, the local purchasing agent, has been absent on leave since March 15, 1905.

Respectfully submitted.

E. G. SHIELDS,  
*Insular Purchasing Agent.*

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY,  
*Manila.*

## EXHIBIT A.

## REPORT OF THE DIVISION OF ACCOUNTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

OFFICE OF THE INSULAR PURCHASING AGENT,  
DIVISION OF ACCOUNTS AND DISBURSEMENTS,*August 16, 1906.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith my report as chief, division of accounts, disbursing officer and cashier for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905.

Comparisons of expenditures and cost with those of former years have been rendered more difficult and complicated by changes of administration ordered by the Commission. Thus, by resolution of the Commission, dated December 27, 1904, all charges and expenses of the bureau subsequent to December 31, 1904, were ordered payable from the proceeds of and our accumulated surplus on hand from Act No. 231. By Act No. 1361, this was subsequently changed to allow the payment of all expenses of the bureau to be paid from appropriations, under Act No. 1225, up to and including March 31, 1905, as well as the hire of lorchas and labor up to and including June 30, 1905. Under the resolution aforesaid, the accumulations from Act No. 231 were also to pay the expenses of the maintenance of the corral (insular government transportation) until the transfer of the same to the city of Manila upon March 31, 1905; but, under Act No. 1361, this expense was also refunded to this bureau and paid out of the appropriation for the fiscal year 1905, made by Act No. 1225. The expenses of this bureau for the fiscal year, 1905, have, therefore, been liquidated, as follows: All expenses of the bureau, including the corral, up to and including March 31, 1905, from general funds set aside for that purpose by Act No. 1225; the wages of labor for coal and lumber yards, emergency clerks, assistant foremen, and lorchas and labor, up to and including June 30, 1905, from appropriations under Act No. 1225, as aforesaid; the contingent expenses, salaries, classified service, and cost of transportation from April 1 to June 30, 1905, inclusive, from earnings under Act No. 231. Under these circumstances, the ordinary schedules of total expenses of administration will not serve for purposes of comparison, and I have added such schedules as I have deemed necessary for the purpose of showing improved methods or the reverse, as well as for the purpose of future comparisons.

Until July 1, 1905, this bureau was by law obliged to sell to provincial customers at cost price and to pay from its 10 per cent, added under Act No. 231, the cost of shipping the goods to their ultimate destination. This extra expenditure, which was in the nature of a discrimination in favor of the provinces, aggregated ₱50,000 per annum, and necessitated the sale of ₱500,000 of merchandise to meet it before anything was available for the strictly legitimate expenses of the bureau, considered as a mercantile concern. In addition to this, the maintenance of the corral at an expenditure of from ₱200,000 to ₱220,000 per annum always showed in the estimates as an expense of this bureau, while, in fact, the transportation used by this bureau has been less than ₱40,000 per annum, the balance of the expenditure being for the advantage of the general government and the various bureaus. Thus in all comparisons of expenditure, this bureau was saddled with ₱160,000 to ₱180,000 of expense which was properly chargeable to the bureaus for whose benefit the expense was incurred.

The change made by various acts, effective July 1, 1905, and the proper distribution of these various items of expense among the bureaus to which they belong will make the financial showing of this bureau with respect to percentage of cost to work done impossible to equal by any private business concern, although we are still called upon to perform many services and bear many expenses which are never performed nor incurred by any business house without compensation. Thus, in one instance, our available cash was used to the extent of ₱80,000 for six months for the purchase of goods for one bureau without any compensation therefor. In another instance over ₱200,000 was tied up from six to nine months by the purchase of goods for which no funds had been provided under the general appropriation bills; and as a rule, at the end of the year, we are obliged to carry the various bureaus for sums aggregating one-half our capital. These items alone, treated on a commercial basis, viz, that of discounts carried, if paid for at commercial rates, would make a handsome profit. In the settlement of accounts of the various bureaus, which are paid by settlement warrant and transfer upon the appropriation ledger by the auditor, there is also considerable loss of time which can be expressed in money value as equal to the interest value of the money thus tied up. Owing to the lack of clerical help in the auditor's office during the last year this loss can not be placed at less than fifteen days' interest on the total amount handled, say ₱4,000,000, which, at 6 per cent, would equal ₱10,000.

The plan of paying the indebtedness of the various bureaus by transfer upon the auditor's books has many advantages, but among the disadvantages to this bureau



now met with are two very serious ones, to wit: The loss of the use of the money for an unnecessarily long time, and being obliged to wait sometimes for months for a statement of the invoices paid, so that the payments can be properly entered upon our books. There does not seem to be any reason except, perhaps, lack of clerical help, why a weekly or even biweekly settlement should not be made by the auditor and the settlement warrant accompanied by a detailed list of the vouchers paid. The theory of the auditor's office appears to be that primary data in the shape of vouchers shall be furnished that office and that all bookkeeping will then be done there. The difficulty, however, is that all statements and statistics are asked from the bureaus, that the accounts in the auditor's office are so far in arrears that they are unavailable for practical purposes of administration, while the transfers, corrections, and adjustments made by that office without notice to the bureaus concerned, are so many and of such importance that the books of the various bureaus are not to be depended upon as showing the facts. This bureau, moreover, being a mercantile concern dealing in immense quantities of merchandise, buying and selling, taking advantage of discounts in buying, and requiring exchange for settlement of foreign accounts, is on an entirely different basis from mere bureaus of expenditure in which the outlay of public money is confined to the payment of their salaries and contingent expenses.

There are still two items of information required for an exact and complete exhibit of the financial condition of this bureau, although the uncertainty as to their value does not affect the reliability of the statistics given in any material point since they have been allowed for in the schedules. In fact, an exact determination of these items will probably improve the showing of the bureau, since in the estimates made great care has been exercised that the resources should be placed low and the liabilities high. These items are the "Merchandise account" and "Accounts payable not audited." As mentioned in my last report, the "Merchandise on hand," shown on the "Statement of resources," is not per actual inventory, as it should be, since no reliable inventory of the merchandise has ever been taken. The auditor of the islands has been endeavoring for several months to check the property of the insular purchasing agent, but as yet no definite results have been submitted to this division for inspection and guidance, nor do I anticipate that when completed such a "check" will answer the purpose of an inventory showing money value to be used in a complete balance sheet. I again would urge the desirability of a practical inventory, and would respectfully suggest that such an inventory could and should be made in one week's time if we had the number of stock keepers required by the amount and character of the stock we carry for its classification and preservation. An inventory would affect our merchandise account in two ways, viz, errors and depreciation. The errors are probably few and their importance expressed in money value, as compared with the total value of merchandise, insignificant. Moreover, a check of a few items at random seems to indicate that there are probably as many on one side as upon the other, and that they would largely balance each other. In the matter of depreciation, some property which has been the subject of condemnation and sale or transfer has already been accounted for on our books as loss. Whether upon the total merchandise on hand on June 30, 1905, any depreciation whatever would be finally carried to the merchandise account is doubtful. There are many items in which long holding, the effects of climate, lack of proper storage and care, and present unsalability would require a reduction of the original price for depreciation; but on the other hand, the vast bulk of our stock consists of merchandise bought in large quantities directly in the United States or the markets of the world at prices which are hardly obtainable by the ordinary merchant, the cost of shipment and handling here has been much less than those incurred by importers in similar importations, while the cost of clearing, handling, and storing has already been charged among the expenses of the bureau. It is, therefore, my opinion that the stock of the insular purchasing agent as a whole would sell for more money in the open market than its cost.

By reference to the "Comparative statement of sales" it will be observed that the annual increase in sales has ceased, the total sales of the bureau for the fiscal year 1905 being 7 per centum less than those for the fiscal year 1904. This was due to two causes: First, because the ordinary supplies furnished to the various bureaus and provinces, such as furniture and fixtures for the offices, outfits of machinery and tools, live stock and building materials, have nearly all been purchased, and our sales of this character are now largely confined to replacing breakage, loss, and ordinary wear and tear; second, because authority has been given to a larger number of our customers to make direct purchases.

It is therefore probable that if the present policy continues we can not count in the future on any annual increase in sales, and our calculations for bureau expenses during the coming year should be based on gross sales of ₱4,000,000 to ₱5,000,000 per annum.

Under these circumstances, although it is shown by the "Statement of bureau expenses from April 1, 1905, to June 30, 1905," that the actual cost of administration is somewhat less than the 10 per cent surcharge allowed by Act No. 231, I respectfully suggest that it would be inadvisable for the governor-general under Act No. 1361 to reduce the amount of surcharge since a decrease of ₱1,000,000 in sales, which might easily occur under the present policy, would raise the percentage of cost of administration very materially.

The schedules of the report are self-explanatory, but attention is called particularly to the "Condensed statement of receipts and expenditures," which includes the remittances and disbursements made by the disbursing agent in Washington of funds belonging to the insular purchasing agent. In previous fiscal years this account could not be closely kept by this office since remittances were made by the financial officers of the government without the knowledge of the insular purchasing agent, and the disbursing accounts of the agent in the United States were audited by the auditor of the islands without reference to their connection with the accounts of this office. Under the present system, however, remittances are made by the government upon requisition by this office, and the amount of money and property for which the disbursing agent in the United States is responsible to this bureau is constantly shown.

Attention is also invited to the "Statement of bureau expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905," in which the total expenses of the bureau are shown, as well as the expenses without the corral and the expenses of the last quarter.

The expenses of the last quarter will serve in future for comparison since the present system of payment of all expenses from the earnings under Act No. 231 only went into effect April 1, 1905. The expenses for the fiscal year 1905 "Without corral" will also serve for comparison if it be remembered that the exact cost of transportation for three months only is contained therein and that the approximate cost for the other nine months, viz, ₱30,000, should be added in order to cover the total cost.

In conclusion I desire to report that there has been a vast improvement during the last year in the system of furnishing data to the accounting division which serve as the authorities for various entries. The absolute separation under the old system of accountability for money and property, which rendered two separate sets of accounts necessary to show the condition of the bureau, has been the cause of methods of doing business in the various departments which are at variance with the plan of accounting upon one set of books. It is, therefore, respectfully suggested that further instructions to the various divisions be given, impressing upon all the fact that every transaction affecting the cost, change in value, or transfer of property be reported immediately through the proper channels for final entry upon the books of this division.

Very respectfully,

FRANCIS H. GARRETT,  
*Chief Division of Accounts and Disbursements.*

## GENERAL STATEMENT.

### EXHIBIT 1.—Financial statement of purchase of supplies appropriation. June 30, 1905.

#### ASSETS.

Merchandise (stock).....	₱1,332,278.73
Accounts receivable.....	929,402.02
Accounts receivable, vouchers with auditor for collection.....	250,152.87
Money and property with purchasing and disbursing agent in the United States.....	220,062.16
Cash to credit of appropriation, Act No. 146.....	150,419.59
Cash in hands of disbursing officer.....	19,404.62
Total.....	2,901,709.99

#### LIABILITIES.

Appropriations.....	1,500,000.00
Accounts payable.....	160,139.51
Act No. 231 and surplus, June 30, 1904.....	928,573.67
Act No. 231, net earnings, fiscal year 1905.....	312,996.81
Total.....	2,901,709.99

EXHIBIT 2.—Comparative statement of sales from establishment of bureau to June 30, 1905.

	Total sales.	Act No. 231.	Annual increase.
			<i>Per cent.</i>
Fiscal year 1902.....	₱1,970,549.78	₱167,067.84	.....
Fiscal year 1903.....	3,124,141.98	284,922.00	59.06
Fiscal year 1904.....	5,309,474.37	475,938.01	69.41
Fiscal year 1905.....	4,986,976.79	447,406.90	-7.01
Total .....	15,351,142.92	1,375,323.75	.....

EXHIBIT 3.—Comparative statement of cost from establishment of bureau to June 30, 1905.

Year.	Salaries and wages.	Contingent expenses.	Total.	Annual increase.	Annual sales.
				<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1902.....	₱152,932.44	₱144,776.44	₱297,708.88	.....	15.11
1903.....	275,742.68	166,684.28	442,426.96	46.61	14.12
1904.....	384,410.84	219,463.07	603,873.91	36.49	11.38
1905.....	380,486.68	180,926.04	561,412.72	-7.03	11.37
Total .....	1,193,572.64	711,849.83	1,905,422.47	.....	.....

EXHIBIT 4.—Statement of bureau expenses for fiscal year ending June 30, 1905.

	Total.	Without corral.	April 1 to June 30.
Salaries and wages.....	₱380,486.68	₱291,195.96	₱72,462.64
Contingent expenses.....	180,926.04	80,441.95	23,123.07
Total .....	561,412.72	371,637.91	95,585.71

## OFFICE OF THE CASHIER.

EXHIBIT A.—General statement of receipts and deposits during fiscal year ending June 30, 1905.

Balance due Government, June 30, 1904.....	₱109.17
Receipts from sales of supplies:	
Departmental.....	4,151,771.85
Provincial.....	527,434.08
Receipts from sales of carabaos.....	35,442.00
Sales of Chinese bullocks.....	737.00
Sales of rice.....	2,376.01
Miscellaneous sources.....	1,525.30
Sundry deposits with treasurer, Philippine Islands.....	4,719,396.41

EXHIBIT B.—Condensed statement of sales during fiscal year ending June 30, 1905.

Supplies to departments.....	₱4,499,668.33
Less allowances on previous sales.....	72,821.08
	₱4,426,847.25
Supplies to provinces, etc.....	559,821.04
Less allowances on previous sales.....	49,691.50
	510,129.54
Congressional relief fund:	
Carabaos.....	35,507.00
Chinese bullocks.....	737.00
Rice.....	2,376.01
Total.....	4,975,596.80

## EXHIBIT C.—Departmental sales during fiscal year ending June 30, 1905.

L. F.	Bureau or department.	Total sales.	Balance due June 30, 1905.
1	Executive bureau	P11,820.41	P1,054.76
2	Philippine civil-service board	3,651.97	
3	Insular purchasing agent	116,954.63	848.58
4	Board of health	80,474.43	11,673.78
5	Quarantine service	28,576.55	6,258.52
6	Bureau of forestry	11,560.64	1,452.75
7	Bureau of mining	3,244.88	103.08
8	Weather bureau	1,997.60	
9	Bureau of public lands	9,265.61	1,028.57
10	Bureau of agriculture	114,478.61	73,150.06
11	Ethnological survey	1,160.49	5.61
12	Bureau of government laboratories	134,508.69	11,411.35
13	Civil hospital	32,342.45	1,308.64
14	Civil sanatorium	18,458.17	1,307.30
15	Bureau of posts	42,181.31	2,551.99
16	Constabulary	268,195.90	40,954.40
17	Bureau of prisons	300,521.26	44,311.23
18	Bureau of coast guard and transportation	887,485.17	61,071.89
19	Bureau of coast and geodetic survey	16,067.38	162.43
20	Bureau of engineering	31,150.15	729.67
21	Treasurer, Philippine Islands	10,051.12	74.09
22	Auditor, Philippine Islands	3,158.63	221.51
23	Bureau of customs and immigration	58,094.89	8,518.99
24	Bureau of internal revenue	24,994.07	1,412.19
25	Insular cold storage and ice plant	134,497.14	16,496.19
26	Supreme court	9,382.32	
27	Court of first instance, Manila	1,591.17	108.21
28	Court of customs appeals	167.14	
29	Court of land registration	6,611.00	78.28
30	Office of attorney-general	4,480.33	13.20
31	Bureau of education	571,175.94	220,748.68
32	Bureau of printing	119,854.04	6,078.50
33	Bureau of archives	611.10	15.40
34	Bureau of architecture	254,236.54	16,939.63
35	Fortin building	132.00	
36	Ayuntamiento building	592.92	91.36
37	Intendencia building	1,852.41	457.90
38	Potenciana building	375.44	51.16
39	Oriente building	1,767.53	
40	Malacañan palace	380.80	
41	Exposition board	26.03	
42	Official Gazette	427.26	82.61
43	Benguet Improvements		1,821.85
44	Benguet road	32,870.07	4,761.05
45	Padre Juan Villaverde trail	142.15	151.43
46	Nagulan-Bagulo road survey	123.78	174.67
47	Cebu Harbor improvements	1,189.82	259.18
48	Vigan-Bangued road	326.97	
49	Iloilo Harbor improvements	11.97	11.97
50	Carcar-Barili road	124.08	
51	Magdalena road	1,766.15	1,144.96
52	Capas-O'Donnell-Iba road	12,293.69	21.56
53	Pagbilao-Atimonan road	2,926.92	
54	Act No. 831 (construction of lorchas)	7,090.68	
55	Cebu-Toledo road	8,757.62	3,658.99
56	Wright-Taft road	664.95	664.95
57	Sorsogon-Bulacan road	10,480.27	
58	Sagad-Putad road	2,906.54	
59	Bay-Tiaong road	13,382.84	4,240.46
60	Carabao corral	2,302.99	
61	Municipal board	2,947.87	281.44
62	City engineer	863,559.91	61,519.50
63	City assessor and collector	4,994.60	451.92
64	Fire department	126,748.18	27,229.15
65	City attorney	1,565.45	220.61
66	Prosecuting attorney	906.46	37.63
67	Sheriff of Manila	790.60	
68	Municipal court	758.45	
69	Registrar of deeds	101.72	
70	Police department	42,062.97	1,099.08
71	Department of city schools	11,034.56	8,880.30
72	Pail system	10,626.48	514.80
73	Sarlaya road	45.22	
74	Congressional relief fund	10,443.76	10,358.76
75	American circulating library	534.84	49.18
76	Philippines Constabulary (special rice)	11,648.45	
77	Total	4,490,668.33	657,812.40

EXHIBIT D.—*Provincial sales during fiscal year ending June 30, 1905.*

L. F.	Province.	Total sales.	Balance due June 30, 1905.
1	Abra.....	P1,019.45	P2,459.00
2	Albay.....	9,483.79	19,751.61
3	Ambos Camarines.....	10,059.66	3,624.28
4	Antique.....	2,111.50	1,852.66
5	Bataan.....	1,112.13	114.28
6	Batangas.....	7,493.62	1,171.66
7	Benguet.....	1,164.57	212.40
8	Bohol.....	3,864.65	2,201.45
9	Bulacán.....	9,745.96	6,406.30
10	Cagayán.....	9,095.53	208.80
11	Calbayog pier.....	3,169.37	.....
12	Cápiz.....	2,147.48	889.43
13	Cavite.....	6,440.92	1,126.10
14	Cebu.....	15,326.24	2,967.63
15	District Commander Pollok.....	.....	180.84
16	Moro Province.....	55,860.67	14,168.05
17	Ilocos Norte.....	6,125.53	3,325.59
18	Ilocos Sur.....	13,118.39	784.89
19	Iloilo.....	7,093.14	4,425.34
20	Isabela.....	1,111.83	307.86
21	Laguna.....	21,298.36	1,665.55
22	La Unión.....	6,372.72	2,243.30
23	Lepanto Bontoc.....	1,136.51	81.20
24	Leyte.....	14,064.83	4,819.34
25	Masbate.....	931.29	1,158.32
26	Mindoro.....	6,188.72	2,635.16
27	Misamis.....	4,550.68	1,715.74
28	Nueva Ecija.....	6,889.52	631.92
29	Nueva Vizcaya.....	1,990.10	440.69
30	Occidental Negros.....	7,657.99	3,141.17
31	Oriental Negros.....	10,558.01	262.56
32	Pampanga.....	10,489.95	1,072.64
33	Pangasinán.....	34,112.46	9,955.31
34	Paragua.....	4,247.82	2,188.11
35	Rizal.....	8,363.86	2,518.90
36	Romblón.....	2,859.88	181.51
37	Samar.....	22,789.58	526.73
38	Sorsogón.....	33,039.38	45,542.77
39	Surigao.....	2,789.50	2,066.19
40	Tárlac.....	6,134.24	1,577.92
41	Tayabas.....	31,964.51	10,762.02
42	Judge sixth judicial district (Tayabas).....	.....	203.50
43	Improvement of port, Manila.....	58,265.23	6,165.52
44	Bureau of customs, Arrastre division.....	2,095.02	442.39
45	Post-office, Manila.....	537.72	.....
46	Signal office, Philippines division.....	19,530.35	982.67
48	Calamba-Los Baños-Bay road.....	2,465.70	712.80
49	Tobacco-Jovellar road.....	21,924.46	17,459.72
50	Engineer corps, Philippines division.....	1,203.12	255.06
51	St Paul's Hospital.....	752.77	752.77
52	Sundry sales (executive authority, Apr. 25, 1905).....	49.50	49.50
54	Post-office, Cebu.....	10.61	.....
57	Ordnance depot, Manila.....	364.96	18.16
58	Bureau of posts.....	16.50	.....
59	Executive bureau.....	243.40	.....
60	Bureau of engineering.....	11.00	.....
61	Ethnological survey.....	4.00	.....
62	Manila Navigation Co.....	10.12	.....
63	Commercial Museum.....	37.35	1.50
66	Chief quartermaster, Zamboanga.....	.....	.54
67	Depot quartermaster, Manila.....	1,456.07	.....
68	S. S. Pathfinder.....	10,110.82	2,933.26
69	Chief quartermaster, Philippines division.....	17,124.94	18.33
70	Naval Station, Cavite.....	5,834.85	489.98
71	Manila and Dagupan R. R.....	348.48	.....
72	Weather bureau.....	21.00	.....
73	J. G. White & Co.....	1,448.17	.....
74	Government laboratories.....	2.06	.....
75	Pasacao-Nueva Cáceres road.....	130.59	.....
76	Exposition board.....	21.12	21.12
77	B. Hugh Gibbs and others.....	894.38	.....
78	U. S. S. Baltimore.....	73.21	.....
79	Coast and geodetic survey.....	6,013.28	1,402.58
80	Holiday, Wise & Co.....	3.25	.....
81	Sundry sales of Fay-Sho T. W.....	375.00	.....
82	U. S. S. Monadnock.....	151.14	.....
83	Supreme court.....	1,509.96	.....
84	Attorney-general.....	1,676.37	.....
85	Fort William McKinley road.....	1,463.93	463.93
86	Municipality of Joló.....	1,007.31	1,007.31
87	Engracio Lebis.....	4.00	.....
88	J. P. Egan.....	8.50	.....

## EXHIBIT D.—Provincial sales during fiscal year ending June 30, 1905—Continued.

L. F.	Province.	Total sales.	Balance due June 30, 1905.
89	Isabelo Coson .....	P5.81	
90	Estanislao Villapeña .....	6.60	
91	James J. Rafferty .....	31.78	
92	H. L. Casey .....	8.14	
93	W. Cameron Forbes .....	18.22	
94	W. B. Drummond .....	5.20	
95	F. W. Scheben .....	12.80	
96	Judge A. F. Odlin .....	1.40	
97	Judge A. Arellano .....	1.45	
99	Lieut. R. Burrows, Philippine Constabulary .....		P39.60
100	Levi Mickle .....	7.50	
101	M. W. Tuttle .....	3.00	3.00
102	Nicolás Merto .....	.34	
103	Santiago Dionicio .....	.48	
104	M. M. Reyes .....	18.40	18.40
105	C. F. Vance .....	5.28	
106	L. L. Hyer .....	14.74	14.74
107	Juan de la Cruz .....	28.41	
108	B. Ayuso .....	28.41	
		559,821.04	194,821.35
109	Over-deposits by various provinces .....		182.00
	Total .....	559,821.04	194,639.35

## EXHIBIT E.—Statement of sales of carabaos, Chinese bullocks, rice, and miscellaneous sales and collections therefrom during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905.

Date.		Sales.	Collections.
	<b>CARABAOS.</b>		
Aug. 1, 1904	M. A. Clarke: Condemned .....	P25.00	P25.00
Jan. 30, 1905	Property refund .....	28.00	23.00
Do .....	Victoriano Rodriguez .....	4,400.00	4,400.00
Feb. 9, 1905	Pedro P. Roxas .....	10,000.00	10,000.00
June 9, 1905	E. Escay .....	1,144.00	1,144.00
June 27, 1905	S. Bischoffs .....	8,000.00	8,000.00
June 30, 1905	Hijos de I. de la Rama .....	11,915.00	11,850.00
	Total .....	35,507.00	35,442.00
	<b>CHINESE BULLOCKS.</b>		
Oct. 25, 1904	M. A. Clarke .....	93.00	98.00
Feb. 2, 1905	E. W. Ames .....	368.00	368.00
Feb. 24, 1905	do .....	276.00	276.00
	Total .....	737.00	737.00
	<b>RICE.</b>		
July 1, 1904	Chee Kim Leong .....	15.00	15.00
Aug. 26, 1904	do .....	33.00	33.00
Oct. 22, 1904	Co Jico .....	828.35	828.35
Oct. 24, 1904	E. F. Ongcapin .....	1,281.11	1,281.11
May 8, 1905	Compañía Gral. de Tabacos .....	218.55	218.55
	Total .....	2,376.01	2,376.01
	<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>		
Sept. 10, 1904	Burias rice rolls: May, June, and July, 1904 .....	477.75	477.75
Oct. 20, 1904	August and September, 1904 .....	222.25	222.25
Jan. 7, 1905	American Type Founders Co. ....	51.84	51.84
Feb. 14, 1905	American Commercial Co. ....	709.13	709.13
	Insular purchasing agent:		
Apr. 29, 1905	Contingent expenses, first half .....	56.37	56.37
May 8, 1905	Contingent expenses, second half .....	7.96	7.96
	Total .....	1,525.30	1,525.30

## OFFICE OF DISBURSING OFFICER.

*General statement of receipts and disbursements during fiscal year 1905.*

Description.	Receipts.	Disbursements.
Balance on hand April 1, 1904 (Exhibit A).....	₱19,535.16	
Sundry accountable warrants (Exhibit A).....	3,981,460.62	
Sundry refunds and forfeitures (Exhibit A).....	7,173.43	
Amount of fiscal year 1905 contingent expense appropriation used by the auditor of the Philippine Islands in settling accounts in connection with this office.....	103,747.38	
Balance on hand with disbursing agent at Washington, D. C., July 1, 1904.....	169,952.64	
Sundry remittances to disbursing agent at Washington, D. C.....	1,235,715.00	
Sundry refunds, disbursing agent, Washington, D. C.....	6,650.82	
Purchase of supplies (Exhibit B).....		₱3,244,625.94
Salaries and wages (Exhibit B).....		395,816.78
Contingent expenses (Exhibit B).....		74,823.66
Contingent expenses paid by auditor.....		103,747.38
Purchase of lorchas (Exhibit B).....		4,366.95
Congressional relief fund:		
Expenses in connection with the handling and transportation of rice (Exhibit D).....		21,560.50
Purchase of carabao (Exhibit C).....		105,719.88
Purchase of bullocks (Exhibit C).....		15,040.00
Expenses in connection with the care and maintenance of carabao and bullocks (Exhibit C).....		35,004.77
Disbursing agent, Washington, D. C.:		
Purchase of supplies.....		1,401,076.00
Balance on hand June 30, 1905.....		11,242.46
Balance with disbursing officer, insular purchasing agent, June 30, 1905.....		111,211.23
Total.....	5,524,235.05	5,524,235.05

*EXHIBIT A.—Detailed statement of receipts during fiscal year ending June 30, 1905.*

Date.	Receipts.	Purchasing supplies.	Salary and wages.	Contingent expenses.	Congressional Relief Fund.	Construction of lorchas Act No. 831.	Totals.
1904.							
July 1	Balance on hand.....	₱11,389.55			₱8,145.61		₱19,535.16
12	Accountable warrants: No. 5152.....	250,000.00					250,000.00
26	No. 5255.....		₱35,000.00	₱10,000.00			45,000.00
28	Casa Comisión refund, Act No. 1046.....				3,997.98		3,997.98
30	Accountable warrants: No. 5265, Act No. 738.....				30,000.00		30,000.00
Aug. 3	No. 5271.....	150,000.00					150,000.00
5	No. 5275, Act No. 1137.....				500.00		500.00
10	No. 5283.....	150,000.00					150,000.00
10	G. A. Swanson, refund.....		120.00				120.00
17	Accountable warrants: No. 5337, Act No. 1046.....				5,360.00		5,360.00
17	No. 5338, Act No. 1046.....				10,000.00		10,000.00
23	Juan Antonio, refund.....	.93					.93
24	Accountable warrants: No. 5386.....	50,000.00					50,000.00
27	No. 5408.....		35,000.00	5,000.00			40,000.00
27	No. 5409.....	40,000.00					40,000.00
27	B. W. Cadwallader & Co. refund.....	1,257.46					1,257.46
29	Accountable warrants: No. 5413, Act No. 1220.....				20,000.00		20,000.00
29	Refunds:						
29	E. Hearity.....		150.00				150.00
29	Richard Haag.....		36.00				36.00
29	Correction entry.....		1.25				1.25
Sept. 6	Accountable warrants: No. 5436.....	100,000.00					100,000.00
9	No. 5454, Act No. 1220.....				25,000.00		25,000.00
13	No. 5456.....	200,000.00					200,000.00
26	No. 5550.....		30,000.00	5,000.00			35,000.00
29	L. R. Gonzales, forfeiture.....	182.60		57.40			240.00
30	Refund, cross entry.....	440.00					440.00

## EXHIBIT A.—Detailed statement of receipts during fiscal year ending June 30, 1905—Cont'd.

Date.	Receipts.	Purchasing supplies.	Salary and wages.	Contingent expenses.	Congressional Relief Fund.	Construction of lorchas Act No. 831.	Totals.
1904.	Accountable warrants:						
Oct. 5	No. 5566, Act No. 1220.				P20,000.00		P20,000.00
7	No. 5580.	P200,000.00					200,000.00
22	No. 5629.		P40,000.00	P5,000.00			45,000.00
28	No. 5677, Act No. 1220.				16,000.00		16,000.00
Nov. 7	No. 5712, Act No. 797.				12,000.00		12,000.00
7	No. 5713.	200,000.00					200,000.00
29	No. 5795.		30,000.00	6,000.00			36,000.00
Dec. 1	No. 5800.	100,000.00					100,000.00
9	No. 5823.	200,000.00					200,000.00
24	No. 5880.	100,000.00					100,000.00
24	No. 5881.		40,000.00	5,000.00			45,000.00
1905.							
Jan. 4	No. 5898.	200,000.00					200,000.00
4	No. 5899, Act No. 797.				400.00		400.00
19	No. 5964.				4,700.00		4,700.00
24	No. 5989.				4,745.91		4,745.91
26	No. 5995.		35,000.00	5,000.00			40,000.00
Feb. 8	No. 6021.	200,000.00					200,000.00
10	Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, refund.			427.50			427.50
21	Accountable warrants:						
27	No. 6081.	100,000.00					100,000.00
27	No. 6100, Act No. 797.				10,000.00		10,000.00
Mar. 6	No. 6101.		35,000.00	5,000.00			40,000.00
10	No. 6117.	50,000.00					50,000.00
27	No. 6139.	200,000.00					200,000.00
27	No. 6211.		35,000.00	5,000.00			40,000.00
Apr. 19	No. 6212, Act No. 1046.				10,000.00		10,000.00
19	No. 6233.	150,000.00					150,000.00
27	No. 6289.	150,000.00					150,000.00
27	No. 6308.		25,000.00	7,000.00			32,000.00
May 5	Refund, cross entry.	360.00					360.00
5	Refund, Province of Tárlac.	31.84					31.84
6	Accountable warrants:						
9	No. 6345.					P5,250.00	5,250.00
9	No. 6349, Act No. 797.				628.18		628.18
9	No. 6363.	100,000.00					100,000.00
12	Refund, Province of Pampanga.	28.62					28.62
16	Refund, Paulino Sotomayor, Act No. 797.				14.00		14.00
25	Accountable warrants:						
27	No. 6433.	100,000.00					100,000.00
29	No. 6442.	100,000.00					100,000.00
June 15	No. 6447.		20,000.00	5,000.00			25,000.00
22	No. 6506.	100,000.00					100,000.00
26	No. 6544.	50,000.00					50,000.00
27	No. 6554.	86,756.53					86,756.53
27	No. 6564.		30,000.00	12,000.00			42,000.00
	Refund, H. A. Lampman, disbursing officer.	113.97	35.00				148.97
	Supplemental account, fiscal year, 1904.						
	Accountable warrant No. 5142.		15,000.00				15,000.00
	Refund, J. R. Young.		88.88				88.88
	Total.	3,340,561.50	406,381.18	75,484.90	181,491.68	5,250.00	4,008,169.21



## EXHIBIT B.—Abstract of monthly disbursements for the fiscal year 1905.

Month.	Purchase of supplies.	Salaries and wages.	Contingent expenses.	Congressional Relief Fund.				Total.
				Purchase carabaos.	Care carabaos.	Contingent expenses, rice.	Purchase orchas.	
1904.								
July.....	P250,341.09	P33,133.11	P5,318.92	P40,494.25	P1,752.76	P4,585.12		P335,625.25
August.....	394,562.71	36,385.70	5,487.70	20,412.47	1,284.21	1,144.22		459,277.01
September.....	256,180.26	35,281.16	5,961.17	45,072.66	2,486.72	3,231.47		348,213.44
October.....	199,834.78	34,391.33	6,821.57	15,074.78	1,228.96	440.00		257,489.42
November.....	195,157.28	34,285.27	5,780.98	11,576.25	767.16	57.81		247,624.75
December.....	452,074.35	34,845.96	6,812.20	215.00	2,210.10	328.97		494,990.57
1905.								
January.....	200,615.92	33,711.99	4,312.30	5,214.91	510.02	2,591.84		246,956.98
February.....	314,563.47	31,145.67	4,477.70		878.76			351,065.60
March.....	245,940.06	35,180.00	4,389.02		1,068.56	1,596.11		288,173.75
April.....	211,038.59	22,508.23	4,485.16		2,347.00		P3,500.00	248,878.98
May.....	320,068.88	24,491.39	7,472.77		1,910.08	276.26		354,214.38
June.....	204,249.56	22,424.44	7,427.42		761.50	2,510.72		237,873.63
Sundry transfers.....					500.00	4,797.98		5,297.98
Sundry refunds.....		7,447.07	3,423.34				866.95	11,737.36
Supplemental account, 1904, balance July 1, 1904.....		711.70						711.70
Supplemental account, 1904.....		2,511.02	58.06					2,569.08
Refund, unexpended balances.....		7,862.75	3,896.35					11,759.10
Total.....	3,244,625.94	395,816.78	74,823.66	138,060.32	17,703.83	21,560.50	4,366.95	3,896,957.98

## EXHIBIT C.—Statement of carabaos and draft cattle purchased from the Congressional relief fund during the fiscal year 1905, and expenditures for the care and maintenance of same.

Date.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	No. of act.	Carabaos.	Bullocks.	Expenses.
<b>1904.</b>						
July 12	A. L. B. Davies.....	Services.....				P41.66
12	F. W. Prising.....	Bullocks.....	145		P11,600.00	
18	Manila Navigation Co.....	Lighterage.....				122.00
19	S. D. Martinez.....	Supplies.....				7.00
19	T. T. Collins.....	do.....				18.00
19	Geo. Pinkham.....	Services.....				48.00
20	W. F. Bockner.....	do.....				8.00
29	Casa Comision.....	Freight.....				15.00
30	Keylock & Pratt.....	Carabaos.....	385	P28,894.25		
30	Sundry persons.....	Services.....				119.00
30	do.....	do.....				676.60
30	do.....	do.....				697.50
Aug. 10	F. W. Prising.....	Bullocks.....	43		3,440.00	
10	Castle Bros.—Wolf & Sons.....	Supplies.....				5.34
10	Keylock & Pratt.....	Insurance.....				294.78
18	A. L. B. Davies.....	Services.....				41.66
25	Geo. Pinkham.....	do.....				5.00
30	Keylock & Pratt.....	Carabaos.....	227	16,677.69		
31	Sundry persons.....	Services.....				781.65
31	Borree & Hamilton.....	do.....				191.90
31	Sundry persons.....	do.....				217.00
31	A. L. B. Davies.....	do.....				41.66
Sept. 10	Province of Occidental Negros.....	Immunization.....				500.00
22	Keylock & Pratt.....	Carabaos.....	336	24,685.92		
22	Samuel Farrell.....	Boats.....				290.00
26	F. J. Brown.....	Services.....				12.00
26	V. Tagudin.....	do.....				9.00
26	F. H. Stewart.....	do.....				5.00
28	Manila Railway Co., Ltd.....	Freight.....				124.80
28	do.....	do.....				98.00
28	do.....	do.....				114.00
28	do.....	do.....				51.81
30	T. A. Hillgrove.....	Services.....				3.80
30	Compañia Maritima.....	Freight.....				800.00

## EXHIBIT C.—Statement of carabao and draft cattle purchased from the Congressional relief fund during the fiscal year 1905, etc.—Continued.

Date.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	No. of act.	Carabao.	Bullocks.	Expenses.
1904.						
Sept. 30	A. L. B. Davies	Services				P41.66
30	Keylock & Pratt	Carabao	276	P20,386.74		
30	Sundry persons	Services				154.00
30	do	do				782.65
Oct. 14	J. N. Roberts	do				14.50
21	F. W. Prising	Feed				165.00
21	Sundry persons	Services				788.80
26	Keylock & Pratt	Carabao	203	15,074.78		
31	A. L. B. Davies	Services				41.66
31	Sundry persons	do				217.00
Nov. 1	E. E. Norval	do				6.00
3	Keylock & Pratt	Termination of contract.				11,676.25
25	Manila Navigation Co.	Freight				36.00
30	Collector of customs, Manila.	Customs duties				2.00
30	Sundry persons	Services				681.60
30	A. L. B. Davies	do				41.66
Dec. 9	Compañia Maritima	Freight				856.00
10	Sundry persons	Services				592.80
13	Tomás Sia Soco	do				71.00
20	Castle Bros.—Wolf & Sons.	Supplies				4.00
22	Selerino Santa Maria	Refund				71.00
22	Lucas Santiago	do				73.00
23	Lucio Limpangco	Freight				48.00
31	D. J. Turner	Services				90.50
31	Sundry persons	do				619.30
1905.						
Jan. 4	A. L. B. Davies	do				41.66
11	A. Rocas	Refund				400.00
20	A. L. B. Davies	Subsistence				13.00
24	Keylock & Pratt	Customs duties				4,745.91
28	Luis Medina	Refund				69.00
31	Manila Railway Co., Ltd.	Freight				241.45
31	A. L. B. Davies	Services				41.66
31	Sundry persons	do				172.25
Feb. 11	D. J. Turner	do				25.00
28	Sundry persons	do				684.60
28	do	do				169.16
Mar. 8	A. L. B. Davies	do				41.66
10	E. E. Australia and China Telegraph Co.	Cablegrams				5.10
16	Compañia Maritima	Freight				230.00
17	Sundry persons	Services				651.80
31	F. C. Chapman	do				140.00
Apr. 6	Compañia Maritima	Freight				1,682.00
29	Sundry persons	Services				655.00
29	F. C. Chapman	do				110.00
May 3	Manila Railway Co., Ltd.	Freight				636.00
5	E. E. Australia and China Telegraph Co.	Cablegrams				8.90
10	Luis R. Yangco	Freight				10.00
15	Province of Cavite	Services				589.78
15	do	do				38.40
16	Sundry persons	do				587.00
31	do	do				90.00
June 13	do	do				636.50
30	do	do				125.00
	Grand total			105,719.38	P15,040.00	35,004.77

Purchase of carabao, 1,427

P105,719.38

Purchase of bullocks, 188

15,040.00

Expenses

35,004.77

Total..... 155,764.15

## EXHIBIT D.—Statement of expenses incurred from the Congressional relief fund in handling rice during the fiscal year 1905.

Date.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1904.			
July 19	Ca. Gñal. de Tabacos de Filipinas.....	Freight.....	P1 139.24
21	Michael, Gaspar & Co.....	do.....	118.00
26	Faustino Li Chauco.....	do.....	309.90
29	Casa Comisión.....	do.....	25.00
29	do.....	do.....	189.88
29	do.....	do.....	25.00
29	do.....	do.....	1,844.88
29	do.....	do.....	136.59
29	do.....	do.....	187.59
30	G. Santa Cruz.....	Services.....	37.60
30	Sundry persons.....	do.....	485.00
30	H. E. Nelson.....	do.....	42.00
30	Sundry persons.....	do.....	44.64
Aug. 4	G. Santa Cruz.....	do.....	12.50
10	do.....	do.....	31.25
10	Pilots' Association.....	Pilot fees.....	34.45
12	G. Santa Cruz.....	Services.....	11.25
12	Thos. P. Dorris.....	Freight.....	211.22
22	Luis Hidalgo & Co.....	do.....	223.55
25	Borree & Hamilton.....	Services.....	100.00
25	Michael, Gaspar & Co.....	do.....	10.00
31	Sundry persons.....	do.....	510.00
Sept. 10	Ca. Naviera Mer. Filipina.....	Freight.....	181.82
10	Armstrong & Mackay.....	do.....	300.00
18	F. Lichauco.....	do.....	10.80
13	do.....	Launch hire.....	16.00
19	Thos. P. Dorris.....	Freight.....	648.01
20	Smith, Bell & Co.....	do.....	573.66
20	Michael, Gaspar & Co.....	Lightering.....	22.00
21	M. Pagcatipunan.....	Freight.....	15.00
26	H. R. Spencer.....	do.....	311.95
27	Frank S. Bourns.....	do.....	827.99
27	do.....	do.....	222.72
28	Manila Railway Co. Ltd.....	do.....	419.58
28	do.....	do.....	68.04
30	Sundry persons.....	Services.....	114.00
30	Zee Tai On.....	Supplies.....	440.00
Oct. 31	Sundry persons.....	Services.....	440.00
Nov. 3	Ceeferino Andrade.....	Freight.....	27.45
16	Agustin Asensio.....	do.....	30.36
Dec. 3	F. Lichauco.....	do.....	101.93
9	Compañia Marítima.....	do.....	156.04
16	Luis R. Yangco.....	do.....	72.00
1905.			
Jan. 10	Manila Navigation Co.....	do.....	29.43
31	Compañia Marítima.....	do.....	1,783.56
31	Manila Railway Co. Ltd.....	do.....	380.62
31	do.....	do.....	381.43
31	do.....	do.....	16.80
Mar. 16	Compañia Marítima.....	do.....	208.33
23	Smith, Bell & Co.....	do.....	733.64
29	Frank S. Bourns.....	do.....	649.14
Apr. 29	Thos. A. Wallace.....	do.....	360.00
May 3	Manila Railway Co. Ltd.....	do.....	273.46
June 12	do.....	do.....	2.90
12	Compañia Marítima.....	do.....	274.20
12	do.....	do.....	1,755.17
12	do.....	do.....	481.85
1904.	Total.....		17,562.62
Aug. 25	Deduction from Casa Comisión, transferred to Nueva Ecija.....	Freight.....	8,997.96
	Grand total.....		21,560.60

## EXHIBIT E.—Detailed statement of disbursements during fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, showing to whom (individuals or firms) payments have been made.

To whom paid.	Amount.	To whom paid.	Amount.
American Commercial Co.....	P30,604.93	Collector of customs, Manila.....	P30,736.75
American Bazar.....	7,130.69	Cull & Maddy.....	173.00
American Hardware and Plumbing Co.....	65,313.90	Cheong Lee & Co.....	1,159.71
American Drug Co.....	4,568.39	Compañía General de Tabacos de Filipinas.....	1,833.40
American Book and News Co.....	8,526.17	Coffee, The A. J. Co.....	43,992.12
Agulla Real, El.....	15,977.25	Calder & Co.....	4.00
Armstrong & Mackay.....	380.36	Cameron & McLaughlin.....	8,645.67
American Shoe Co.....	1,383.55	Clarke, M. A.....	2,914.20
Arellano, Argüelles & Silvestre.....	12.00	City engineer.....	1,633.30
Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific Co.....	1,626.01	Calder-Smith, J. R.....	144.00
Ames, E. W.....	1,087.40	Carrick, W. E.....	31.00
Anderson, W. H. & Co.....	42,357.86	Coudert Bros.....	5,000.00
Andrews, H. J. & Co.....	5,152.95	Conchú, D.....	922.86
Alcántara, Juan.....	771.50	Cooper, H., Rand & Co.....	3,922.70
Allen & Marshall.....	8,424.20	Cole, E. H.....	83.67
Aristegue, José M.....	85.77	Crocker, The H. S. Co.....	653.20
Avery Optical Co.....	379.25	Craig, J. S.....	275.40
Alkan, C.....	7,533.96	Choy, S. C.....	199.92
Andrade, Leon.....	20.40	Chua, Pon.....	8.00
Asay, E. G.....	12.00	Coulter, J. G.....	267.50
American Trading Co.....	9,312.65	Cuadra, José.....	1.60
Agriculture, bureau of.....	1,372.63	Conde Hermanos.....	31.50
Abad & Kyburg.....	30.00	Compañía Transatlántica.....	1.12
Asunción, Jacobo.....	360.00	Casa Comisión.....	5,483.51
Aurora, La.....	60.00	Collector of customs, Zamboanga.....	100.00
Aldarte, Juan.....	16.00	Confianza, La.....	10.00
Anderson, Louis.....	520.00	Collins, T. T.....	737.53
Antonio, Juan.....	.93	Compañía Mercantil Naval.....	181.82
American Sheet Metal Works.....	181.40	Chan Goansin.....	20.00
Avery & Bauer.....	170.30	Castro, J.....	1,240.97
Ah Sing.....	163.50	Choa Tek Hee.....	1,650.00
Arm Goh.....	720.00	Cotonco, J.....	19.25
Antonio, Vicente.....	25.50	Chua Yen Chuy.....	4.00
Attendants, U. S. S. Dix.....	3,992.20	Chambers & Albans.....	3.60
Agencia Editorial.....	16.20	Castillo, V.....	30.00
Anthony, H.....	14.84	Cassey, H. L.....	576.90
Augustinian Friars.....	5.50	Cas. Hospital Association.....	282.50
Asención, A.....	30.36	Cruz, Apolonio.....	80.00
Bren, R.....	1,073.41	Chan Sgo.....	8.00
Bazar Velasco.....	18,426.27	Christ & Co.....	2,384.67
Benguet Commercial Co.....	25,083.16	Chellaram, D.....	24.75
Bilibid Prison.....	4,571.69	Cuisia, P.....	6.00
Behn, Meyer & Co.....	72.80	Chicago University Press.....	8.14
Bassett, Kate.....	50.18	Collen, M. A.....	667.15
Bohmer, L.....	19.30	Davis, J. L.....	7.00
Bulletin Publishing Co.....	24.00	Dy Jai, J.....	230.00
Bryan, Landon Co.....	877.39	Dy Jayco.....	634.75
Borree & Hamilton.....	1,051.12	Dudley, P. E.....	103.55
Blanc, P.....	16,581.71	Dragon, A.....	4.20
Bourne, Frank.....	17,799.10	Domingo, Siguimento.....	77.00
Barrios, Francisco.....	1,935.50	Dulac & Co.....	2,054.86
Bureau of public printing.....	600.00	Deawat.....	52.50
Brown, W. W.....	6,879.54	Dy Bunco.....	91.50
Bohler, F. W.....	136.30	Dammann & Co.....	279.56
Babbitt, Major, ordnance department.....	905.22	Dorris, Thos. P.....	154.64
Barreto, Machuca & Co.....	20.10	Dowe, John H.....	70.00
Bradley, Major.....	500.00	Electricista, La.....	1,136.91
Barreto, Pio.....	56.35	Erlanger & Gallinger.....	24,991.72
Botelho, Pedro.....	1,008.00	Earnshaw, Manuel & Co.....	15,202.56
Buenaventura, S.....	6.00	Evangelista, Eugenio.....	65.00
Bureau coast guard and transportation.....	173.92	Escalante, José.....	189.50
Borseth, P.....	79.20	Edwards, F.....	24.30
Bailey, W. S.....	625.00	Forestry, bureau of.....	4.00
Button, Frank.....	575.00	Forbes, Munn & Co.....	898.00
Barrios, Agosto.....	67.60	Faber, A. W.....	3,840.30
Bockins, W. F.....	8.00	Ferrier & Van Buskirk.....	15,973.15
Baugh, W. M.....	16.00	Findlay & Co.....	43,555.82
Benjamin, J.....	39.00	Fuster, M.....	108.37
Briggs, C.....	318.55	Flameño, José.....	4,450.00
Bazar Manila.....	10.40	Farrell, S.....	312.88
Cadwallader, The B. W. Co.....	90,455.01	Fernández Hermanos.....	80.55
Castle Bros.—Wolf & Sons.....	97,543.34	Fressel & Co.....	11,102.53
Compañía Marítima.....	22,805.61	Figueras Hermanos.....	6,701.45
California-Manila Lumber Commercial Co.....	67,059.54	Farnate, F.....	280.80
Clark & Co.....	1,456.00	Farnham, Boyd & Co.....	600.00
Cosmopolitan Furniture Co.....	872.00	Farwell, J. L.....	12.80
Cheng Peng Hong.....	424.50	Flemister, John M.....	140.00
		Fisher & Hollmann.....	20.50
		Farmacia de San Fernando.....	40.00
		Frais & Cole.....	1,041.46

EXHIBIT E.—Detailed statement of disbursements during fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, showing to whom (individuals or firms) payments have been made—Continued.

To whom paid.	Amount.	To whom paid.	Amount.
Fuets, R	₱638.96	Lack & Davis	₱790.47
Farmacía Zobel	2.80	Lysaught & Co	24,204.70
Gordillo, Salgado & Martinez	2,169.47	Leitz, Ernst	1,286.45
Glitt, W	1,093.10	Lumiers, A., & Fils	39.65
Germann & Co	15,167.67	Loreto, Maria	1,381.02
Gaell, Carlos	412.87	Legaspi, Emilio	1,925.00
Gutiérrez, F., & Co	5,915.14	Lendayro, Constantino	900.00
Grossmann, A	8,910.15	Lion & Co	1,667.15
Gibson, John	16,329.72	Leduc, Geo	3,142.12
Gies, A. J	6,113.03	Limpanco, L	68.75
Grant & Co	29,767.04	Leon, R. de	74.00
Gutiérrez Hermanos	799.44	Loraga, Pablo	16.00
Garchitorena, José	584.00	Lim Sunn	4.00
Gerónimo, José	98.32	Llorda & Co	1,061.00
Gerhardt, C	11,802.11	Levy, Hermanos	48.00
García, Mónica	747.12	Lis, B. de	2,655.00
Gaupp, Charles J	1,185.79	Lautenschlager, F.	582.21
García, P.	45.00	Luzón Stevedoring Co.	15.00
Go Juanco	1,289.00	La Campana	13.50
González, Q. R.	604.00	Lytton, F. W	16.00
Gilchrist, Geo.	10.00	Landahl, J	8.00
García, C	35.00	Lichauco, F	398.62
Gonzales, A. R.	127.91	Lamotte, A. K	48.00
Garry's Wreckage Organization	165.00	Leong Foo	126.00
Johns-Hopkins Press	24.00	López, A	30.00
Holliday, Wise & Co	209,279.22	Long, L. M.	54.00
Hashim, N. T., & Co	2,593.89	Marcellino, Modesto	15.00
Heacock & Freer	1,870.21	Manila Sheet Metal Works	6,324.07
Heinzen & Co	508.50	Manila Navigation Co.	68,921.44
Howarth Erskine & Co	4,379.56	Manila Railway Co., Ltd.	12,579.60
Harris-Keeney Co.	21.46	Mariano Uy Chaco	235,601.72
Hidalgo, Luis	1,908.70	Mercaido & Co	24.00
Harris, H	175.00	Macondray & Co	4,535.36
Hask, G	92.60	Macleod & Co	625.00
Hess, Carl	2,497.28	Mitsui Bussan Kaisha	404,632.91
Harbord, J. G.	7.00	Martinez, S. D	4,060.23
Hunter, E. H., & Co	12.56	Moses Chiu	4,481.13
Hoffman, J., Successors	1,031.20	Messenger & Co	22.50
Howes, E. S.	55.00	Michael, Gaspar & Co.	701.00
Helvie, C. E.	20,246.73	Manila Electric Rwy. Co.	1,056.00
Hell, J	20.92	Moran, E	23.00
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	5,770.70	Meyer & Muller	5,462.34
Hotiaoniong, José	1,386.40	Meerkamp & Co.	42,900.00
Hagedorn, E	567.50	Medical supply depot, U. S. Army	691.84
Hillman, J. R.	40.00	Muñoz & Co.	795.48
Hardie & Welch	172.00	Muñoz, Antonio	250.00
Hill, E	18.00	Manila, city of	2,243.20
Hawaiian Fibre Co	100.00	Murga, Ramón	444.00
Ice Plant	75.00	Mansfield & Sons	4,292.31
International Correspondence School	10.00	McCullough, E. C., & Co	75,722.98
Insular Cigar Factory	91.20	McCool & Rand	2,242.32
Insular Lumber Co	5,438.02	McNeill, Jacob R.	17.85
Ilbert & Co	6,544.09	McCoy, H. B	600.00
Johnston, Joseph	286.50	Moro Fishing	12.00
Japanese Bazar	12.29	Moro Adallah	28.00
Javarmull, Fijoomull & Co	36.00	Morales, Honoria	38.94
Jamieson, T.	10.00	Murillo, Isabel	18.00
Johnson, E. H.	1,136.25	Manzano, J	3.50
Jesus, José de	94.15	McCleeve, C. H.	14.00
Kuenzie & Streiff	7,801.88	Macleod, John T.	289.00
Kelly & Walsh	88.86	McDonald, H. E	10.00
Kwong Cheong Sing	442.80	Navarra, M	665.20
Koehler's Antiquarium	14,252.57	North American Trading Co	1,345.99
Ker & Co	7,801.92	Nam Sing	5,571.80
Keylock & Pratt	129,166.99	New York Export and Import Co.	564.45
Kahlbaum, C. A	2,694.72	Ongpin, Ramón	2,038.29
Kiosko Habanero	16.00	Oliver & Trill	323.65
Kwong Chong Han	11.00	Ortiz, Angel	399.64
Kwong Lee Nam	127.00	Oriol, Alfonso	35.00
Kwong Hing Cheong	180.00	Oriental Negros	8.50
Kwong Yik Cheong	128.15	Owen, Dr. T. M.	4.00
Krauss, E., & Co	9,887.53	Oriental, Mobiliario	563.00
Kimura & Co	22.25	Osborn, J. W.	20.00
Kron & Co	4,407.05	Ong Tiam Teng	6.80
Keller & Co	56.00	Orido, R	12.80
Konazki, S. A.	28.00	Official Gazette	100.00
Librería de Colón	54.80	O'Neil, P. J.	60.65
Lawyers Cooperative Association	52.40	Oleyardo, Sánchez	850.00
Lizarraga Hermanos	42.60	Oh Shu Lim	125.00
		Ordnance department, Philippines constabulary	248.20

## EXHIBIT E.—Detailed statement of disbursements during fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, showing to whom (individuals or firms) payments have been made—Continued.

To whom paid.	Amount.	To whom paid.	Amount.
O'Brien, Fred	₱3.50	Santiago, J. S.	₱60.00
Ortega, Pablo	14.00	Soler, Juan	409.77
Obispo, Mariano	8.00	Santos, H.	12.50
Parsons, J.	3,091.07	Spencer, H. R.	504.80
Pacific Oriental Trading Co.	79,179.33	Sartorius, F.	278.67
Philippine Lumber and Development Co.	12,492.22	Shewan Tomes & Co.	427.58
Philippine Gaslight Co.	8,268.34	Stewart, Wm.	20.20
Pickett & Roberts	18,204.01	Sullivan & Francis	2,127.39
Philippine Transportation and Construction Co.	205.66	Strong, R. P.	29.50
Porcuna, Justo	1,380.88	Societe Metallurgique de la Seine.	2,434.40
Price, H., & Co.	257.60	Sy Chin Chin	92.00
Pona, José	60.10	Sy Giong	130.40
Philippine Trading Co.	1,419.80	Stephens & Brown	16.53
Peabody, H. W., & Co.	245,971.36	Sanz, Francisco	1,928.64
Prising, F. W.	18,766.00	Simmie, Geo. W.	3,135.00
Pedro Sy Quia	172.00	Studebaker Bros. Co.	307.00
Pérez, Rafael	762.40	Smith & Reed	7,133.04
Photo Supply Co.	257.60	Sia Juat, A.	15.00
Poon Mok Su	509.10	Santa Cruz, Graciano	41.25
Palanca de Boncan, A.	547.89	Sobral, C. A.	135.00
Palmer, A. M.	314.16	Struckmann & Co.	69.00
Paulino, Raymundo	805.50	Scott, Greenwood & Co.	55.28
Parker, Luther	8.00	Salvador, Pedro	62.50
Pilots' Association	34.45	Sherman, W. E.	12.00
Pozos, Ramón	37.00	Santos, V.	120.00
Pagcatipunan, M.	15.00	Thomas, J. B.	19.41
Paymaster, U. S. Navy	266.90	Tan Seng	4,157.50
Pardie, A. M.	161.14	Tan Anco	651.02
Palomares, S.	36.00	Tan Diego	804.05
Quartermaster's Department, U. S. Army	7,168.72	Tay, G. H., & Co.	150.06
Quiroga, A.	335.00	Trinidad, Pio	549.10
Riley, D. W., & Co.	10,113.74	Tycampo y Sobrino	2.17
Rocha & Co.	491.58	Tagawa, M., & Co.	78.62
Richter, A., & Co.	2,239.24	Turson & Sampedro	3,063.73
Rama, F. de la	69.60	Tan Quim Yeong	70.00
Reyes, F. de los	248.59	Tan Kam Ching	5,321.00
Rosario, Lorenzo del	1,390.69	Taylor, Geo. T.	80.00
Rodoreda y Vilamala	164.00	Tortosa, Jiménez	87.50
Rodis, Isaac	3,389.60	Thijssen & Co.	2,248.84
Roensch & Co.	4,664.44	Tan Lamtin	6.80
Rosario Vizcarra	16,632.44	Tomoda, K., & Co.	5,890.86
Ramirez, J. F.	726.74	Taller de Fundición	35.10
Reidinger, F.	9.59	Thompson, F. H.	560.00
Reyes, Francisco	145.56	Taylor, W., & Co.	299.19
Ricoblanco, Tiburcio	149.15	Treasurer, Philippine Islands	1,085.43
Rodriguez, Juan	546.99	Thompson, E., & Co.	1,812.38
Rodriguez, José	17.82	Tan Engco	568.75
Reyes, C.	6.00	Tan Sunco, José	24.85
Roxas, Pedro	340.19	U. S. Trading Co.	660.00
Roberts, J. N.	14.50	Union Pharmacy	1,886.14
Rodriguez, E.	28.00	Underwood & Underwood	379.43
Rosario, E. del	1,036.75	Urrutia & Co.	375.35
Rairden, B. S.	4.50	Ullman, Felix	72.00
Review Publishing Co.	20.20	U. S. Sales Commissary	65.48
Ruprecht & Sons	303.60	Vda. Soler y Rui	901.85
Santos & Jahrling	7,259.77	Vaughan Sheet Metal Works	226.75
Stahl & Rumker	11,132.52	Vereches, José	3.35
San Nicolás Iron Works	33,775.96	Valenzuela, M.	4,705.44
Sibrand-Slegert, A. G.	2,520.73	Van Buskirk, Crook & Co.	3,784.49
Schmidt & Zeigler	42,722.44	Vacuum Oil Co.	26,544.56
Smith Bell & Co.	10,047.55	Vergara & Co.	13.33
Strong, F. L.	201,911.34	Villanueva, Mariano	7,889.40
Standard Oil Co.	42,267.93	Van Pelt, C. W.	52.18
Squires & Bingham	3,127.34	Vireinigte Fabriken	240.45
Singer Manufacturing Co.	3,202.26	Vda. de E. Bota	10.30
Sloan & Mitchell	116.20	Wilson, F., & Co.	105.00
Smith, D. W.	896.90	Warlamont Hermanos	1,922.98
Sulliong & Co.	19.20	Warner, Barnes & Co.	2,654.05
Santos, Pedro	372.20	Watson, A. S., & Co.	4,705.17
Song Ton	780.40	Wallace, F. A.	484.20
Sprungli & Co.	239.25	Wesley, Wm., & Sons	2,205.25
Smith, E., & Co.	2,066.14	West Publishing Co.	472.55
Stevenson, W. F.	95,703.14	White, William J.	66.00
Stechart, G. E.	1,243.27	Westerhouse, E. J.	11.50
Sontua, José Yu Biao	230.92	Wasslonull, Assomull & Co.	280.35
Subsistence Department, U. S. Army	387.20	White, J. G., & Co.	1,211.84
Scott, R. E.	8.86	Wiget, Fridolin	25.50
Sáncico Bros.	410.00	Wolfson, J. N.	4,770.00
Sim Quim J.	848.91	Wright & Kahn	412.00
		Wilson, J. P.	351.90
		Whitcomb, W. L.	4,889.54
		Wolfe, H. D.	122.50

**EXHIBIT E.**—*Detailed statement of disbursements during fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, showing to whom (individuals or firms) payments have been made—Continued.*

To whom paid.	Amount.	To whom paid.	Amount.
Williamson, F. P. ....	P825. 82	Yu Chuanguiat .....	P80. 00
Wright, Mrs. L. E. ....	40. 00	Zee Tai On .....	6,490. 24
Williams, D., & Co., New York .....	20. 14	Zoon, A. K. ....	292. 00
Yangco, T. R. ....	3,682. 18	Zamora, C. ....	166. 40
Yangco, Luis .....	1,924. 52	Zela, C. ....	956. 73
Ynchausti & Co. ....	40,997. 19		
Yutivo, J. P. ....	889. 28	Total .....	3,404,644. 98
Yale Law Journal .....	5. 10		

**EXHIBIT B.**—**ANNUAL REPORT PROPERTY DIVISION, FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.**

MANILA, P. I., August 23, 1905.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith report of the operations of the property division for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905.

The requisitions received during the year numbered 6,441, greater by 250 than the number received last year. The sources of the requisitions are shown by Exhibit A. As usual these requisitions are greatly diversified in character, calling for, in more or less quantities, supplies for building purposes from foundation to finish, supplies and tools for road construction, printing machinery and supplies, equipment for machine shops, ships gear and supplies, laboratory apparatus and supplies, chemicals and drugs, farming implements, school books and stationery, etc. To meet the demands of these requisitions, we have drawn extensively from stock on hand and the local market, have purchased in the United States and in all the leading markets of the world.

The work done by the receiving departments, both local and foreign, is shown on Exhibit B. The labor of the local receiving office has considerably increased during the year, owing to the policy of placing large orders for stock with Manila firms. That of the foreign receiving office has been correspondingly decreased by the same reason, though there has been enough work in the importation division to keep the clerks engaged therein continually busy. Both the receiving offices have often been required to work many hours overtime during the period covered by this report. The policy of permitting this bureau to import goods under free entry has greatly relieved the strain under which the importation division labored between September, 1903, and July, 1904, during which time immense cargoes were being continually received from the United States.

A statement of the property in bulk handled by the city and the provincial shipping offices appears in Exhibit C.

The provincial shipping office, in connection with regular bureau business, has handled and shipped the property of other bureaus, amounting to a minimum figure of 1,000 tons. Since the last report six new lighters have been added to our water transportation, greatly facilitating our business and enabling us to meet promptly the requests of other bureaus requiring their use.

The operations of the several warehouses, lumber and coal yards are shown on Exhibit D. Concerning the use of the term "issues" in this exhibit, I desire to explain that it is somewhat indefinite, as an issue might consist of one or a hundred articles in varying quantities. On December 31, 1904, we gave up one of our warehouses, thus making a saving of P1,200 per month to the government. The discontinuance of this warehouse has at times inconvenienced us in the matter of storage space, but the saving has well over balanced the inconvenience.

Our present warehouses are not well adapted for the proper handling of our immense stock, though perhaps at this time a more suitable building could not be found for rental in Manila. We should have at least twice as much floor space for the distribution of supplies carried on hand.

The personnel of the clerical and warehouse force of this division, has remained almost to a man the same as at the beginning of the fiscal year. The employees can not be commended too highly for their ability and loyalty and their cheerful willingness to meet demands on their services at all hours or at any time.

Very respectfully,

A. D. COLLINS,  
Chief, Division of Property, I. P. A.

The INSULAR PURCHASING AGENT, Manila, P. I.

## EXHIBIT A.—Statement of requisitions from bureaus, boards, departments, etc.

	No.		No.
Agriculture .....	294	Fire department .....	59
Architecture .....	66	Health, board of .....	144
Archives .....	7	Ice plant .....	82
Assessor, city .....	66		
Attorney, city .....	18	Office of port works:	
Attorney-general .....	48	Improvement harbor of Manila .....	63
Attorney, prosecuting .....	18	Improvement harbor of Iloilo .....	3
Auditor .....	59	Improvement harbor of Cebu .....	17
Benguet road .....	20		
Buildings, custodian of .....	75		88
Bilibid Prison .....	191		
Carabao fund .....	20	Insular purchasing agent:	
Civil-service board .....	73	Stock .....	759
Civil Hospital .....	38	Transportation .....	92
Civil Sanitarium .....	132	Internal revenue .....	116
Coast and Geodetic Survey .....	188	Government laboratories .....	284
Constabulary .....		Mining .....	18
		Miscellaneous .....	117
Coast guard and transportation:		Moro Province .....	33
Marine Railway .....	100	Municipal board .....	28
Light-house construction .....	154	Police department .....	58
Light-house maintenance .....	137	Printing .....	328
Division of vessels .....	348	Posts .....	100
		Public lands .....	27
	789	Quarantine service .....	23
		Sheriff, Manila .....	12
Court, first instance .....	10	Treasury .....	122
Court of land registration .....	49	Supervisors .....	724
Court, municipal .....	1	Register of deeds .....	2
Court, customs appeals .....	3	Exposition board .....	3
Court, supreme .....	27	Relief fund .....	1
Customs service .....	163	Weather Bureau .....	11
Education .....	141	Quartermaster Department, U. S. Army .....	15
Engineering .....	192	Ordnance depot, U. S. Army .....	6
Engineer, city .....	440	Department of Schools .....	7
Executive bureau .....	55		
Forestry bureau .....	39	Total .....	6,441

## EXHIBIT B.—Supplies received during the fiscal year 1905.

## LOCAL RECEIVING OFFICE.

Supplies that are purchased by the unit .....units.. 5,929,403  
 Supplies that are purchased by the pound .....pounds.. 8,304,546

The above purchases were covered by 12,781 invoices from local merchants and represent a valuation of approximately ₱3,135,808.86.

## FOREIGN RECEIVING OFFICE.

	Packages.	Tons.
Cargo received from the United States .....	14,258	2,525
Cargo received from United States, western ports .....	62,943	7,184
Cargo received from Europe, Asia, etc .....	76,095	1,863
Total .....	153,291	11,572

The approximate valuation of the property received from sources outside the Philippines is ₱1,428,306.28. Besides the cargo enumerated above this bureau received for stock and bureaus 370 head of horses, mules, and cattle.



EXHIBIT C.—*Shipping office.*

## LOCAL SHIPPING OFFICES.

This office delivered to the government bureaus in Manila and to the city of Manila:  
 Supplies that are furnished by the unit.....units.. 7,928,737  
 Supplies that are furnished by the pound.....pounds.. 11,696,263

## PROVINCIAL SHIPPING OFFICE.

This office forwarded to the provincial supervisors, superintendents of roads, municipalities, etc., supplies aggregating 293,951 packages, and amounting to 11,616 tons. The total number of shipments made was 2,504, or 253 shipments more than last year.

EXHIBIT D.—*Number of issues made from stock by the various warehouses to accomplish the requisitions received.*

Warehouses A and B: Paints, oils, ship chandlery, hardware, tools, etc ..	5,187
Warehouse C: Stationery, surveyor's and draftsman's tools and supplies ..	2,909
Warehouse D: Drugs, surgical instruments, and hospital appliances, miscellaneous ..	1,412
Warehouse G: Furniture, electrical supplies, tableware, cooking utensils, etc ..	841
Warehouse E: Forage and cement.....	892
Total .....	11,241

## Lumber yard:

Lumber received during the year through local dealers.....feet..	2,444,031
Lumber issued.....do...	3,024,816
Coal yards: Coal received during the year .....	36,767

## ISSUES.

Engineer Island.....	tons..	2,704
Farola yard.....	do...	13,779
Magallanes yard .....	do...	8,883
Ice plant (delivered direct ex ship) .....	do...	5,651
Batangas .....	do...	190
Bongao.....	do...	89
Cápiz .....	do...	112
Cebu.....	do...	2,904
Dumaguete .....	do...	25
Escalante.....	do...	32
Iloilo.....	do...	929
Joló.....	do...	707
Legaspi .....	do...	56
Masbate .....	do...	20
Puerto Galera.....	do...	228
Puerto Princesa.....	do...	146
Romblón .....	do...	687
San Fernando.....	do...	23
Surigao.....	do...	7
Tacloban .....	do...	1,305
Zamboanga.....	do...	2,291
Total.....	do...	40,768

## EXHIBIT C.—ANNUAL REPORT OF THE RECORD DIVISION, FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906.

MANILA, P. I., July 5, 1905.

SIR: I have the honor to submit to you the following report of the work of the record division during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905:

The class of work in this division has not been materially changed from the outline given in my last annual report. We have, however, changed our system of recording letters sent. Prior to December 31, 1904, the press-copy books were used for letters

sent, while the card system was used for letters received. On January 1 we established a complete card-record system, using carbon copies for our letters-sent files. This appears to be the most complete system and satisfactory way of keeping the records of this office.

It is believed that the figures given in my last annual report will give sufficient idea as to the amount of correspondence carried on by this bureau. Since reports of both the property and disbursing divisions show a considerable increase in business over the past year, it is very evident that the volume of correspondence has been accordingly increased.

In addition to the correspondence this division has charge of the circular proposals, record of civil-service and emergency employees, office forms, stationery supplies, printing requisitions, blank books, etc.

We have prepared and sent out during the year 56 circular proposals, Nos. 149 to 204, inclusive. The blanks are accompanied by the necessary specifications to enable the bidder to submit prices on the exact article desired. Our circular proposals issued since last annual report cover thousands of articles, to the value of approximately one million and a half pesos, Philippine currency. Circular proposal No. 153 alone calls for more than a thousand items—any number of articles being considered an item—at a total cost of ₱152,335.82. There were 19 bids submitted by the various contractors and firms in the city of Manila, and the articles were awarded to 10 different firms. No. 190 is another stock circular proposal covering numerous items and articles. There were 17 bids submitted on this one, and awards made to 16 of these.

These proposals, when opened, are sent to this division for abstracting and preparing for the awarding officer. When the awards are made, proposals are returned to the record division so that necessary papers may be attached for forwarding with the accounting division papers to the auditor. Circular proposals are always sent out in triplicate and abstracts and all papers pertaining thereto are prepared in triplicate—one copy, complete, being retained in this division, one in the accounting division, and one sent to the auditor for the Philippine Islands.

The following itemized statement shows a complete list of the above-mentioned proposals, giving numbers, to whom awarded, amounts awarded to each, together with the grand total:

*List of circular proposals issued by the Insular Purchasing Bureau during fiscal year 1905.*

No.	Kind of supplies.	To whom awarded.	Amount.	Total.
149	Seats for pail system .....	Canceled; no award .....		
150	Sewer pipe and sapollo .....	H. W. Peabody & Co. ....	₱14,592.00	
	.....do .....	Castle Bros.-Wolf & Sons .....	54.00	
				₱14,646.00
151	Machinery, marine railway shops. ....	Frank L. Strong .....		15,467.00
152	300 cords firewood, stock .....	Philippine Trading Co. ....		1,950.00
153	Sundry hardware, tools, etc. ....	American Hardware and Plumb- ing Co. ....	2,869.92	
	.....do .....	California-Manila Lumber and Commercial Co. ....	7,556.90	
	.....do .....	Castle Bros.-Wolf & Sons .....	8,245.80	
	.....do .....	Findlay & Co. ....	17,299.30	
	.....do .....	Holliday, Wise & Co. ....	55,111.45	
	.....do .....	Mariano Uy Chaco .....	12,261.16	
	.....do .....	H. W. Peabody & Co. ....	25,373.50	
	.....do .....	Pickett & Roberts .....	4,020.00	
	.....do .....	Schmidt & Ziegler .....	1,471.80	
	.....do .....	Frank L. Strong .....	18,126.00	
				152,335.88
154	Uniforms, forage, paint, hardware. ....	Holliday, Wise & Co. ....	3,410.00	
	.....do .....	Lion & Co. ....	1,671.25	
	.....do .....	California-Manila Lumber and Commercial Co. ....	365.00	
	.....do .....	Mariano Uy Chaco .....	1,044.00	
				6,490.25
155	Teak, sinkers, chains, etc. ....	Findlay & Co. ....	9,106.49	
	.....do .....	San Nicolás Iron Works .....	4,378.44	
	.....do .....	Mariano Uy Chaco .....	2,329.74	
				15,814.67
156	Stationery, cloth, hardware, etc. ....	E. C. McCullough & Co. ....	8,000.96	
	.....do .....	American Bazaar .....	5,079.68	
	.....do .....	Erlanger & Gallinger .....	3,746.73	
	.....do .....	Van Buskirk, Crook & Co. ....	54.76	
	.....do .....	Schmidt & Ziegler .....	16,849.00	
	.....do .....	Frank L. Strong .....	2,410.20	
	.....do .....	Mariano Uy Chaco .....	5,801.78	
	.....do .....	Holliday, Wise & Co. ....	210.00	
	.....do .....	American Hardware and Plumb- ing Co. ....	2,224.00	
				44,377.09

*List of circular proposals issued by the Insular Purchasing Bureau, etc.—Continued.*

No.	Kind of supplies.	To whom awarded.	Amount.	Total.
157	Cane and Bejuco hearts	Mariano Uy Chaco		P20,146.50
158	Iron and brass castings	Manuel Earnshaw & Co., approximate.	P1,000.00	
	.....do	San Nicolás Iron Works, approximate.	1,000.00	
159	Milling lumber	Frank S. Bourns		2,000.00
160	Seats for pail system	Canceled; no award		1,580.00
161	20,000 barrels cement	Castle Bros.-Wolf & Sons	17,297.92	
	20,000 barrels cement (part of the above).	Mitsui Bussan Kaisha	26,280.00	
	.....do	H. W. Peabody & Co.	25,250.00	
162	Clothing for leper colony	Rosario Vizcarra		68,827.92
163	Stationery and gris cloth	E. C. McCullough & Co	2,133.05	694.45
	.....do	H. J. Andrews & Co.	1,600.00	
	.....do	H. R. Cooper & Co.	2,160.00	
164	Pumps, hose, and general hardware	Mariano Uy Chaco	19,677.76	
	.....do	Holliday, Wise & Co.	2,700.00	
	.....do	American Hardware and Plumbing Co.	1,008.02	
	.....do	Frank L. Strong	4,476.80	
	.....do	Ynchausti & Co.	151.06	
	.....do	Findlay & Co.	1,600.28	
	.....do	Castle Bros.-Wolf & Sons	1,577.43	
165	Hauling coal to Santolan	Mariano Villanueva		31,186.35
166	Sundry electrical supplies	Grant & Co.	3,642.40	3,395.00
	.....do	Forbes, Munn & Co.	460.00	
167	Hypplate and stationery	H. W. Peabody & Co.	39,600.00	
	.....do	E. C. McCullough & Co.	1,552.60	
	.....do	Erlanger & Gallinger	1,214.80	
	.....do	Schmidt & Ziegler	67.00	
168	100,000 Bejuco	Mónica García		42,434.40
169	General hardware, for stock	California-Manila Lumber and Commercial Co.	2,217.46	2,830.00
	.....do	Castle Bros.-Wolf & Sons	2,768.25	
	.....do	Frank L. Strong	8,974.02	
	.....do	Mariano Uy Chaco	692.05	
	.....do	Erlanger & Gallinger	256.20	
	.....do	W. H. Anderson & Co.	1,270.42	
	.....do	Forbes, Munn & Co.	45.00	
170	100 tons coke	Holliday, Wise & Co.		11,223.40
171	131 Ipi telegraph poles	A. Beltran de Lis		2,510.25
172	500,000 board feet lumber	Allen & Marshall		6,100.00
173	49,000 writing tablets	H. W. Peabody & Co.		25,240.00
174	50,000 brick	Canceled; no award		2,490.00
175	Iron and brass castings	Manuel Earnshaw & Co.		1,200.00
176	60 Hall's office safes	California-Manila Lumber and Commercial Co.		7,365.82
177	300 cords firewood, stock	Rosario Vizcarra		2,475.00
178	Milling lumber	Tuason & Sampedro		8,000.00
179	1,000 gallons coconut oil	Mariano Uy Chaco		1,150.00
180	Cylinder and engine oils	American Hardware and Plumbing Co.	10,000.00	
	.....do	Vacuum Oil Co.	10,000.00	
181	200 cedar telegraph poles	California-Manila Lumber and Commercial Co.		20,000.00
182	Leather, safes, general hardware	Mariano Uy Chaco	372.00	8,660.00
	.....do	Holliday, Wise & Co.	125.00	
	.....do	Frank L. Strong	2,880.00	
	.....do	J. Parsons	196.80	
183	General hardware and plumbing supplies	Frank L. Strong	121.61	3,073.80
	.....do	Holliday, Wise & Co.	2,724.35	
	.....do	California-Manila Lumber and Commercial Co.	39.96	
	.....do	Mariano Uy Chaco	1,438.50	
	.....do	Castle Bros.-Wolf & Sons	1,570.00	
	.....do	H. W. Peabody & Co.	8,086.58	
184	File cases and appliances	E. C. McCullough & Co		8,980.00
185	Buoys and ballast balls	John Lysaught & Co.		6,138.45
186	Prison cloth, for Bilibid	Holliday, Wise & Co.		7,783.50
				9,600.00

*List of circular proposals issued by the Insular Purchasing Bureau, etc.—Continued.*

No.	Kind of supplies.	To whom awarded.	Amount.	Total.
187	General stationery, for stock .....	H. R. Cooper & Co .....	₱867.00	₱17,553.96
	.....do .....	Schmidt & Ziegler .....	4,967.50	
	.....do .....	Erlanger & Gallinger .....	828.00	
	.....do .....	E. C. McCullough & Co .....	7,848.98	
	.....do .....	Holliday, Wise & Co .....	3,042.50	
188	Machinery for bureau of coast guard and transportation.	Frank L. Strong .....		3,025.96
189	30,000 barrels cement.....	W. H. Anderson & Co .....		116,400.00
190	Sundry hardware, tools, etc. ....	Ynchausti & Co .....	10,101.32	60,057.20
	.....do .....	Castle Bros., Wolf & Sons .....	3,782.55	
	.....do .....	Vacuum Oil Co .....	200.00	
	.....do .....	Findlay & Co .....	525.00	
	.....do .....	Schmidt & Ziegler .....	138.24	
	.....do .....	E. C. McCullough & Co .....	2,682.12	
	.....do .....	J. Parsons .....	682.00	
	.....do .....	H. W. Peabody & Co .....	740.18	
	.....do .....	Holliday, Wise & Co .....	2,318.75	
	.....do .....	California-Manila Lumber and Commercial Co .....	11,967.36	
	.....do .....	Mariano Uy Chaco .....	18,688.62	
	.....do .....	American Hardware and Plumbing Co .....	2,082.15	
	.....do .....	Pickett & Roberts .....	569.25	
	.....do .....	Forbes, Munn & Co .....	182.16	
	.....do .....	Frank L. Strong .....	2,960.98	
	.....do .....	Geo. H. Tay Co .....	2,945.59	
191	Scratch pads and paper .....	E. C. McCullough & Co .....		7,600.00
192	1,000 school desks .....	Philippine Lumber and Development Co .....		7,850.00
193	Lumber, Oregon pine, assorted...	California-Manila Lumber and Commercial Co .....		30,000.00
194	Hose, alum, borax, general hardware.	Castle Bros., Wolf & Sons .....	3,872.40	32,175.32
	.....do .....	Mariano Uy Chaco .....	2,985.40	
	.....do .....	H. W. Peabody & Co .....	24,870.00	
	.....do .....	Muñoz & Co .....	447.48	
195	Lumber, assorted .....	John Gibson .....		2,076.38
196	40,000 tons coal .....	H. W. Peabody & Co .....		427,860.00
197	Cocanut oil, paint, alcohol.....	Rosario Vizcarra .....	2,200.00	5,650.00
	.....do .....	Mariano Uy Chaco .....	200.00	
	.....do .....	W. H. Anderson & Co .....	3,250.00	
	.....do .....			
198	250 cedar telegraph poles.....	W. H. Peabody & Co .....		10,375.00
199	Steel plate, pig, and annealed iron	H. W. Peabody & Co .....	3,786.00	6,380.60
	.....do .....	Holliday, Wise & Co .....	2,460.00	
	.....do .....	Mariano Uy Chaco .....	134.60	
	.....do .....			
200	Lighterage for fiscal year 1906...	Manila Navigation Co. (approximated).		110,000.00
201	Iron and brass castings .....	Manuel Earnshaw & Co .....		2,000.00
202	Cylinder and engine oils.....	American Hardware and Plumbing Co .....	10,000.00	20,000.00
	.....do .....	Vacuum Oil Co .....	10,000.00	
	.....do .....			
203	Tanks, trays, cans, filters, etc .....	Manila Sheet Metal Works .....		4,953.54
204	Sand and crushed rock .....	S. M. Berger .....	4,300.00	5,196.00
	.....do .....	J. T. Haywood .....	896.00	
	Grand total .....			1,430,185.06

The above figures do not show the exact value and cost of these circular proposals. For instance, the proposals for furnishing iron and brass castings as desired, for milling lumber as required, for furnishing engine and cylinder oils as called for, and lighterage of supplies during the fiscal year 1906, are only given approximately. However, these figures are based on our past requirements, and I think this a conservative estimate.

The record of employees, preparing reports required by the civil-service board, list for pay rolls, and the handling of applications for vacation leave under the provisions of Section 3 of Act No. 1040, together with the circular proposals require the attention of one American clerk.

The following is a comparative statement of changes in the personnel of the bureau for the two years 1904 and 1905:

*Regular civil service employees.*

	1904.	1905.
<b>Appointments:</b>		
Probational.....	74	39
By transfer from other bureaus.....	9	8
By reinstatement.....	14	5
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>52</b>
<b>Separations:</b>		
By transfer.....	8	40
By death.....	1	
Dropped (reduction of force, overstaying leave, etc.).....	4	4
By discharge.....	15	4
By resignation.....	43	37
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>85</b>
<b>Temporary and emergency employees:</b>		
Appointments.....	55	55
Separations.....	51	52
<b>Regular, temporary, and emergency:</b>		
Appointments.....	152	107
Separations.....	122	137
Promotions.....	61	44
Reductions.....	1	

The above figures show that the bureau is constantly taking on new men, and clerks of little or no experience in this line of work have frequently been assigned to this division. For example, during the year the following changes have been made in the record division alone, and as it requires some time for a new clerk to familiarize himself with the system the disadvantage of these constant changes can readily be seen:

**Separated by resignation, transfer, etc.:**

- 1 clerk, class 9.
- 1 clerk, class 10.
- 3 clerks, class A.
- 1 clerk, class H.
- 2 messengers.

**Appointments:**

- 3 clerks, class 10.
- 5 clerks, class A.
- 1 clerk, class H.
- 1 messenger.

Only 4 men—2 Americans and 2 Filipinos—are now in the division who were here on June 30, 1904. Six of the employees mentioned above as separated by resignation, transfer, etc., were taken on subsequent to July 1, last.

There is a sufficient number of clerks assigned to this division at the present time—i. e., when all are present for duty. The vacation leave authorized by Act No. 1040, Philippine Commission, makes it possible for one clerk or messenger to be absent during the entire year, provided each takes advantage of the full amount which may be allowed. During the calendar year 1904 the employees of this division took advantage of 73.38 per cent of the leave authorized by the above-named act. Some of them used their vacation leave to cover absence caused by illness, others in taking a well-earned rest. When one is absent his work is, of course, assigned to another or others. This often necessitates a considerable amount of overtime work, all of which is done without extra compensation, and, so far, without a single complaint.

To date, only 26.07 per cent of the vacation leave which may be allowed during this calendar year has been taken advantage of. Since July 1, one American clerk has been detailed to the work of consolidating and making into book form the index to the correspondence carried on by this office during the fiscal year covered by this report. This, and the vacation leave which may be allowed will, if taken, no doubt necessitate a considerable amount of overtime during the last half of this calendar year to enable us to keep up with the work required by this division.

It is very gratifying to be able to report that the work of the record division, which has been steadily increasing, has been so systematized that with the present reduced

but efficient force we are able to handle the same in a more satisfactory manner than ever before. Our present system of recording letters sent enables us to dispatch them immediately upon receipt in the division. The recording of letters received has also been rearranged so that a paper passes through fewer hands than formerly, hence we are able to get them out in less time. Communications of ordinary importance are seldom held more than a few hours, while a "rush" is generally recorded, indexed, stamped, etc., in from ten to thirty minutes.

The force of the record division at present consists of 1 clerk, class 7—chief of division; 1 clerk, class 8; 2 clerks, class 9; 2 clerks, class A; 2 clerks, class C; 1 clerk, class D; 1 clerk, class H, and 2 messengers. The first named 6 are Americans, the others are Filipinos. I take this occasion to express my appreciation of the interest the American clerks have taken in the performance of their duties, and I also desire to state in behalf of the Filipino employees that I am highly pleased with the efforts they have made to attain an efficiency so worthy of consideration.

It has been the constant effort of the chief of this division to reduce the working expenses to the lowest figure consistent with efficiency and dispatch, and to secure for the employees a compensation in keeping with their efforts and responsibility. To the latter I respectfully ask your consideration.

Trusting that we have acquitted ourselves in a satisfactory manner, I have pleasure in submitting the above as my annual report for the fiscal year 1905.

S. J. EPPERLY,

*Chief of Record Division, Office of the Insular Purchasing Agent.*

Maj. E. G. SHIELDS,

*Insular Purchasing Agent for the Philippine Islands, Manila, P. I.*

EXHIBIT D.—Statement of carabao for fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.

## OLD CONTRACT.

Date.	No. of ship- ment.	Letter.	Number accepted.	Shanghai currency.		Amount Philippine currency.	Died after accept- ance.	Sales to—			Transferred—		Received from sales.	On hand, Buras.
				Price.	Amount.			Farmers.	Constab- ulary.	Bureau engineer- ing.	Bureau agricul- ture.	Provinces.		
1904.														
June 30			1,092		68,166.96	764,766.82	822	93		50	62	114	7,360.00	
Do.			2,478		196,762.00	183,893.50	880	32	2			998	8,400.00	516
Total.			3,570		263,928.96	248,760.32	1,702	125	3	50	62	1,112	16,760.00	516

## NEW CONTRACT.

1904.														
June 30	11	E											19	33
Do.	12	F											18	36
Do.	13	G											30	43
Do.	14	H											20	41
Do.	15	K											13	55
July 20	16	L	296	79.00	23,384.00	222,214.80	164	19					31	82
July 25	17	M	385	79.00	30,415.00	28,894.25	191	58					46	90
August 18	18	N	227	79.00	17,983.00	17,677.69	98	33					30	66
September 5	19	O	336	79.00	26,544.00	24,685.92	159	43					43	91
September 25	20	P	276	79.00	21,804.00	20,386.74	112	39					40	86
October 16	21	R	203	79.00	16,037.00	15,074.78	82	26					15	80
Total			1,723		186,117.00	128,934.18	925	307					305	702
Grand total			5,298		400,045.96	377,684.50	2,627	432	3	50	62	1,417	51,219.00	702

*Statement of bullocks for fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.*

Date.	No. of ship- ment.	Number accepted.	Price.	Amount. Philippine currency.	Died after accept- ance.	Sold to farmers.	Transferred to—					On hand.		
							Bureau engineer- ing.	Bureau agricul- ture.	Serum labora- tory.	Constab- ulary.	Provinces.	Received from sales.	Manila.	Burias.
1904.														
May 24 .....	1	29	P 80	P 2,320	104	8								
June 2 .....	2	182	80	14,560										
July 2 .....	3	145	80	11,600			40	26	12	12	44	P 737	88	120
July 25 .....	4	43	80	3,440										
Total .....		399	.....	31,920	104	8	40	26	12	12	44	737	88	120





## EXHIBIT D.

### FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PHILIPPINE CIVIL SERVICE BOARD.

AUGUST 15, 1905.

GENTLEMEN: The board has the honor to submit its fifth annual report for the year ended June 30, 1905, in which the work of the board during that period is outlined, and suggestions offered looking toward the improvement of the Philippine civil service.

#### EXAMINATIONS TAKEN IN THE ENGLISH AND SPANISH LANGUAGES.

During the year covered by this report, 8,232 applicants entered examinations conducted in Manila and in the provinces, against a total of 5,911 applicants entering examinations during the nine months covered by the last report of the board. Of the total number examined during the year, exclusive of those examined for mechanical trades and skilled workmen positions, 4,185 entered examinations conducted in the English language, and 3,555 entered examinations conducted in Spanish, against 2,443 entering English and 3,011 entering Spanish examinations during the period of the preceding report; of the Americans and Filipinos entering English examinations, 1,373, or 33 per cent, passed, while during the period covered by the previous report, 1,138, or 47 per cent, passed. Of the total number entering Spanish examinations during the year, 1,507, or 42 per cent, passed, against 1,346, or 45 per cent, passed during the period of the preceding report.

#### EXAMINATIONS IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE TAKEN BY FILIPINOS.

The number of Filipinos entering and passing examinations conducted in the English language has steadily increased since the organization of the board. During the past twelve months, however, there was a much greater increase than during any previous year. Of the 4,185 applicants entering examinations in English during the year, 2,917, or 70 per cent, were Filipinos; while of the 2,443 applicants entering English examinations during the period covered by the board's last report, 1,063, or 44 per cent, were Filipinos. Of the Filipinos entering examinations in English during the year, 652, or 22 per cent, passed; against 282, or 27 per cent, passing English examinations during the period of the preceding report. Of the 652 Filipinos securing eligible ratings in English examinations, 14 qualified in the first grade, 157 in the second grade, 284 in the Filipino teacher, and 159 in the third-grade examination. It may be stated that the needs of the service for appointees having the knowledge called for by the second and third grade English and the Filipino teacher examinations are now being fully met by the number of Filipinos who qualify in these examinations.

#### APPOINTMENTS.

During the year 1,002 appointments were made to the Philippine civil service as a result of examinations held in the islands for entrance to the service; 437 of the appointments were made from English registers and 565 from Spanish registers.

The number of persons appointed in the United States to the Philippine service during the year was 225, of whom 16 were by transfer from the Federal service. Of these 225 appointees 151 were teachers. During the period covered by the preceding report of the board 338 appointments were made in the United States to the Philippine classified civil service. The decrease was most marked in the number of appointments as a result of the assistant bookkeeper, civil engineer, trained nurse, stenographer and typewriter, and teacher examinations.

There was a decrease during the year in the number of original appointments to the Philippine civil service made in the islands.

Including appointments made in the islands by promotion, reduction, transfer, and reinstatement, and as a result of examinations held in the United States for this service, and by transfer from the Federal service, 3,800 appointments in the Philippine civil service were attested by the board during the year, against 3,100 appointments attested during the period covered by the last report.

#### APPOINTMENTS IN THE PHILIPPINES DIVISION AND AT THE NAVAL STATION, CAVITE.

The board has continued the work for the United States Civil Service Commission, and during the past year held examinations for and made certifications to fill vacancies in classified Federal positions in the Philippines division and at the United States naval station, Cavite. During the year, 112 appointments to the Federal service in the islands were made upon the board's certificate. Reports covering certifications and appointments have been transmitted to the United States Civil Service Commission.

The board is pleased to state that there has been continuance in the hearty cooperation manifested from the beginning by the military and naval authorities in the islands in the matter of appointment to classified Federal positions.

#### REVISED CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

In its preceding report the board referred to the revised civil service rules promulgated by the governor-general on September 1, 1904. As stated in that report, the revision and unification have resulted in a set of rules—sixteen in number—clear, definite, comprehensive, and harmoniously arranged.

The revised rules provide a clear and definite course of procedure; have operated equitably and justly, both in the interests of the public service and in the interests of officers and employees; and have aided materially in bringing about a comparatively settled and healthful condition in the service. They have been found to serve admirably the purpose for which they were promulgated.

With a faithful observance of the existing civil service rules there will continue to be an increase in efficiency, and should be a gradual decrease in the number of employees in the service and consequent reduction in salary and other expenditure.

#### CONDITIONS AFFECTING EFFICIENCY AND ECONOMY IN THE SERVICE.

Economy in administration depends to a considerable extent on the efficiency of the personnel. Experience has demonstrated that the highest degree of efficiency is attained through the operation of a civil service law providing for a thorough application of the merit system.

The abundant testimony of officials of the United States Government indicates that the operation of the Federal civil service law and rules has effected a saving of money in the various bureaus and offices of that Government of from 10 to 25 per cent, in addition to the great gain in efficiency.

A single example of economy in the Philippine service is shown by the results obtained through the classification of teachers.

Referring to the matter of economy, the general superintendent of education says in his last report:

"This retrenchment of expenditure, both in actual amount and in proportion to the total expenses of the Government, has been carried out in spite of the fact that each year has shown a large gain in the amount of school work done."

The expenditure of the bureau of education for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, was about ₱600,000 less than it was for the fiscal year prior to the classification of teachers.

The application of the merit system in the United States, which has resulted in increased efficiency, economy, and dignity in the Federal service, and the demonstrated results in the Philippine Islands, warrant the conclusion that the measure of good government thus far attained in the islands is, in part, fairly attributable to the operation of the Philippine civil service act and rules, and that, conservatively estimated, there has been a saving of more than \$1,000,000 annually.

*Character and permanency of personnel.*—A high grade of efficiency in the public service can not be attained with a transitory personnel. Continuity of service is essential to efficiency. Adequate preparation and special training supplemented by long experience tend to produce a personnel whose services become increasingly valuable.

A transitory personnel not only does not contribute to a high degree of efficiency, but it adds greatly to the expense of administration. Where officers and employees

are, without adequate preparation and experience, placed in positions of responsibility, mistakes are bound to be more or less frequent, and some of them expensive and serious. From the standpoint of economy, therefore, as well as efficiency, appointment in a dependency especially should contemplate a long period of service. The constant withdrawal from the Philippine service of competent men who are just reaching the point where their services would be most valuable and useful to the Government is not in the interests of economy, efficiency, or good government. The Philippine civil service, no less than the military and naval services of the United States, should offer opportunity for an honorable career for well-trained men. The continuance in the service of self-reliant, well-trained, and efficient young men of good character must be deemed essential to successful administration and good government in the Philippine Islands.

The number of appointments to the Philippine service made since the organization of civil government clearly indicates the transitory nature of the service. The records of the board show, however, that the number of separations is gradually decreasing, as is also the number of appointments, which promises greater permanence in the personnel in the future.

Through the board's examinations in the islands and those held at the request of the board for this service by the United States Civil Service Commission, an endeavor has been made to introduce a class of men above the average in character and capacity. The majority of appointees brought from the United States are well-educated young men.

Some educational institutions of the United States are anticipating the needs of the Philippine civil service by introducing into their curricula subjects pertaining to colonial government. It may confidently be expected that future appointees from the United States will be more thoroughly equipped for this service through the better preparation received in colleges and universities.

*The employment of Filipinos.*—An example of economy in the Philippine service due to the operation of the civil service act and rules is shown in the employment of Filipinos.

The Philippine civil service act and rules contemplate the employment of Filipinos wherever possible. By systematic training the number of available natives competent to enter the service is constantly increasing. When the act became operative in April, 1901, the Filipinos constituted only a small proportion of the officers and employees in the classified service. On January 1, 1903, the numbers of Americans and Filipinos in the service above the grade of laborer were about equal. On January 1, 1904, the ratio of Americans to Filipinos was slightly in favor of Filipinos. The ratio on January 1, 1905, was, approximately, 3 Americans to 4 Filipinos. It is believed that by the end of this calendar year the ratio will be nearly 1 to 2.

Economy in administration, as well as the carrying out of the policy of the government, demands the employment of a maximum number of Filipinos and a minimum number of Americans, at salaries commensurate with qualifications. The field for the employment of natives widens with their acquisition of a knowledge of the English language and of the industrial arts.

The examination regulations have been revised from time to time to meet the conditions of the service. Appointments to clerical positions are governed by these regulations. Formerly many Americans appointed locally entered the service as a result of the second-grade clerical examination, being unable to qualify in a first-grade examination. The maximum salary at which appointments could be made from the second-grade register was \$900. The present regulations providing for a maximum salary of \$600 have operated to substitute Filipinos for Americans, the latter now not finding it advantageous to enter the second-grade examination.

The extensive employment of Filipinos calls for administrative officers of a high grade—those who have a strong grasp of government affairs and are capable and willing to supervise and guide the Filipinos under them.

*Transfers.*—It does not appear to be in the interests of the public service to transfer an employee from a position in one bureau to a position in another bureau, involving essentially different duties, primarily for the purpose of securing to the employee an increase in salary. Frequent transfers of this character require the constant training and preparation of employees for new duties, thereby necessitating a larger number of employees than would otherwise be required. A constantly shifting personnel is not conducive to efficiency or economy.

Transfers on account of inefficiency or unsatisfactory service arising from various causes are too frequent. As a rule, in this class of cases, removal or reduction in class or grade instead of transfer is in the interests of the public service. Efficiency records and reports are the only practical means by which the board is able to discourage this practice of continuing undesirable employees in the service.

While the executive order of the governor-general of July 7, 1903, had a salutary effect for a time in restricting transfers, the number made during the year covered by this report was larger than during any previous year, there having been 458 transfers.

*Prerequisites for promotion to certain positions.*—Civil service in a dependency presents conditions not met with in the home government. A successful administrative officer in a dependency should be not only thoroughly informed in the sphere of his immediate activity, but should have a wide knowledge of the government of dependencies in general and of the manner in which various governmental problems have been solved.

Officials serving in the provinces who do not know the history, vernacular language, customs, and traditions of the people with whom they have to deal are not adequately prepared to fill successfully positions the duties of which bring them into contact with the natives. It is impossible to get into touch with a strange people without the use of a common tongue, and equally impossible to deal justly with them without an intimate knowledge of their customs and traditions, which to a greater or less extent must be recognized and sustained as bases of action and rules of conduct. Acquisition of such knowledge, tested by examination, should be prerequisite to promotion.

It is believed that increase in pay for length of service to all American members of police organizations, including constabulary officers, policemen, firemen, and prison guards, should not be made until a knowledge of the vernacular language of the natives with whom they have to deal is attained, and that in the case of Filipino members of police organizations, increase in pay for length of service should not be made until they have attained a knowledge of the English language.

At present increase of pay for length of service of American and native policemen, firemen, and prison guards is allowed without reference to language acquirements. In the case of native policemen it is provided that in addition to increase of pay for length of service they may receive an increase of 25 per cent of the salary fixed by law when they attain a knowledge of English.

Second, third, and fourth class inspectors of the Philippines Constabulary receive the maximum pay of their respective grades after one year of service, upon passing the constabulary examination; provided, however, that under Act No. 1225 "fifty dollars each per annum additional compensation shall be paid to officers of the Philippines Constabulary, not natives of the Philippine Islands, who prove their ability to speak and read one of the native dialects of the Philippine Islands."

The board recommends that the provision of section 9 of Act No. 286 allowing native policemen to receive an increase of 25 per cent of the salary fixed by law when they attain a knowledge of English be repealed, and that no increase in pay for length of service of policemen, firemen, and prison guards be allowed until, in the case of Americans, they obtain a knowledge of the vernacular language of the natives with whom they have to deal, and, in the case of Filipinos, until they obtain a knowledge of the English language. The knowledge of languages should of course be tested by examination.

It is also recommended that the provision of Act No. 1225, above quoted, be repealed, and the promotion of an American constabulary inspector to the maximum salary of his grade after one year's service be not allowed until the inspector, in addition to passing the regular constabulary examination, demonstrates his ability to speak and read one of the native dialects.

*Removals and reductions.*—The records show that during the year there were 37 removals of officials (principally subordinate officials) for cause, and that only 1 of them entered the service as a result of examination and certification by the civil-service board. The total number of officials removed for cause since the organization of civil government is 110, only 7 of whom entered the service through the board's examination and certification.

The relation of efficiency and honesty to the merit system is well shown by these figures, which indicate that a rigid application of the merit system is essential to strict integrity and a high degree of efficiency in the service.

In every public service there are some officers and employees who are incompetent and inefficient. The Philippine civil-service rules enumerate the classes of delinquency and misconduct which should lead to reduction in class or grade or removal from the service. Extravagant habits and vices of employees lower the tone and efficiency of the service and warrant action on the part of chiefs of bureaus, as contemplated by the rules, with consequent reduction in salary expenditure. However, for various reasons unnecessary to enumerate, chiefs of bureaus seem reluctant to institute proceedings looking toward the removal of such employees from the service.

It is evident that the mental and physical wear and tear on account of intemperate habits and vicious excesses tend to decrease and eventually to destroy integrity and efficiency. The board believes that the matter of conduct or morals is not a matter

of mere prudishness or sentiment, but that it constitutes an important factor in efficiency. It can not be said that he who wastes his substance in riotous living, who deliberately lives beyond his means and becomes involved in debt, whose physical vigor and energies are sapped by excesses is likely to become an efficient and honest public official or employee.

The moral element need not be taken into account to demonstrate that such employees are not fitted for the public service. A well-ordered life is essential to a sound mind and a sound body, without which honesty and efficiency in the public service are practically impossible.

In making reductions in the number of subordinate officials and employees, an opportunity is presented to weed out the incompetent and inefficient and to raise materially the general efficiency of the public service. To accomplish this purpose the fullest information relating to the efficiency of each official and employee is absolutely necessary to discriminate wisely and well.

The value and necessity of efficiency records and reports are recognized by officials in the public service of the United States, military, naval, and civil, where such records and reports have been found to be essential to good administration and have been generally adopted after years of experimentation.

A thorough study of this subject leads one to the inevitable conclusion that it is impracticable to maintain a merit system worthy of the name without efficiency records systematically kept, by which promotions, reductions, and removals may be governed.

The knowledge that a fair and honest efficiency record is being kept stimulates employees to render the best service of which they are capable.

The definite knowledge acquired through comparative investigation in preparing efficiency reports, and the possession of these reports by the civil-service board and the head of a department, are of great value not only in determining who among those eligible for promotion should receive recognition and advancement, in accordance with the true principle of the merit system of making promotions in the public service, but also in calling attention to those whose service and record warrant either reduction or dismissal.

*Leave of absence.*—The expenditure on account of accrued leave of absence amounts, approximately, to a million pesos annually. In the opinion of the board this expenditure can be reduced to a half-million basis without infringement of any rights of the personnel of the service. An amendment of Act No. 1040 is earnestly recommended, providing for a more reasonable and judicious application of the leave law.

It is also recommended that all appointees in the United States to this service be required to advance the cost of their transportation to the islands, and that if return transportation is advanced to employees on leave in the United States the Philippine government be reimbursed therefor immediately on return to the islands by deduction from salary due on account of leave and half pay.

*Hours of labor.*—In its last two reports the board recommended uniform office hours for the service. The office hours of this board have always been seven, except during the heated season, when they have been reduced one-half hour. The experience of the board demonstrates that these office hours are entirely practicable with due consideration for the health of employees. As a matter of fact, including overtime, there has been an average of approximately eight hours' work each day in the office of the board. In some offices the actual number of hours of labor performed daily has not exceeded six. If there were required uniformly throughout the service at least seven hours of labor each day, there could be a considerable reduction in the number of employees on this account alone.

*Correspondence.*—It occurred to the board last April that duplication of work in connection with correspondence records could be reduced to a considerable extent by each office transmitting with every original communication a carbon copy thereof; by so doing the making of a copy for file in case of indorsement would be obviated. Accordingly the board adopted the plan tentatively with the executive bureau and other offices. Subsequently the plan was regularly adopted throughout the service by suggestion of the executive secretary. This enabled the board to reduce at once its clerical force in the correspondence-record division.

#### WORK OF THE BOARD.

Work in connection with the examination of applicants for entrance to the Filipino teacher examination, and in connection with the granting of vacations to persons in the teaching service, added to the duties of the board during the past year.

Owing to the conditions which prevailed in the teaching service in the past in the matter of vacations, absences due to illness and other causes, the performance of vacation institute work, etc., the board has been obliged to devote much time to

the adjustment of teachers' vacations. Since February, 1904, 80 different decisions with reference to the allowance of leave to teachers and division superintendents have been rendered by the secretary of public instruction after careful consideration and recommendation by the board in each case.

The classification of the position of municipal treasurer has increased the work of the board, several hundred applicants entering examinations during the year with a view to securing eligibility for appointment to municipal treasurerships.

There was a material increase during the year in connection with examinations for and appointments to the Federal service in the Philippines.

Another source of increased work of the board during the year was due to the installation in its office of a modern correspondence-filing system. Since its organization the board had maintained a simple and inexpensive method of filing correspondence, which became inadequate as the work of the office increased. The installation of the card-index system became imperative owing to the necessity of frequent reference to the records. The work of the board in connection with this system is considerable, as many communications involve decisions which affect the greater part of the service, and the intricate questions that are often presented and upon which decisions are rendered require careful indexing. The matter of precedent is an important one in the work of the board. The index system shows clearly all official decisions bearing upon the Philippine civil service.

With a view to securing greater economy in the transmission of cablegraphic communications to and from the United States relative to civil-service matters, the board's cable code was carefully revised during the year and made to cover a wider scope. Owing to the legislation in 1904 with respect to appointments, reinstatements, transfers, leaves of absence, etc., much of the matter contained in the old code became obsolete. The present cable code is thoroughly up to date and covers exhaustively civil-service matters which are the subject of communications between this government and the War Department at Washington.

#### PUBLICATIONS.

During the year, in addition to the publication of the annual report, the Manual of Information, in English and Spanish, was carefully revised, and 9,000 copies of the English and 10,000 copies of the Spanish manual printed. A supply of the English manual was sent to the Bureau of Insular Affairs and the United States Civil-Service Commission, Washington, D. C., for distribution to applicants in the United States. In addition to containing full information relative to examinations for the Philippine service, the Manual contains the full text of the civil-service act, the leave act, and the civil-service rules. Prospective applicants are thus fully advised with respect to the conditions of appointment to and employment in the Philippine service.

The Official Roster of Officers and Employees in the Civil Service of the Philippine Islands on January 1, 1905, was carefully prepared in accordance with the provisions of the civil-service act, and 1,000 copies were printed.

WM. S. WASHBURN,  
B. L. FALCONER,  
JOSÉ E. ALEMANY,  
*Members of the Board.*

The GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,  
*The Philippine Commission.*

#### APPENDIX.

#### LAWS RELATING TO THE PHILIPPINE CIVIL SERVICE.

[No. 5.]

An Act For the establishment and maintenance of an efficient and honest civil service in the Philippine Islands.

*By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:*

SECTION 1. The civil governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Philippine Commission, shall appoint three persons to be members of a board to be called the

Philippine civil service board. The civil governor shall designate one of these appointees as chairman.

SEC. 2. No person shall be eligible for appointment as a member of the board unless he shall be a native of the Philippine Islands owing and acknowledging allegiance to the United States, or a citizen of the United States.

SEC. 3. (a) The board shall keep an official roster of all officers and employees above the grade of unskilled laborer in the civil service of the Philippine Islands, and for the purpose of this roster each head of a bureau or office shall furnish to the board the necessary information, in such form and manner as it shall prescribe. The roster shall be published at intervals to be fixed by the civil governor.

(b) All heads of bureaus or offices shall cause to be kept an accurate record of the attendance of all officers and employees under them who are entitled to leave of absence provided by law, and shall report to the board, in the form and manner prescribed by it, all absences from duty from any cause whatever. The board shall keep an accurate record of such absences.

SEC. 4. The board shall prepare rules adapted to carry out the purpose of this act, which is hereby declared to be the establishment and maintenance of an efficient and honest civil service in all the executive branches of the government of the Philippine Islands, central, departmental, and provincial, and of the city of Manila, by appointments and promotions according to merit and by competitive examinations where the same are practicable, and it shall be the duty of all officers in the Philippine civil service in the departments and offices to which any such rules may relate to aid, in all proper ways, in carrying said rules and any modifications thereof into effect.

SEC. 5. This act shall apply, except as hereinafter expressly provided, to all appointments of civilians in the bureaus and offices of the government of the Philippine Islands, insular or provincial, or of the city of Manila: *Provided*, That persons appointed by the civil governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Philippine Commission, shall not be included in the classified service unless otherwise specifically provided by law.

SEC. 6. The rules to be prepared and certified by the board shall provide:

(a) For the classification of all offices and employments included in section five.

(b) For the appointment to those offices requiring technical, professional, or scientific knowledge, by competitive or noncompetitive examinations, as the board shall determine.

(c) For the selection of members of the police force and of the fire department in the city of Manila and of guards at prisons and penitentiaries by competitive or noncompetitive examination, or otherwise, as the board, after consultation with the military governor and his approval, shall determine.

(d) For the selection of skilled workmen by such examinations, competitive or noncompetitive, as may be practicable, and which need not, if the board shall so limit them, relate to more than the capacity of the applicants to labor, their habits of industry and sobriety, and their honesty.

(e) For competitive or noncompetitive promotion examinations, as the board shall determine. In the competition the board may provide, in its discretion, for the allowance of credit to the previous experience and efficiency of the applicant in the civil service of the islands, to be estimated by the officer or officers under whose direction the service has been rendered, under such limitations as the board may prescribe: *Provided*, That such credit shall not be allowed to any applicant who shall not obtain a minimum average percentum to be fixed by the board.

(f) For a period of probation before the appointment or employment is made permanent.

(g) For the preparation and holding in Manila and in the provinces of open competitive examinations of a practical character for testing the fitness of applicants for appointment to the classified service, and for the preparation and the holding of examinations in the United States under the auspices of the United States Civil Service Commission.

(h) For selection, according to average percentage, from among those certified by the board as rated highest in such competition.

(i) For transfers under limitations to be fixed by the rules from one branch of the classified service to another, or from the Federal classified civil service of the United States to the classified service of the Philippine Islands.

(j) For reinstatements in the service under limitations to be fixed by the rules.

(k) For the examination in the Spanish language of all applicants who are citizens of the United States and in the English language of all applicants who are natives of the Philippine Islands, whenever, in the opinion of the board, knowledge of both languages is essential to an efficient discharge of the duties of the positions sought.



(l) For the holding of noncompetitive examinations when applicants fail to compete after due notice has been given of an open competitive examination to fill an existing vacancy.

(m) For a thorough physical examination by a competent physician of every applicant for examination in the United States, and in the discretion of the board in the Philippine Islands, and for rejection of every such applicant found to be physically disqualified for efficient service in the Philippine Islands.

(n) For fixing age limits of applicants for entrance into the classified service.

(o) For eliciting from all applicants for examination full information as to their citizenship, nativity, age, education, physical qualifications, and such other information as may reasonably be required affecting their fitness for the service which they seek to enter.

(p) For the employment of clerks and other employees for temporary service in the absence of available eligibles or when the work is temporary in character: *Provided*, That the temporary employment of any person occupying a permanent position shall cease when the board shall certify an eligible who accepts temporary or probational appointment.

(q) The enumeration herein of the subjects to be covered by the rules of the board shall not be regarded as exclusive, but the board shall have power to prepare and submit to the civil governor for his approval any rules not in violation of the limitations of the act which will more efficiently secure the enforcement of the act.

Sec. 7. The board shall keep minutes of its own proceedings, and on or before the first day of July of each year shall make an annual report to the civil governor and to the Commission showing its proceedings, the rules which have been certified by the board and approved by the civil governor, the practical effect thereof, and suggestions for carrying out more effectually the purpose of this act.

Sec. 8. The board shall supervise the preparation and rating and have control of all examinations in the Philippine Islands under this act. The board may designate a suitable number of persons in the Philippine civil service to conduct its examinations and to serve as members of examining committees, and when examiners with special, technical, or professional qualifications are required for the preparation or rating of examination papers it may designate competent persons in the service for such special duty, after consultation with the proper officer, or officers, under whom they are serving. The duties required of such persons as members of examining committees, or as special examiners, shall be considered as part of their official duties and shall be performed without extra compensation. When persons can not be found in the Philippine service with the necessary qualifications for special examining work that may be required, the board is authorized to employ at a reasonable compensation persons not in public employment for such work, which compensation shall be paid out of the general funds appropriated for the purposes of the board, on its order.

Sec. 9. The board may make investigations and report upon all matters relating to the enforcement of this act and the rules adopted hereunder, and in making such investigations the board and its duly authorized examiners are empowered to administer oaths, to summon witnesses, and to require the production of official books and records which may be relevant to such investigation.

Sec. 10. The board shall have a permanent office in the city of Manila. When examinations are to be held by the board, either in Manila or in the provinces, officers having the custody of public buildings shall allow their reasonable use for the purpose of holding such examinations.

Sec. 11. The head of each office to which this act applies shall notify the board in writing without delay of all appointments, permanent, temporary, or probational, made in the classified service in his office, of all rejections after the period of probation, and of all transfers, promotions, reductions, resignations, or vacancies from any cause in said service and of the date thereof; and a record of the same shall be kept by the board.

Sec. 12. No person shall be appointed to or employed in the classified civil service of the Philippine Islands or in any of the unclassified positions enumerated in section twenty, except as provided by an appropriation act or a resolution of the Philippine Commission pledging an appropriation, or by a resolution of a provincial board approved by the insular treasurer, passed prior to such appointment or employment. Any person appointed to or employed in the classified service by the head or acting head of a bureau or office in violation of the provisions of the civil service act or rules shall not be entitled to receive salary or wages from the government, but the head or acting head of the bureau or office who signs or makes such appointment or employment shall be personally responsible to him for the salary which would have accrued to him had the appointment or employment been made in accordance with

the provisions of the civil service act and rules, and payment shall be made to him out of the salary of the head or acting head of the bureau or office by the disbursing officer. No disbursing officer shall pay any salary or wages to any person appointed to or employed in a classified civil-service position, except from the salary of the head or acting head of the bureau or office, as hereinbefore provided, until proper evidence is furnished him by the head or acting head of the bureau or office that the person has been appointed or employed in accordance with the provisions of the civil service act and rules. When the board shall find that any person is holding a position in the classified civil service in violation of the provisions of the civil service act or rules, it shall certify information of the fact to the auditor and to the disbursing officer through whom the payment of salary or wages to such person is by law required to be made. If the auditor shall find that a disbursing officer has paid or permitted to be paid salary or wages to any person illegally holding a classified position, the whole amount paid shall be disallowed and the disbursing officer shall not receive credit for the same. If the auditor shall find that the head or acting head of a bureau or office is responsible, as above provided, for the payment of salary or wages to such person and that such payment is not due to the failure of the disbursing officer to obtain proper evidence as herein required, the disbursing officer shall be directed to withhold from the salary of such head or acting head of the bureau or office an amount equal to that disallowed by the auditor. A disbursing officer, the head of any department, bureau, or office, or the auditor may apply for and the civil service board shall render a decision upon any question as to whether a position is in the classified or the unclassified civil service, or whether the appointment of any person to a classified position has been made in accordance with the civil service act and rules, which decision, when rendered, shall be sufficient authority for the auditor in passing upon the account.

SEC. 13. Any person who shall willfully or corruptly, by himself or in cooperation with one or more persons, defeat, deceive, or obstruct any person in the matter of his right of examination by said board; or who shall willfully, corruptly, and falsely rate, grade, estimate, or report upon the examination or standing of any person examined hereunder, or aid in so doing; or who shall willfully and corruptly make any false representations relative thereto or concerning the persons examined; or who shall willfully and corruptly use or furnish any special or secret information for the purpose of improving or injuring the prospects or chances of himself or any other person so examined or to be examined, of being employed, appointed, or promoted, shall for each such offense be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 14. Any person who shall willfully and corruptly become the beneficiary of an act in violation of the last preceding section shall be punished as provided in that section.

SEC. 15. No inquiry shall be made and no consideration whatever shall be given to any information relative to the political or religious opinions or affiliations of persons examined, or to be examined, for entrance into the service, or of officers or employees in the matter of promotion: *Provided, however,* That disloyalty to the United States of America as the supreme authority in these islands shall be a complete disqualification for holding office in the Philippine civil service: *And provided further,* That no person shall be eligible for examination or appointment under the provisions of this act who shall be, on or after the first day of May, nineteen hundred and one, in arms against the authority of the United States in the Philippine Islands, or who shall thereafter give aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States so in arms; this provision shall not apply to those persons who were in arms against the authority and sovereignty of the United States in the Philippine Islands, or their aiders or abettors, prior to July fourth, nineteen hundred and two, who came within the provisions of the proclamation of amnesty of the President of the United States issued upon said date, and who have complied with the terms of said proclamation.

SEC. 16. Every applicant for admission to the Philippine civil service shall, before being admitted to examination in the islands, take and subscribe the following oath before a justice of the peace in and for the province in which he is, or before a member of the civil service board, the members of which are authorized to administer the same.

"OATH OF APPLICANT.

"I, ———, having applied for admission to the civil service of the Philippine Islands, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I recognize and accept the supreme authority of the United States of America in these islands and will maintain true

faith and allegiance thereto; that I will obey the laws, legal orders, and decrees promulgated by its duly constituted authorities; that I impose upon myself this obligation voluntarily, without mental reservation or purpose of evasion. So help me God. (The last four words to be stricken out in case of affirmation.)

(Signature) "\_\_\_\_\_"

"Subscribed and sworn to (or affirmed) before me this — day of \_\_\_\_\_, 19—." "\_\_\_\_\_"

The oath of the applicant shall be filed with the secretary of the board.

SEC. 17. No officer or employee in the Philippine civil service shall, directly or indirectly, give or hand over to any other officer or employee in said service any money or other valuable thing to be applied to the promotion of any political object whatever, and a violation of this section by the receiving officer or employee shall subject the violator to a penalty of not exceeding five hundred dollars or to imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both, and upon conviction he shall be removed from office.

SEC. 18. No person in the Philippine civil service shall be under obligation to contribute to a political fund or to render a political service, or be removed or otherwise prejudiced for refusing to do so. Any person soliciting political contributions from public officers or employees shall be subject to the same penalties as those provided in the preceding section.

SEC. 19. In the appointment of officers and employees under the provisions of this act the appointing officer in his selection from the list of eligibles to be furnished him by the board shall, where other qualifications are equal, prefer:

First. Natives of the Philippine Islands.

Second. All honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines of the United States.

SEC. 20. The requirements of this act for entrance into the civil service, or for promotion by examination, shall not apply to the selection of the following officers and employees:

1. One private secretary to each member of the Philippine Commission, including the civil governor.

2. Any person in the military or naval service of the United States who may be detailed for the performance of civil duties.

3. Persons employed as semiskilled or unskilled laborers whose rate of compensation is less than three hundred and sixty dollars per annum.

4. All employees whose rate of compensation is one hundred and twenty dollars or less per annum.

5. Postmasters and customs inspectors whose rates of compensation do not exceed three hundred and one hundred and eighty dollars per annum, respectively, who may lawfully perform the duties of postmaster or customs inspector in connection with the other official duties with which they are charged, if they be Government employees, or if not Government employees, in connection with their private business, such duties requiring only a portion of their time.

6. Detectives, secret agents, sheriffs, and deputy sheriffs.

7. Any position in the department of commerce and police the duties of which are of a quasi military or quasi naval character.

8. Chinese and Japanese employees.

SEC. 21. Vacancies in the position of heads and of assistant heads of bureaus or offices and of superintendents shall be filled by promotion, without examination, of persons in the classified service, if competent persons are found in the service who in the judgment of the appointing power are available and possess the qualifications required, the intention of this provision being that the appointing power may, by virtue hereof, select for appointment from the entire classified service the person deemed most competent to fill the vacancy: *Provided, however,* That an examination may be given when requested by the civil governor or proper head of an executive department.

SEC. 22. The persons now employed in the civil service of the Philippine Islands whose positions may be classified by the operation of this act and the rules herein provided for shall, unless dismissed by proper authority, continue in the service and discharge the duties assigned them: *Provided,* That the board may, in its discretion, require by rule that all such employees shall pass examinations practically adapted to show their fitness to fill the positions now held by them, and that in case of failure to pass such examinations to the satisfaction of the board they shall be dismissed from the service.

SEC. 23. The position of teacher in the insular service and in the municipal service of Manila is hereby classified and made subject to all the provisions of the civil

service act and rules, and all teachers now serving under regular appointment in the insular service or in the municipal service of Manila are hereby declared to be in the classified service.

SEC. 24. The rules to be prepared and certified by the board shall not take effect until approved by the civil governor, when they shall be promulgated by his executive order.

SEC. 25. After the passage of this act no civilian shall be employed in the offices specified in section five of this act except in accordance with its terms: *Provided*, That between the time of its passage and the date when the board herein created shall officially inform the military governor and the Commission that it is ready to certify a list of persons eligible to appointment under the provisions of this act for any vacancy occurring, appointments for temporary service may be made to fill vacancies or newly created offices to continue until such certification is made and such vacancies can be regularly filled, under the requirements of this act and the rules of the board adopted in accordance herewith. Persons so temporarily appointed may compete in the examinations held for regular entrance to the classified service.

SEC. 26. In this act whenever a sum of money is mentioned it shall be understood to refer to the money of the United States.

SEC. 27. Upon the passage of this act and the appointment and organization of the board, it shall be the duty of the head of each office to which this act applies upon application by the board to certify to the board a complete list of all the officers and employees engaged therein, together with a full statement of the duties performed by them and the compensation received by them.

SEC. 28. No applicants shall be admitted to the competitive examinations to be held under this act who are not either—

- (a) Citizens of the United States; or
- (b) Natives of the Philippine Islands; or
- (c) Persons who have, under and by virtue of the treaty of Paris, acquired the political rights of natives of the Islands; or
- (d) Persons who have taken the oath of allegiance to the United States and served as members of the Army or Navy of the United States and been honorably discharged therefrom.

SEC. 29. This act shall take effect on its passage and shall be referred to as the civil service act.

Enacted, September 19, 1900.

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[No. 25.]

An Act Providing for the appointment and removal of subordinate officers and employees in certain departments and bureaus of the government of the Philippine Islands.

*By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:*

SECTION 1. All appointments to and removals from subordinate positions in the Philippine civil service in offices or bureaus under the executive control of the secretaries of departments shall be made by the heads of offices or bureaus subject to the approval of the secretary of the department who exercises executive control over the office or bureau in which the appointment or removal is made; appointments to and removals from subordinate positions in all other offices or bureaus in the civil service of the insular government shall be made subject to the approval of the civil governor: *Provided*, That heads of offices and bureaus may employ and discharge unskilled laborers whose employment is authorized by law without the approval of the secretaries of departments or of the civil governor. In case there is no head or acting head of any such office or bureau, or other office or bureau established by law, at the time when appointments to or removals from subordinate positions therein become necessary, such appointments and removals may be made by the secretary of the department under which the office or bureau is established, who shall have direct charge and supervision of such office or bureau, and who, or a person assigned by him for the purpose, shall have authority to make estimates for appropriation, requisitions on the treasurer for money appropriated, and to approve all vouchers for payment.

SEC. 2. For neglect of duty or violation of reasonable office regulations, or in the interests of the public service, heads of bureaus or offices are hereby authorized to reduce the salary or compensation of any subordinate officer or employee, to deduct

from his pay a sum not exceeding one month's pay, or to suspend him without pay for a period not exceeding two months: *Provided, however,* That such deduction from pay or such suspension without pay shall receive the approval of the civil governor or the proper head of an executive department, after having been submitted to the civil service board for recommendation: *And provided further,* That any reduction in salary or deduction of pay or any suspension without pay as provided for in this section shall not affect the right of the person thus disciplined to accrued leave of absence, but in the event of his suspension from duty no accrued leave of absence shall be allowed for the time he is thus suspended.

SEC. 3. Nothing herein shall be construed to take any of the appointments to be made to positions described in section one out of the provisions of the civil service act, or to prevent the Commission from revoking action taken under section one, or making appointments to such positions, or from making removals therefrom of its own motion under the general powers conferred upon it by the instructions of the President of the United States.

SEC. 4 This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, October 17, 1900.

[No. 102.]

An Act Regulating the salaries of officers and employees in the Philippine civil service.

*By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:*

SECTION 1. \* \* \*

SALARY CLASSIFICATION.

The officers and employees in the Philippine civil service, for the purpose of these rules, shall be arranged in the following classes, and, unless otherwise provided by law, it shall be understood that the minimum amount specified for each class indicates the annual salary of each employee in that class:

Class 1: All persons receiving an annual salary of \$3,000 or more, or a compensation at the rate of \$3,000 or more per annum.

Class 2: All persons receiving an annual salary of \$2,750 or more, or a compensation at the rate of \$2,750 or more, but less than \$3,000 per annum.

Class 3: All persons receiving an annual salary of \$2,500 or more, or a compensation at the rate of \$2,500 or more, but less than \$2,750 per annum.

Class 4: All persons receiving an annual salary of \$2,250 or more, or a compensation at the rate of \$2,250 or more, but less than \$2,500 per annum.

Class 5: All persons receiving an annual salary of \$2,000 or more, or a compensation at the rate of \$2,000 or more, but less than \$2,250 per annum.

Class 6: All persons receiving an annual salary of \$1,800 or more, or a compensation at the rate of \$1,800 or more, but less than \$2,000 per annum.

Class 7: All persons receiving an annual salary of \$1,600 or more, or a compensation at the rate of \$1,600 or more, but less than \$1,800 per annum.

Class 8: All persons receiving an annual salary of \$1,400 or more, or a compensation at the rate of \$1,400 or more, but less than \$1,600 per annum.

Class 9: All persons receiving an annual salary of \$1,200 or more, or a compensation at the rate of \$1,200 or more, but less than \$1,400 per annum.

Class 10: All persons receiving an annual salary of \$1,000 or more, or a compensation at the rate of \$1,000 or more, but less than \$1,200 per annum.

Class A: All persons receiving an annual salary of \$900 or more, or a compensation at the rate of \$900 or more, but less than \$1,000 per annum.

Class B: All persons receiving an annual salary of \$840 or more, or a compensation at the rate of \$840 or more, but less than \$900 per annum.

Class C: All persons receiving an annual salary of \$720 or more, or a compensation at the rate of \$720 or more, but less than \$840 per annum.

Class D: All persons receiving an annual salary of \$600 or more, or a compensation at the rate of \$600 or more, but less than \$720 per annum.

Class E: All persons receiving an annual salary of \$540 or more, or a compensation at the rate of \$540 or more, but less than \$600 per annum.

Class F: All persons receiving an annual salary of \$480 or more, or a compensation at the rate of \$480 or more, but less than \$540 per annum.

Class G: All persons receiving an annual salary of \$420 or more, or a compensation at the rate of \$420 or more, but less than \$480 per annum.

Class H: All persons receiving an annual salary of \$360 or more, or a compensation at the rate of \$360 or more, but less than \$420 per annum.

Class I: All persons receiving an annual salary of \$300 or more, or a compensation at the rate of \$300 or more, but less than \$360 per annum.

Class J: All persons receiving an annual salary of \$240 or more, or a compensation at the rate of \$240 or more, but less than \$300 per annum.

Class K: All persons receiving an annual salary of less than \$240, or a compensation at the rate of less than \$240 per annum.

\* \* \* \* \*

Enacted, March 9, 1901.

[No. 148.]

AN ACT Regulating expenditure of money under appropriations, forbidding the allowances to officers or clerks for extra compensation, except in case of clerks or employees acting as night teachers in the public schools, and regulating the payment of traveling expenses.

*By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:*

SECTION 1. All sums appropriated for the various branches of expenditure in the public service shall be applied solely to the objects for which they are respectively made, and for no others, and no moneys appropriated for contingent, incidental, or miscellaneous purposes shall be expended or paid for official or clerical compensation.

SEC. 2. No allowance or compensation shall be made to any officer or clerk by reason of the discharge of duties which belong to any other officer or clerk in the same or any other department, and no allowance or compensation shall be made for any extra service whatever which any officer or clerk may be required to perform unless expressly authorized by law.

SEC. 3. No officer in any branch of the public service, or any other person whose salary, pay, or emoluments are fixed by law or regulations, shall receive any additional pay, extra allowance, or compensation in any form whatever for the disbursement of public money, or for any other service or duty whatever, unless the same is authorized by law, and the appropriation therefor explicitly states that it is for such additional pay, extra allowance, or compensation: *Provided, however,* That the employment of clerks and employees in the various civil departments as evening or night teachers in the public schools is hereby authorized, such salaries being hereby made a proper charge against the appropriations available for the payment of salaries of teachers.

SEC. 4. Hereafter actual and necessary traveling expenses only shall be allowed to any person holding employment or appointment under the government of the Philippine Islands, and all allowances in excess of the amount actually paid, except as herein provided, are declared illegal, and no credit shall be allowed to any of the disbursing officers of the government of the Philippine Islands for payments or allowances in violation of this provision: *Provided,* That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prohibit the payment of a per diem in lieu of actual expenses.

SEC. 5. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 6. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, June 21, 1901.

[No. 392.]

AN ACT Authorizing the employment of persons at salaries lower than those for which appropriation is made, and designating persons authorized to administer oaths for the civil service board.

*By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:*

SECTION 1. The head of any department or bureau may, with the approval of the Philippine civil service board, appoint employees at salaries lower than those authorized and appropriated for: *Provided,* That the aggregate number of employees so authorized and appropriated for shall not be increased.

SEC. 2. The members of the civil service board, or any examiner duly authorized by it, may administer such oaths as may be necessary in the transaction of the official business of the board.

SEC. 3. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 4. The provisions of this act shall be effective as of April first, nineteen hundred and two.

Enacted, April 18, 1902.

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[No. 1216.]

AN ACT Making appropriations for sundry expenses of the municipal government of the city of Manila for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and five, and other designated periods.

*By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:*

\* \* \* \* \*

SEC. 2. Upon the approval of the municipal board first had, a vacancy in a position of any class may be filled by the appointment of more than one person of a lower class: *Provided*, That the aggregate of salaries paid is not greater than the salary authorized by law for that position.

\* \* \* \* \*

Enacted, August 17, 1904.

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[No. 1225.]

AN ACT Making appropriations for sundry expenses of the insular government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and five, and other designated periods.

*By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:*

\* \* \* \* \*

SEC. 2. Upon the approval of the civil governor, or proper head of a department first had, a vacancy in a position of any class may be filled by the appointment of more than one person of a lower class: *Provided*, That the aggregate of salaries paid is not greater than the salary authorized by law for that position.

\* \* \* \* \*

Enacted, August 31, 1904.

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[No. 1040.]

AN ACT Regulating the hours of labor, leaves of absence, and transportation of officers and employees in the Philippine civil service, and repealing Act Numbered Eighty, and all acts amendatory thereof.

*By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:*

SECTION 1. The required office hours of all bureaus and offices in the Philippine civil service shall be fixed by executive order, but they shall not be less than six and one-half hours of labor each day, not including time for lunch and exclusive of Sundays and of days declared public holidays by law or executive order: *Provided*, That when the nature of the duties to be performed or the interests of the public service require it, officers and employees may, by direction of the head of the bureau or office, be required to work on Sundays and holidays without additional compensation unless otherwise specifically authorized by law. It shall be the duty of heads of bureaus or offices to require of all employees, of whatever grade or class, not less than the number of hours of labor authorized by law or executive order, but the head of any department, bureau, or office may, in the interests of the public service, extend the daily hours of labor therein specified for any or all of the employees under him, and in case of such extension it shall be without additional compensation unless otherwise provided by law: *Provided, however*, That during the heated term from the first day of April to the fifteenth day of June in each year and on Saturdays throughout the year

the civil governor may, by executive order, reduce the required number of hours of labor on each day to five hours. This executive order shall not oblige the head of a department, bureau, or office in the Philippine civil service to reduce the hours of labor to five hours, but it shall be within his discretion to reduce the number of hours if consistent with the needs of the public service; nor shall this provision be regarded as conferring a right upon officers or employees. This reduction of the required hours of labor shall not apply to the officers or employees of any bureau or office to whom an overtime wage is allowed and paid. The length of sessions of the courts shall be regulated by existing law, but the provisions of this act shall apply to all officers and employees in the bureau of justice except judges. The number of hours for the daily sessions of the public schools shall be fixed by the secretary of public instruction, but they shall not be less than five hours a day.

Sec. 2. (a) After at least two years' continuous, faithful, and satisfactory service, the civil governor or proper head of a department shall, subject to the necessities of the public service, and upon proper application therefor, grant each regularly and permanently appointed officer or employee in the civil service, insular or provincial, or of the city of Manila, except as hereinafter provided, accrued leave of absence with full pay, inclusive of Sundays, and of days declared public holidays by law or executive order for each year of service in accordance with the following schedule: An employee receiving an annual salary of less than nine hundred dollars shall be granted twenty days' leave; an employee receiving an annual salary of from six hundred to nine hundred dollars with board and quarters, and an officer or employee receiving an annual salary of nine hundred dollars or more, but less than one thousand eight hundred dollars, shall be granted thirty days' leave; an officer or employee receiving an annual salary of one thousand eight hundred dollars or more shall be granted thirty-five days' leave. Leave shall accrue while an officer or employee is on duly authorized leave of absence with pay.

(b) If an officer or employee elects to postpone the taking of any or all of the leave to which he is entitled under this section, such leave may accumulate until January first, nineteen hundred and five, after which date no person shall at any time have to his credit more than the accrued leave allowed for five years' service, and if his salary changes he shall receive the same amount of leave and pay as if he had taken the leave while receiving the salary at which it accrued.

(c) An officer or employee who has served in the islands for three years or more, or two years if appointed under the provisions of Act Numbered Eighty, as amended, and who has accumulated to his credit the accrued leave allowed for two full years, may be granted permission to visit the United States: *Provided*, That such permission shall not be granted oftener than once in every three years.

(d) A person in the teaching service shall not be granted accrued leave in accordance with the schedule provided in this section, but in lieu thereof he may be granted leave on full pay during vacation periods, with permission to spend a vacation period in the United States not oftener than once in every three years.

(e) In case an officer, teacher, or other employee is granted leave to visit the United States, he shall be allowed, with half pay in addition to the leave granted, sixty days for the time occupied by him in going to and returning from the United States if he is serving in Manila, and if serving in the provinces sixty days plus the actual and necessary time consumed from date of departure from station to date of departure from Manila, and on returning, from date of arrival at Manila to date of arrival at station, such half salary to be paid on return to duty. On the completion of two years of continuous, faithful, and satisfactory service after returning to the islands from leave of absence to visit the United States granted for three or more years' service, he shall be allowed his actual and necessary traveling expenses from his place of residence in the United States to Manila if he come by the route and steamer directed.

(f) Semiskilled and unskilled laborers, temporary and emergency employees, persons receiving a daily wage or salary, persons enlisted for a term of years, persons in the United States civil service who are paid in whole or in part from insular funds, and persons who receive compensation for official duties performed in connection with private business, vocation, or profession, such duties requiring only a portion of their time, shall not be entitled to the leave provided in this section.

(g) The provisions of this section shall be retroactive in effect so as to entitle officers and employees of the Philippine civil service, whether serving as such by regular appointment or by detail from the Army, the Navy, or the civil service of the United States, previous to the passage of this act, to any accrued leave to which they would have been entitled had Act Numbered Eighty, as amended, been applicable to them at the date of their employment or detail, computing the leave in the case of an officer on the basis of the salary and allowances received while on detail, and in the case of



an enlisted man on the basis of first salary received in the Philippine civil service. No application for leave of absence presented by an officer or employee who has heretofore resigned without applying for leave shall be considered if presented after July first, nineteen hundred and four, or by an officer or employee who resigns after January first, nineteen hundred and four, if his application is not presented within six months of the date of the acceptance of his resignation.

Sec. 3. After at least six months' continuous, faithful, and satisfactory service the civil governor or proper head of a department may, in his discretion, grant each officer or employee entitled to the accrued leave provided in section two of this act in addition to such accrued leave, vacation leave of absence with full pay, inclusive of Sundays and of days declared public holidays by law or Executive order, for each calendar year of service, in accordance with the following schedule: An employee receiving an annual salary of less than one thousand dollars may be granted twenty-one days' vacation leave; an officer or employee receiving an annual salary of one thousand dollars or more may be granted twenty-eight days' vacation leave. Vacation leave must be taken within the calendar year in which it is earned. The vacation leave provided for only one calendar year may be allowed in connection with accrued leave granted with or without permission to visit the United States. In cases of resignation vacation leave shall not be allowed in addition to accrued leave. All applications for vacation leave shall be made on a form prescribed by the Philippine civil service board: *Provided, however*, That in case vacation leave has not been taken during the calendar year, the same may be enjoyed during the first two months of the succeeding calendar year without impairing the right to the full vacation period for the succeeding year.

Sec. 4. (a) Absence from duty of teachers, due to illness, shall be charged against their vacations, and with the consent of the secretary of public instruction they may remain on duty during vacations for a period equal to that lost on account of illness, in which case no deduction of pay shall be made on account of absence caused by illness.

(b) Absence of other regularly and permanently appointed officers and employees in the Philippine civil service on account of illness shall be charged first against vacation leave and then against accrued leave, until both are exhausted, when further absence shall be without pay.

(c) Payment of salary to an officer or employee for any absence during his first six months of service properly chargeable to vacation leave, or during his first two years of service properly chargeable to accrued leave, shall be withheld until such leave may properly be taken under the provisions of section two or three of this act: *Provided, however*, That in case of absence due to illness the civil governor or proper head of department may direct that payment for such absence be not withheld if not in excess of the vacation and accrued leave to his credit. In case absence is on account of wounds or injuries incurred in the performance of duty and extends beyond the vacation leave to his credit, the civil governor or proper head of department may direct that such further absence shall be on full pay. If the absence caused by illness, wounds, or injuries shall exceed six months in any twelve months, the officer or employee shall be immediately separated from the service.

Sec. 5. If a regularly appointed officer or employee in the Philippine civil service who has rendered faithful and satisfactory service shall die while in the service, the unused accrued leave that might have been granted at the time of death shall be determined, and the salary equivalent of the accrued leave shall be paid to the person or persons entitled by law to receive the same.

Sec. 6. Whenever upon the resignation or death of an officer or employee it is necessary to the interests of the public service that the position occupied by him shall be immediately filled, the civil governor or proper head of department may direct that all accrued leave granted him be commuted from the funds of the government, insular or provincial, or of the city of Manila, in which he was serving at the time of his resignation or death. If he was in the service of the insular government, payment shall be made by settlement warrant from the insular salary and expense fund; if he was in the service of the city of Manila, payment shall be made by settlement warrant from the salary and expense fund of the city of Manila, and if he was in the service of a province, the provincial board of such province is hereby authorized, upon direction of the civil governor as above provided, to commute from the provincial funds the accrued leave of absence granted such officer or employee. If there is no urgent necessity for filling the position at once, payment for the accrued leave granted shall be made from the salary appropriated for the position last filled by him.

This section shall be retroactive in effect so far as necessary to authorize, in cases now pending, the procedure herein provided.

Sec. 7. All applications for accrued leave of absence shall be made on a form prescribed by the civil service board, and shall first be acted upon by the chief of the

bureau or office, and by him submitted to the civil service board for its recommendation. The application shall then be forwarded by the board to the head of the department in which the applicant is employed for his final decision, except in respect to those bureaus or offices not under any department, in which cases the recommendations of the board shall be forwarded to the civil governor for his final decision.

SEC. 8. The civil governor is authorized to promulgate executive orders regulating the method of enforcing the provisions of this act, including the withholding of salary for leave granted.

SEC. 9. The appointment of all persons residing in the United States to the Philippine civil service, whether by transfer from the United States civil service or otherwise, shall be subject to the following conditions:

(a) A person residing in the United States who is appointed to the Philippine civil service may pay his traveling expenses from the place of his residence in the United States to Manila: *Provided*, That if any part of his traveling expenses is borne by the government of the Philippine Islands, ten per centum of his monthly salary shall be retained until the amount retained is equal to the amount borne by the government: *And provided further*, That if he shall come by the route and steamer directed his actual and necessary traveling expenses shall be refunded to him at the expiration of two years' satisfactory service in the Philippines.

(b) He shall be allowed half salary from the date of embarkation and full salary from the date of his arrival in the islands: *Provided*, That he proceed directly to the islands; otherwise, he shall be allowed half salary for such time only as is ordinarily required to perform the journey by the route directed: *And provided further*, That such half salary shall not be paid until after the expiration of two years of satisfactory service in the Philippines.

(c) A person residing in the United States accepting an appointment to a position in the civil service of the government of the Philippine Islands, under the conditions named in this act, shall, before receiving such appointment, execute a contract and deliver it to the chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, War Department, wherein the appointee shall stipulate that he will remain in the service of the government of the Philippine Islands for at least two years, unless released by the civil governor or proper head of a department. A breach of the conditions provided in the contract or a removal for cause shall require the proper officer to withhold payment of all salary and traveling expenses due to the person employed and who has violated the conditions of his contract or been removed for cause, and shall debar such person from ever entering again the public service of the Philippine government in any of its branches. In such case an action shall lie for the recovery of the amount expended by the Government in bringing the employee to the Philippine Islands.

(d) Irrespective of leave granted, a regularly appointed officer or employee who has rendered continuous, faithful, and satisfactory service for three years or more after arrival in the Philippine Islands shall, upon his retirement from the service, be allowed half salary for thirty days in addition to full salary for the period which may be granted him as leave of absence under the provisions of this act; and if appointed prior to the passage of this act, he shall also be furnished transportation from Manila to San Francisco, or transportation of equal cost to the Government by any other route.

SEC. 10. The provisions of this act shall not apply to judges of the supreme court, the courts of first instance, the court of land registration, and the court of customs appeals, but their leaves of absence and traveling expenses shall be governed by existing law or such law as may be hereafter enacted.

SEC. 11. All special contracts made with appointees of the Philippine civil service prior to the passage of this act shall remain unaffected by the terms and provisions of this act.

SEC. 12. Act Numbered Eighty and all amendments thereof, and all other acts or parts of acts in conflict with the provisions hereof, are hereby repealed: *Provided, however*, That all leaves of absence accruing prior to January first, nineteen hundred and four, shall be computed under the schedule provided in section two of said Act Numbered Eighty, as amended.

SEC. 13. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 14. This act shall take effect on its passage, but its provisions shall be retroactive and effective as of January first, nineteen hundred and four.

Enacted, January 12, 1904.

**CIVIL SERVICE RULES.**

In the exercise of power vested in him by Act No. 5, as amended, entitled "An act for the establishment and maintenance of an efficient and honest civil service in the Philippine Islands," and by Act No. 1040, entitled "An act regulating the hours of labor, leaves of absence, and transportation of officers and employees in the Philippine civil service, and repealing Act No. 80 and all acts amendatory thereof," and impliedly by Act No. 25, as amended, entitled "An act providing for the appointment and removal of subordinate officers and employees in certain departments and bureaus of the government of the Philippine Islands," the civil governor hereby approves and promulgates the following civil service rules, prepared and certified by the Philippine civil service board, and revokes all rules and executive orders heretofore issued in connection with the above-mentioned Acts of the Philippine Commission.

**RULE I.—General provisions and definition of terms.**

1. The board shall have authority to prescribe such regulations in pursuance of and in execution of these rules as are not inconsistent therewith, and shall prescribe blank forms for all applications, examinations, certifications, reports, records, and returns received under these rules and the regulations made in pursuance thereof.

2. Except as provided therein, the first 11 rules apply to the classified service only; the remaining rules have a general application to both the classified and the unclassified service.

3. The several terms hereinafter mentioned, wherever used in these rules, shall be construed as follows:

(a) The term "board" refers to the Philippine civil service board.

(b) The term "grade" refers to a number of positions or employees arranged in a group upon the basis of the duties performed, without regard to the salaries received.

(c) The term "class" refers to a number of positions or employees arranged in a group upon the basis of the salaries received, without regard to the duties performed.

(d) Whenever the term "officers" is used it shall be understood to refer to civil officers employed in, or military officers detailed to, the Philippine civil service.

(e) The term "classified service" includes all positions in the Philippine civil service not excepted by the civil service act, as amended.

(f) All printed forms mentioned in these rules refer to forms of the Philippine civil service board.

**RULE II.—Applications for examinations.**

1. No applicant shall be admitted to competitive examination who has not taken the oath of allegiance to the United States and who is not a citizen of the United States, a native of the Philippine Islands, an honorably discharged soldier, sailor, or marine of the United States, or a person who has under and by virtue of the treaty of Paris acquired the political rights of natives of the islands.

2. Every applicant for examination must furnish information as to his citizenship, nativity, age, education, and physical capacity, and such other information tending to show his qualifications or disqualifications for the service, as may be required by the board.

3. No applicant shall be admitted to examination or be appointed in the United States to this service originally, by reinstatement or by transfer, until he has been thoroughly examined by a competent physician and found to be physically qualified for efficient service in the Philippine Islands. A physical and medical examination may, in the discretion of the board, be required of applicants for examination in the Philippine Islands.

4. No applicant shall be admitted to examination in the Philippine Islands until he has furnished evidence satisfactory to the board of his loyalty to the supreme authority of the United States of America in these Islands.

5. No application for examination shall be accepted from any person serving in the Army, the Navy, or the Marine Corps of the United States unless written consent of the proper military, naval, or marine authority under whom such person is serving is filed with his application.

6. No application for examination for entrance into the classified service shall be accepted from any applicant who is under 18 or over 40 years of age: *Provided*, That in the interest of good administration the board, with the concurrence of the civil governor or proper head of a department, may by regulation determine the age limi-

tations within the maximum and minimum limits herein specified, and confine competition for such positions to persons who meet the requirements as to age: *And provided further*, That whenever in the discretion of the board the needs of the service require it, the age limitations named herein may be extended for any particular kind of examination.

7. The board may, in its discretion, refuse to examine an applicant, or to certify or attest an appointment of an eligible, who is physically unfitted for the performance of the duties of the position to which he seeks appointment; or who has been guilty of a crime, or of infamous, notoriously disgraceful, or immoral conduct, drunkenness, or dishonesty; or who has been dismissed from the service for other delinquency or misconduct within one year next preceding the date of his application; or who has intentionally made a false statement in any material fact, or practiced or attempted to practice any deception or fraud in securing his examination, registration, or appointment. Any of the foregoing disqualifications shall be good cause for the removal of the person from the service after his appointment.

8. No application shall be accepted for examination to test fitness for a position which belongs to one of the recognized mechanical trades unless it shall be shown that the applicant has served as apprentice or as journeyman, or as apprentice and journeyman, at said trade for such periods as the board may prescribe.

### RULE III.—*Examinations.*

1. Examinations of a suitable and practical character, absolutely impartial, and involving such subjects and tests as the board may determine, shall be held to ascertain the relative capacity and fitness of applicants for the positions to which they seek to be appointed.

2. Whenever the board shall find, after consultation with the head of the proper department, bureau, or office, that a knowledge of both the Spanish and the English languages is essential to an efficient discharge of the duties of a position to be filled, the board shall test English-speaking applicants as to their knowledge of the Spanish language, and Spanish-speaking applicants as to their knowledge of the English language.

3. No person shall be appointed to, or employed in, any classified position unless he shall have passed the examination provided therefor, or unless he is specially exempt from such examination by the provisions of the civil service act and rules.

4. No noncompetitive examination shall be held except—

(a) When applicants fail to compete after due notice has been given of an open competitive examination.

(b) To test fitness for promotion.

(c) To test fitness for reinstatement or transfer.

(d) To test fitness for positions requiring professional, technical, or scientific qualifications when, in the judgment of the board, it is not practicable to hold a competitive examination.

(e) To test fitness for positions of skilled workmen, mechanics, or artisans.

5. Examinations in the Philippine Islands shall be held in Manila and in the provinces upon such dates as the board may deem best for the interests of the service and the convenience of applicants, and examinations in the United States will be held under the auspices of the United States Civil Service Commission at the request of the board.

6. The board shall appoint such examining committees or special examiners as it may deem necessary from officers and employees in the Philippine civil service: *Provided*, That if the head of any bureau in Manila shall object to the appointment of any officer or employee of his bureau as a member of an examining committee, or as a special examiner, such appointment shall be subject to the approval of the civil governor or proper head of a department. The members of examining committees and special examiners are examiners of the board, and shall perform such duties as the board may direct in connection with examinations, investigations, appointments, and promotions, and in the performance of such duties they shall be under the direct and sole control and authority of the board. The duties performed by members of examining committees and special examiners shall be considered part of the duties of the office in which they are serving, and time shall be allowed for the performance of such duties during the office hours of said office.

7. All officers of the Philippine civil service shall facilitate the examinations of the board, and officers having the custody of public buildings at places where such examinations are to be held shall for this purpose permit and arrange for the use of suitable rooms under their charge and for furnishing and lighting the same when required.

RULE IV.—*Rating of papers and eligibility.*

1. Examination papers shall be rated according to their excellence on a scale of 100, and the subjects of each examination shall be given such relative weights as the board shall prescribe. After a competitor's papers have been rated he shall be duly notified of the result thereof by the board or by the head of his bureau or office at the request of the board.

2. Every competitor who attains a general rating of 70 or over shall be eligible to appointment, subject to the provisions of these rules, to the position for which he was examined, and the names of eligibles shall be entered in the order of their general ratings, without regard to the date of examination, on the proper register of eligibles.

3. The period of eligibility shall be one year from the date on which the name of the eligible is entered on the register, but this period may be extended if, in the discretion of the board, the needs of the service warrant it: *Provided*, That in case an eligible shall be mustered into the military or naval service of the United States at a time when the United States is engaged in war or in suppressing an insurrection, his period of eligibility shall, under such conditions as the board may prescribe, be considered as suspended during the time he is serving in the Army or the Navy of the United States: *And provided further*, That the eligibility to appointment of any person resulting from examinations held only in the Philippine Islands shall be suspended during the absence of such person from the Philippine Islands.

RULE V.—*Certifications.*

A vacancy in a classified position, if not filled by promotion, reduction, transfer, or reinstatement, or through noncompetitive examination, shall be filled under the following provisions:

1. The appointing officer shall make requisition upon Form No. 9 for the names of eligibles for the position vacant, specifying the duties of the position, and the board shall certify to said officer from the proper register the three names at the head thereof which have not been three times certified to the office or branch of the service in which the vacancy exists: *Provided*, That certification for temporary appointment shall not be counted as one of the three certifications to which an eligible is entitled: *And provided further*, That whenever the request for certification, or any law, rule, or regulation, shall call for persons of one sex, those of that sex shall be certified; otherwise, sex shall be disregarded in certification.

2. The appointing officer shall select one of the three names certified, and if at the time of selection there are more vacancies than one he may select more than one name: *Provided*, That if an appointing officer shall object to an eligible certified, stating that because of disloyalty, physical defect, mental unsoundness, or moral or other disqualification particularly specified in section 7 of Rule II, such eligible would be unsuitable for the position to be filled, and if said officer shall support such objections with evidence satisfactory to the board, certification shall be made of the eligible on the register whose rating is next below those already certified in place of the one to whom objection is made and sustained.

3. In making selections from certifications of eligibles by the board, appointing officers shall, when other qualifications are equal, prefer:

First. Natives of the Philippine Islands.

Second. Honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines of the United States.

4. The board, whenever practicable, shall forward to the appointing officer in connection with each certification the application and examination papers of the persons certified, and said officer may summon personally before him the eligibles certified and make such inquiries of them as he may think proper. The papers forwarded by the board to the appointing officer for his information shall be returned to the board with notice of selection on Form No. 18.

5. Whenever a person residing in the Philippine Islands or in the United States is selected for appointment to the classified civil service, the appointing officer shall notify the board and the board shall notify the appointee. Upon his reporting for duty, the appointing officer shall immediately forward to the board probationary appointment on Form No. 33; such appointment is not to be made effective prior to the date upon which the appointee actually enters upon the performance of his duties. If the eligible was provisionally appointed in the United States, his regular appointment will be effective the day following the date of his actual landing in the Philippine Islands, provided he reports immediately at the office of the board, and leave shall not accrue prior to date of regular appointment. At the expiration of the pro-

bationary period of six months, if his conduct and capacity are satisfactory to the appointing officer, his retention in the service shall be equivalent to his absolute appointment; but if his conduct and capacity be not satisfactory he may at any time during, or at the expiration of, his probationary period be notified by the appointing officer that he will not receive absolute appointment because of such unsatisfactory conduct or want of capacity, and such notification, without other formality, shall discharge him from the service. Full report of the cause of the discharge shall be made to the board. A probationer may be reduced in class or grade at any time during or at the expiration of his probationary period by a notification of reduction from the appointing officer, without other formality; in such case the appointing officer shall immediately forward to the board new appointment on Form No. 33, accompanied by a full statement of the cause of the reduction. The name of a probationer who has been separated from the service without delinquency or misconduct may be restored to the register of eligibles, in the discretion of the board, for the remainder of his period of eligibility.

6. An eligible may waive certification or decline appointment without losing his position on the register upon furnishing reasons satisfactory to the board, but without such action his name shall be dropped from the register upon his declination of an appointment. No eligible shall have the right to decline an appointment from the same register more than twice.

7. Certification for original appointment shall, whenever practicable, be made to the lowest class in a grade, but a vacancy in a position in any class requiring the exercise of special, technical, or professional knowledge may be filled by original appointment.

8. When two or more eligibles have the same rating, precedence in certification shall be determined in accordance with section 3 of this rule, if applicable; otherwise, by the order in which their applications were filed.

9. All appointments of persons residing in the United States, as well as those residing in the Philippine Islands, to positions in the classified civil service shall be made through the civil service board in strict accord with the rules and regulations prepared by the board, and the same procedure shall be followed in making selections for appointment in the United States as is followed in making selections in the Philippine Islands. Official correspondence by cable or letter with or relating to prospective appointees residing in the United States must be transmitted through the board for appropriate action.

#### RULE VI.—*Temporary service.*

1. Whenever there are fewer than three eligibles upon a register, the appointing officer may appoint probationally the one eligible, or one of the two eligibles, certified, in the same manner as if three eligibles had been certified; but if he elects not to make probationary appointment from such certification, he shall select for temporary appointment the one eligible, or one of the two eligibles, if either will accept such temporary appointment. Temporary appointment made from an eligible register as provided in this section may continue until such temporary appointee is given probationary appointment or until the board certifies three eligibles, when probationary appointment must be made.

2. Whenever there are no names of eligibles upon a register for any grade in which a vacancy exists, and the public interests require that it shall be filled before eligibles can be provided, such vacancy may, subject to the *antecedent* approval of the board, be filled by the employment without examination of a person for such time as will enable the board to provide one or more eligibles. Such temporary employment shall expire when the board shall certify an eligible who accepts either temporary or probationary appointment.

3. Whenever an emergency shall arise in the provinces requiring that a vacancy shall be immediately filled before eligibles can be certified or temporary employment authorized by the board, the appointing officer shall *first* make requisition for a certification of eligibles, and pending the certification of eligibles such vacancy may be immediately filled by the appointing officer through emergency employment, to continue for such time only as may be required for the appointment of an eligible, or for the authorization of temporary employment by the board. It shall be the duty of every appointing officer to report at once to the board, giving reasons for such emergency employment and to obtain authority therefor.

4. Whenever the work to be done is, in the judgment of the board, temporary in character, the board may authorize temporary employment without examination, which employment may continue until the completion of the work.

RULE VII.—*Reinstatements.*

Any person who has been regularly appointed to a position in the classified civil service, and who has through no delinquency or misconduct been separated therefrom, may, if no good reason to the contrary appears, upon the requisition of the proper officer on Form No. 8 and the certificate of the board, be reinstated to a vacant position of a class not higher than that from which he was separated, under the conditions named below. The last two sections of this rule apply to the unclassified as well as to the classified service.

1. If the person regularly entered the classified service without examination, a noncompetitive examination may be required, in the discretion of the board, prior to reinstatement.

2. If for original entrance to the position proposed to be filled by reinstatement there is required, in the opinion of the board, an examination essentially higher than, or different from, the examination for original entrance to the position previously held by the person whose reinstatement is proposed, a noncompetitive examination may be required prior to reinstatement.

3. A person who has served six months or less in the Philippine civil service may be reinstated as a probationer within a period of six months following his separation from the service under the former appointment; a person who has served more than six months but less than two years, and who has received absolute appointment, may be reinstated within one year; a person who has served two years, but less than three years, may be reinstated within two years; a person who has served three years, but less than four years, may be reinstated within three years; a person who has served four years, but less than five years, may be reinstated within four years; and a person who has served five years or more may be reinstated within five years from the date of his separation from the service.

4. Subject to the other conditions of these rules, any person whose separation from the civil service was caused by his enlistment or acceptance of a position in the active military or naval service of the United States, and who was honorably discharged therefrom, may be reinstated without regard to the length of time he has been separated from the civil service.

5. A person in the United States who resigned from the Philippine classified or unclassified civil service before having rendered three years' service in the Philippine Islands, and who is reinstated in either of said services, shall not be entitled to the half salary and traveling expenses provided by law for persons residing in the United States who are appointed to the Philippine civil service.

6. No person separated from the Philippine classified or unclassified civil service before having served the full period prescribed by law or contract shall be allowed to reenter either of said services, until he shall have made good all loss caused by such separation and shall have refunded to the Government such proportion of the total expenses, if any, incurred by it by reason of his appointment, including salary and traveling expenses prior to the date he actually entered upon the duties of his position, as the time he failed to serve is to the time required by said law or contract, and then only on the approval of the head of the department from which he was separated. All amounts so refunded to the insular government shall be paid to the disbursing officer of the executive bureau, and by him deposited in the insular treasury as general funds. Applications of such persons for reentrance to the service should be made through the board.

RULE VIII.—*Transfers.*

1. A person in any bureau, office, or branch of the service may be transferred within the same bureau, office, or branch of the service upon any test of fitness, not disapproved by the board, which may be determined upon by the appointing officer, subject to the limitations of the proviso of section 2 of this rule.

2. A person who has received absolute appointment may, upon the completion of Form No. 7 by the heads of the bureaus or offices interested, and the certificate of the board, be transferred from a position in one bureau, office, or branch of the service to a position in another bureau, office, or branch of the service: *Provided*, That such transfer shall not be made without examination to a position if for original entrance to such position there is required under these rules an examination essentially higher than, or different from, the examination required for original entrance to the position from which transfer is proposed.

3. No transfer shall be made of a person from any position in the unclassified service to a position in the classified service: *Provided*, That a person who has by promotion or transfer from the classified service entered the unclassified service, and

has served continuously therein from the date of said promotion or transfer, may be retransferred to the classified position from which he was transferred or to any position to which transfer could be made therefrom.

4. Any person who has been transferred from one classified position to another classified position may be retransferred to the position in which he was formerly employed, or to any position to which transfer could be made therefrom, without regard to the limitations of these rules.

5. A person in the classified service of the Federal Government of the United States may be transferred to any position in the Philippine classified service, subject to the conditions of these rules with respect to age limitations and examinations, and when an examination is required previous to such transfer the board may accept such tests of fitness as may be made upon its request by the United States Civil Service Commission.

6. An officer or employee occupying a competitive position in the Philippine classified civil service who has served three years or more therein may be certified for transfer to the Federal classified civil service, subject to the provisions of the United States Civil Service rules, and to the following requirements:

(a) Three years' continuous service in the islands without visiting the United States.

(b) Four years' continuous service in the islands, visiting the United States only once during this period.

7. No head of a bureau or office of the government of the Philippine Islands, or any subordinate officer or employee thereof, shall, directly or indirectly, invite, solicit, or even discuss with a subordinate officer or employee, classified or unclassified, permanent or temporary, of another bureau or office, or of the Army or the Navy of the United States in these islands, his appointment or transfer to the bureau or office of such head or subordinate, until the consent in writing is first obtained of the head of the bureau or office in which the desired officer or employee is a subordinate, or of the civil governor or proper head of a department, or of the officer of the Army or the Navy under whom he may be employed or serving.

#### RULE IX.—*Promotions.*

1. No vacancy in any position shall be filled by original appointment whenever there is in the bureau or office in which the vacancy exists any person in a position in a lower class or grade who is competent and qualified and is willing to be promoted to the existing vacancy.

2. In providing regulations and competitive examinations for promotion the board shall give due weight to the previous experience and efficiency of officers and employees, and shall introduce such tests of fitness as it may deem proper after consultation with the heads of the different bureaus, offices, or branches of the service in which promotion examinations may be held for the purpose of determining the relative efficiency of officers and employees.

3. In each department, bureau, office, or branch of the service, the board may, subject to the proviso contained in section 6 of Rule III, designate a promotion examining committee of not less than three persons. The members of the committee shall perform such duties with respect to promotions and promotion examinations as the board may direct, in the performance of which duties they shall be under the sole control and authority of the board.

4. There shall be kept in each office, on forms prescribed by the board for that purpose, a comparative record from which the relative efficiency of employees may be determined. Among the elements of efficiency to be considered are quantity of work or the amount performed, quality of work or the degree of its excellence, physical condition, habits, character, conduct, aptitude and adaptability, punctuality, and attendance. This record shall be at all times open to the inspection of the board. A report shall be made to the board semiannually on Form No. 54, on the first days of January and July, giving the comparative term and corresponding efficiency rating applicable to each person according to the following scheme:

Very superior: Indicating the highest degree of efficiency or excellence.....	95 to 100
Superior: Indicating a high degree of efficiency or excellence.....	85 to 94
Good: Indicating a degree of efficiency above the average.....	75 to 84
Fair: Indicating an ordinary degree of efficiency.....	70 to 74
Poor: Indicating inefficiency.....	Below 70

5. No recommendation of any person for promotion, whether verbal or in writing, shall be received or considered unless it be made by the officer or officers under whose



supervision he is or has been employed, and the presentation of any other recommendation shall be considered an unwarrantable interference with the public service.

6. Until the promotion regulations herein authorized have been promulgated by the board for any department, bureau, office, or branch of the service, and the board has notified such department, bureau, office, or branch of the service that it is prepared to conduct the promotion examinations authorized under the civil service act and rules, promotions therein may be made upon any tests of fitness not disapproved by the board which may be determined upon by the appointing officer: *Provided*, That pending the adoption of such regulations, in case of proposed promotion from one class to another class of an employee who has not entered the service through the examination prescribed for the class to which promotion is proposed, such employee shall be required to obtain an eligible rating in such prescribed examination taken noncompetitively, and the appointment by promotion thus made shall not become effective prior to the date of taking the examination in which an eligible rating is obtained.

7. Save in exceptional cases, promotion or increase of salary shall not be made during the first six months after the appointment of an officer or employee in either the classified or the unclassified service, nor more frequently than once in twelve months thereafter, nor more than one class at a time. The question of whether a case is or is not an exceptional one shall be determined by the civil governor or proper head of a department.

8. When a promotion is proposed by the head of a bureau or office and report on Form No. 3 or Form No. 54 is overdue, action on such proposed promotion shall be suspended pending the receipt of said report in proper form.

#### *"RULE X.—Appointment and employment.*

1. All appointments to classified positions, except temporary appointments, whether original, by promotion, reduction, transfer, or reinstatement, must be made in accordance with the provisions of Act No. 25, as amended, on Form No. 33, and transmitted to the board for attestation or recommendation and by it forwarded to the civil governor or proper head of a department for approval or disapproval: *Provided*, That appointments made by the civil governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Philippine Commission, shall not be made on the form referred to herein and shall not require the attestation of the board.

2. The payment of any money on account of salary to any officer or employee in the classified service is not warranted prior to the receipt by the disbursing officer of notification from the head of the bureau or office that the appointment or employment of such officer or employee has been duly authorized as provided by the civil service act and rules.

3. No person appointed to any unclassified position shall be assigned to or employed in a position the duties of which are clerical, nor shall he be assigned to or employed in any other position in the classified service.

4. No person appointed to a position in the classified service shall, without the approval of the board, be assigned to or employed in a position of a grade or character not contemplated by the examination from the results of which appointment was made, except as provided in Act No. 408, as amended.

#### *RULE XI.—Procedure in reductions, separations, and suspensions.*

1. When the head of a bureau or office deems it necessary to recommend a regularly and permanently appointed subordinate officer or employee in the classified civil service for reduction in salary or compensation, he shall in writing notify the person affected of the proposed action and the grounds upon which such action is premised, and shall prescribe a reasonable period, which shall not be less than twenty-four hours, within which a written reply may be submitted if desired, together with any written evidence he may desire to submit. Upon receipt of the reply or after the expiration of the period within which such reply should have been submitted, the head of the bureau or office shall forward to the board a certified copy of the letter of notification and the reply and evidence, if any shall have been received. These papers shall be promptly forwarded to the civil governor or proper head of a department by the board, together with its recommendation in the case, for final action.

2. In case of proceedings to remove a regularly and permanently appointed subordinate officer or employee in the classified civil service for cause, the head of the bureau or office may suspend such person at once, if he deem that course necessary, and, in any event, shall in writing notify the person in interest that his removal for cause is to be recommended, and of the ground upon which such recommendation is

based, at the same time prescribing a reasonable period within which a written answer, supported by such written evidence as he desires to present, shall be submitted, such period to be not less than twenty-four hours after the actual receipt of the notification by the person recommended for removal. In the event of no response being received within the period prescribed, evidence of the receipt of the written notification, together with a certified copy of the same, shall be forwarded to the board. If reply has been received it shall be similarly forwarded, with a certified copy of the notification mentioned, together with any other evidence or papers in the case. The board shall promptly forward, with recommendation, all the papers in the case for final action. If such action be approval of the recommendation to remove for cause, the person affected shall be dropped from the rolls of the office as discharged on the day he was suspended, if suspension was made; otherwise his discharge shall be effective on the date of receipt by the head of the bureau or office in interest of the notification of approval by the civil governor or proper head of a department. Under no circumstances shall an officer or employee so construe the provisions of any law now in force as to authorize or require the official publication of the cause of removal of any person from the Philippine civil service in more specific terms than "for the good of the service."

3. In every instance of a tender of resignation by a regularly and permanently appointed subordinate officer or employee in the classified civil service, it shall be the duty of the officer authorized to act thereon to accept or decline to accept the same in writing, and if the resignation be accepted, to give him a letter stating clearly the character of the services rendered and whether or not, in the light of present information, a possible future application for reinstatement in the same bureau or office would be favorably considered. In the event of a statement to the effect that such application would not be favorably considered, reasons therefor shall be stated and the person in interest informed that he may, should he so desire, submit a written reply and such other written evidence as he may elect. When completed, certified copies or the originals of all the papers in the case shall be forwarded to the board; in case of objection to reinstatement, the papers will be forwarded by the board with its recommendation for review and final action. For obvious reasons no officer or employee should be continued in his position who could not be recommended for reinstatement were he to resign.

4. In cases of deduction from pay or suspension from duty without pay under the provisions of section 2 of Act No. 25, as amended, of a subordinate officer or employee in the classified or the unclassified civil service, the head of the bureau or office shall notify the person affected in writing of the action proposed and shall give him a reasonable period of time within which to submit a written answer, which shall be not less than twenty-four hours, supported by such written evidence as he desires to present. The papers in the case shall be forwarded to the board for recommendation and shall be transmitted by the board to the civil governor or proper head of a department for final action. The deduction from pay shall not be made nor shall the suspension from duty take place until the approval of the civil governor or proper head of a department has been obtained.

5. If any of the papers in the proceedings under this rule are written in Spanish, the head of the bureau or office shall furnish translations in English, whenever practicable, as well as the originals or certified copies thereof. All papers relating to the removal or resignation of subordinate officers or employees in the classified civil service shall be filed in the office of the board.

6. In all cases of removal or reduction of officers or employees in the unclassified service above the grade of semiskilled laborer, the head of the bureau or office shall furnish the board with a full statement of the cause of the removal or reduction. In cases of resignation when an application for reinstatement would not be favorably considered, the board shall be furnished with a full statement of the character of the services rendered and the reasons why application for reinstatement would not be favorably considered.

#### *RULE XII.—Prohibitions and penalties.*

1. No person in the Philippine civil service shall use his official authority or official influence to coerce the political action of any other person or body.

2. No officer or employee in the Philippine civil service shall discharge or promote or degrade or in any manner change the official grade or compensation of any other officer or employee, or promise or threaten so to do, for giving or withholding, or neglecting to make, any contribution of money or other valuable thing for any political purpose whatever.

3. No inquiry shall be made, and no consideration whatever shall be given to any information relative to the political or religious opinions or affiliations of persons examined, or to be examined, or of officers or employees in the matter of promotion,

and no discrimination shall be exercised, threatened, or promised against, or in favor of, any person employed, examined, or to be examined, because of his political or religious opinions or affiliations.

4. No recommendation of an applicant, competitor, or eligible involving any disclosure of his political or religious opinions or affiliations shall be considered by the board, by any examining committee or special examiner, or by any nominating or appointing officer.

5. No officer or employee shall engage in any private business, vocation, or profession, or be connected with any commercial undertaking, without written permission from the head of the bureau or office in which he is serving, and of the civil governor or proper head of a department. As a general rule, in any enterprise which involves the taking of time, this prohibition will be absolute in the case of those officers and employees whose remuneration is fixed on the assumption that their entire time is at the disposal of the government; if granted permission to engage in a business requiring time of applicant, copies must be furnished the board.

6. Discourtesy to private individuals or to government officers or employees, drunkenness, gambling, dishonesty, chronic or flagrant violation or neglect of duty, notoriously disgraceful or immoral conduct, physical incapacity due to immoral or vicious habits, incompetency, lending money at exorbitant rates of interest, willful failure to pay just debts, contracting loans of money or other property from merchants or other persons with whom the bureau of the borrower is in business relations, pecuniary embarrassment arising from reprehensible conduct, the pursuit of private business, vocation, or profession without permission in writing from the head of the bureau or office in which employed and of the civil governor or proper head of a department, disreputable or dishonest conduct committed prior to entering the service, or the willful violation by any person in the Philippine civil service of any of the provisions of the civil service act or rules, may be considered reasons demanding proceedings to remove for cause or to reduce in class or grade. No head of a bureau or office shall knowingly continue in the public service any subordinate officer or employee guilty of any of the above-named derelictions without submitting the facts through the board to the civil governor or proper head of a department.

7. In making removals or reductions, or in imposing other punishment, for delinquency or misconduct, penalties like in character shall be imposed for like offenses, and action thereon shall be taken irrespective of the political or religious opinions or affiliations of the offenders.

#### RULE XIII.—*Official roster of officers and employees.*

The board shall keep an official roster of all regularly and permanently appointed officers and employees in the civil service of the Philippine Islands above the grade of semiskilled laborer, and for the purpose of this roster each head of a bureau or office shall furnish to the board:

1. The necessary information in such form and manner as it may prescribe.

2. A statement on Form No. 3 on the first day of each month of all changes, and the dates thereof, in the service under his control and authority, setting forth, among other things, the following: The name of every person appointed, reinstated, promoted, reduced, transferred, or separated from the service; the position to which an appointment or reinstatement is made; the position from which and the position to which a promotion or transfer is made; the position from which a separation is made, whether by removal, resignation, or death, and the compensation of every position from which or to which a change is made.

#### RULE XIV.—*Employment of semiskilled and unskilled laborers.*

The employment by the heads of bureaus or offices of semiskilled and unskilled laborers whose rate of compensation is less than \$360 per annum shall be subject to the following conditions:

1. They shall be employed according to priority in making application for employment, after proper inquiry as to their capacity to labor, their habits of industry and sobriety, and their honesty.

2. No consideration whatever shall be given to the political or religious opinions or affiliations of applicants for such employment, and selections shall, so far as practicable, be confined to natives of the islands.

3. Every applicant employed shall be required to take the oath of allegiance prescribed in section 16 of the civil-service act, and any laborer who is found to be disloyal to the United States of America as the supreme authority in these islands shall be immediately discharged from the service.

4. Laborers who may hereafter be removed from the service by reason of a reduction in force, or otherwise, and whose work and conduct are satisfactory, shall be furnished discharge cards certifying to such fact, and upon presenting such cards shall be preferred in subsequent employment as vacancies occur.

5. On the first day of each month the head of each bureau or office shall notify the board of the number of semiskilled and unskilled laborers employed, giving the rates of compensation of each grade.

6. No person appointed or employed as a semiskilled or unskilled laborer shall be assigned to or perform the duties of any position in the classified service.

**RULE XV.—Hours of labor.**

1. It shall be the duty of all heads of bureaus or offices in the Philippine civil service, insular, provincial, and municipal (Manila), to require of all subordinate officers and employees, except teachers, of whatever grade or class, not less than six and one-half hours of labor each day, not including time for lunch and exclusive of Sundays and of days declared public holidays by law or executive order, except that on Saturdays throughout the year and during the heated term from the 1st of April to the 15th of June the head of any department, bureau, or office may reduce the required number of hours of labor on each day to not less than five hours, but this reduction shall not apply to the officers or employees of any bureau or office to whom an overtime wage is allowed and paid. When the required daily hours of labor exceed five, at least an additional half hour must be allowed daily for lunch.

2. When the nature of the duties to be performed or the interests of the public service require it, the head of any department, bureau, or office may extend the daily hours of labor herein specified for any or all of the employees under him, and in case of such extension it shall be without additional compensation, unless otherwise provided by law. Officers and employees may be required by the head of the bureau or office to work on Sundays and public holidays also, without additional compensation unless otherwise specifically authorized by law.

3. Each head of a bureau or office shall require a daily record of attendance of all the officers and employees under him entitled to leave of absence or vacation (including teachers) to be kept on Form No. 48, and also a systematic office record showing for each day all absences from duty from any cause whatever. At the beginning of each month he shall report to the board on Form No. 3 all absences from any cause whatever, including the exact amount of undertime of each person for each day. Officers or employees serving in the field or on the water shall not be required to keep a daily record on Form No. 48, but monthly report of absences on Form No. 3 must be made.

**RULE XVI.—Leaves of absence.**

1. Except judges, all regularly and permanently appointed officers and employees of the Philippine civil service, insular, provincial, and municipal (Manila), including teachers, may be granted leave of absence or vacation in accordance with the provisions of Act No. 1040.

2. (a) Applications for accrued leave of officers and employees must be made in writing two weeks in advance, wherever possible, of the date on which the leave is desired to become effective, on Form No. 39, to the head of the bureau or office for recommendation and transmission through the board to the proper officer authorized to exercise executive control as contemplated in Act No. 222. The first indorsement on said form must be completed by the head of the bureau or office.

(b) In case of the death of an officer or employee the head of the bureau or office shall transmit through the board application on Form No. 39 for accrued leave due, and application on form No. 55, supported by medical certificate on Form No. 41, for vacation leave covering absence on account of illness immediately preceding death.

(c) When an officer or employee is separated from the civil service without prejudice, by resignation, death, or other cause, the money value of accrued leave granted, estimated in accordance with the provisions of Act No. 1040, may become immediately due and payable if the state of the appropriation from which his salary is payable warrants immediate payment. If the leave granted is commuted, payment therefor shall be made as provided by law; if the leave granted is not commuted, payment shall be made by the disbursing officer of the bureau or office from the unexpended balance for salaries and wages, and the position shall remain vacant for a period equal to the accrued leave granted.

(d) An officer or employee who applies for accrued leave which was earned at different rates of compensation shall be granted leave with pay at the salary he is last receiving for a period equaling in money value the period of accrued leave estimated

in accordance with the provisions of Act No. 1040, and he may be granted, if he so desires, such additional leave, without pay, as will give him the aggregate length of time on leave, with and without pay, as provided in the aforesaid act.

3. (a) All applications for vacation leave of absence for a period of one full day or more must be made on Form No. 55 five days in advance, wherever possible, and transmitted to the board immediately: *Provided*, That applications on this form for two days or less may be retained by the head of any bureau or office if so preferred by him and forwarded to the board on the first day of the following month as inclosures to monthly report on Form No. 3; when forwarded with Form No. 3, the first indorsement on Form No. 55 need not be completed. Applications for less than one day will not be made on this form. All absences, including fractions of a day, must be recorded on Form No. 48 and reported to the board monthly on Form No. 3. In case of illness or unavoidable absence from other cause notice must be immediately sent to the head of the bureau or office, and the application, containing a brief explanation of the cause of delay in filing, forwarded later.

(b) The vacation leave of an employee whose salaries during a calendar year embrace the two rates of vacation leave provided in the schedule of section 3 of Act No. 1040 shall be computed by allowing credit for the two rates in proportion to the part of the year served at each rate.

(c) When vacation leave is requested by any officer or employee (except a teacher) during his first six months of service from the date of original appointment the board shall state on the application the date on which payment for such leave may properly be made under the provisions of Act No. 1040, and, unless the civil governor or proper head of a department directs otherwise, on account of illness of the officer or employee, the head of the bureau or office shall require that payment for such leave be withheld until that date.

(d) Form No. 55 shall be used by teachers for all absences during school terms on account of illness or other cause, and the general superintendent of education shall require payment for such absences to be withheld until they have performed duty during vacation for a period equal to their absences from duty on account of illness, as required by Act No. 1040: *Provided*, That if the absences were due to illness the withholding of salary may be postponed to the beginning of the next summer vacation. Teachers in applying for permission to visit the United States shall use Form No. 55, which must be accompanied by a complete statement by the general superintendent of education of the service record and all absences from duty of the teacher.

(e) Applications of officers and employees for leave of absence on account of wounds or injuries incurred in the performance of duty, extending beyond the allowable vacation leave (par. c, sec. 4, Act No. 1040), must be made on Form No. 40, supported by medical certificate on Form No. 41, and evidence showing that the wounds or injuries were incurred in the performance of duty.

4. Payment for vacation leave for more than two days granted any officer or employee who has served less than two years shall be withheld until five days after his return to duty. When an officer or employee who has served more than two years is granted vacation leave (either alone or in connection with accrued leave) in excess of the accrued leave that may be due on expiration of the leave granted, payment for such excess leave shall be withheld until five days after return to duty. In either case, in the event that it shall appear during the first five days after return to duty from leave that it is not the intention of the officer or employee to continue in the performance of his duties any longer than to draw all back salary which may be due him, payment shall be withheld and full report thereof forwarded by the head of the bureau or office, through the board, to the civil governor or proper head of a department for action. If he fails to return to duty no payment for the leave withheld shall be made unless the failure to return is due to illness and payment is authorized by the civil governor or proper head of a department.

5. All absences of an officer or employee in excess of the vacation or accrued leave allowable shall be without pay, unless the civil governor or proper head of a department directs that payment for such absence be made, in accordance with paragraph c, section 4, of Act No. 1040, on account of the absence being due to illness of the officer or employee: *Provided*, That if an officer or employee was appointed in the last seven months of the calendar year he may be granted the proportionate vacation leave for the year, payment being withheld until the leave is properly due under the provisions of Act No. 1040. At the expiration of the first two years of service the officer or employee may make written application covering the period for which pay was withheld. This application shall be forwarded by the head of the bureau or office, with his recommendation, through the board to the civil governor or proper head of a department, who may direct that payment be made, if funds are available, and that the absence be charged against accrued leave.

6. If an officer or employee is separated from the service by resignation or otherwise after having taken vacation leave in excess of that proportion due for the part of the calendar year served by him, such excess vacation leave shall be charged against his salary or accrued leave: *Provided*, That if the vacation leave was allowed on account of illness of the officer or employee, the civil governor or proper head of a department may direct that no deduction be made from his salary or accrued leave for such excess vacation leave previously allowed.

7. An officer, teacher, or other employee appointed under the provisions of Act No. 1040 who is separated from the service by resignation or otherwise before having served two full years in the islands shall not be allowed any leave on separation.

8. (a) The resignation of a teacher who has served in the islands two full school years or more may be accepted at the end of a school year and he may be allowed the vacation current: *Provided*, That the total vacation enjoyed by him shall not exceed twelve weeks for every forty weeks actually taught.

(b) As a rule the resignation of a teacher will not be accepted prior to the termination of the school year: *Provided*, That if for illness or other urgent necessity the resignation of a teacher who has served in the islands more than two years is accepted by the secretary of public instruction without prejudice prior to the termination of the school year, he may be allowed salary for one week's vacation for every month actually taught by him since the preceeding summer vacation, any absence chargeable to vacation to be deducted from this allowance; but the total vacation enjoyed by him shall not exceed twelve weeks for every forty weeks actually taught. Vacation may be allowed to the estate of a teacher who dies on the same basis as to a teacher whose resignation is accepted on account of illness.

9. In every case where action by the civil governor or head of a department is contingent upon illness of an officer or employee, evidence of illness must be submitted on Form No. 41, except where a teacher applies for permission to make up, during vacation, time lost from duty on account of illness; if the illness was due to immoral or vicious habits, favorable action will not be taken.

10. When an application for leave is received by the board and report on Form No. 3 is overdue, action on such application may be suspended pending the receipt of such report in proper form.

11. Absence on Saturday shall be counted as absence for one full day. A Sunday or a holiday occurring at the beginning or at the end of a period of accrued or vacation leave shall not be considered as a day chargeable to leave. Leave of absence for any reason other than serious illness must be contingent upon the necessities of the service.

12. Officers or employees on leave of absence shall report to the heads of their respective bureaus or offices at the end of each month by registered mail their post-office addresses for the ensuing month, and shall promptly report in a similar manner and in sufficient detail every unexpected and unavoidable delay which may have occurred during the period contemplated by their leave of absence. Absence from duty at station in the Philippine Islands after the expiration of the leave due shall be without pay.

13. No officer or employee in the Philippine civil service shall be dropped from the rolls of his office for unexplained absence in the United States until at least forty days after the expiration of the period of absence contemplated by the leave granted.

14. (a) All officers and employees who are granted leave of absence for the purpose of visiting the United States and who contemplate returning to duty upon the expiration of such leave of absence shall, before leaving the islands, make application to the executive secretary for transportation returning to Manila. In each application the date of the expiration of leave of absence and the post-office address of the applicant while in the United States must be stated.

(b) Immediately upon reaching the United States remittance covering cost of return transportation must be made to the chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, War Department, Washington, District of Columbia, with a statement of the date on which the applicant desires to leave the United States. All subsequent communications regarding return transportation and prompt report of any changes occurring in the applicant's post-office address must also be directed to the chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, and a duplicate copy of each such communication mailed at the same time to the head of the bureau or office interested.

(c) An officer or employee entitled to traveling expenses from his place of residence in the United States to Manila under the provisions of sections 2 or 9 of Act No. 1040 shall file with the auditor for the Philippine Islands his expense account within thirty days, if possible, after arrival at Manila.

LUKE E. WRIGHT,  
Civil Governor.

**GENERAL REGULATIONS GOVERNING PROMOTIONS BY COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS.**

1. In pursuance of the requirements of section 6 of the civil service act and in conformity with civil service Rule IX approved and promulgated by the civil governor September 1, 1904, the following regulations governing promotions through competitive examination in the Philippine civil service are hereby prescribed by the Civil Service Board:

2. No person shall be promoted as a result of competitive promotion examination until after the expiration of his probational appointment.

3. In examinations for promotion, a suitable weight shall be given to a knowledge of both the English and Spanish languages or to a knowledge of the English language and one or more of the native languages, whenever in the opinion of the board a knowledge of such languages is useful in the position to which promotion is sought. The object of this regulation is to give preferment in examinations for promotion, other things being equal, to employees speaking the Spanish language or any of the native languages, who have increased their efficiency and usefulness by acquiring a knowledge of the English language; and also to give preferment in examinations for promotion, other things being equal, to employees speaking the English language who have increased their efficiency and usefulness by acquiring a knowledge of the Spanish language or any of the native languages.

4. Examinations for promotion shall be held at such times as in the opinion of the board the needs of the service shall require. Due notice of such examinations shall be posted in the office of the board and in the bureaus and offices in which promotion examinations are to be held, specifying the date and character of the examinations and stating who are eligible therefor.

5. Each competitor in an examination for promotion shall be rated on a scale of 100, and a competitor who fails to attain a general rating of 70 in the entire examination, or who is rated below 70 in efficiency, shall not be eligible for promotion. A competitor who makes less than a general rating of 60 on the subjects of the examination other than efficiency shall not be given the benefit of his efficiency rating in determining his general rating in the whole examination.

6. There shall be kept in the office of the civil service board registers of persons eligible for promotion in each bureau, office, or branch of the service for which examinations are held, showing the rating or standing of each person examined.

7. All vacancies above those in the lowest class of any grade, if not filled by reinstatement, transfer, or reduction, shall be filled by promotion from the next lower class, subject to the provisions of Rules IX and X of the civil service rules. When a vacancy occurs in any class in a bureau, office, or branch of the service, the board shall certify for promotion the highest three eligibles, or two if there be not so many as three eligibles, in the next lower class in said bureau, office, or branch of the service, and from the certification selection shall be made by the appointing or nominating officer: *Provided*, That if it be found that there are not two persons eligible for promotion in the class next below that in which the vacancy exists, or if a vacancy occurs in a position requiring exceptional or technical qualifications not possessed by any eligible in the next lower class, then the board, after such tests of fitness as it may prescribe, shall certify to the appointing officer from the highest class or classes in which such persons are serving the names of three persons, if there are so many, having the required qualifications who are rated highest, or but one person if there are no more in the bureau, office, or branch of the service.

8. In certifying for promotion, when two or more eligibles have the same rating, precedence in certification shall be determined by length of service.

W. S. WASHBURN, *Chairman*.

SEPTEMBER 2, 1904.

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**REGULATIONS GOVERNING PROMOTIONS IN THE UNIFORMED POLICE FORCE OF THE CITY OF MANILA.**

I. All promotions in the uniformed police force of the city of Manila shall be made in accordance with the provisions of Rule IX of the civil service rules, the general regulations governing promotions adopted by the civil service board, and these regulations.

II. 1. Eligibility for promotions shall be determined by promotion examinations, which shall consist of the following subjects and weights:

	Weights.
1. Practical questions.....	40
2. Efficiency or ascertained merit.....	40
3. Length of service.....	20
Total.....	100

2. In determining the rating of efficiency or ascertained merit the following elements shall be taken into consideration: Sobriety, deportment, conduct, fidelity, bravery, general character, punctuality, absences and causes thereof, physical condition—including energy, activity, and endurance—judgment, ability, fitness and adaptability, fines and penalties, neatness of appearance, knowledge of English, Spanish, and Tagalog languages; executive and administrative ability to be considered in promotion to the higher grades only.

3. Practical questions will cover peace officers' duties, knowledge of duties of grade occupied and to which promotion is sought, city ordinances, police regulations, general knowledge of circulars and general orders, location of streets and buildings, etc.

III. The civil service board, after consultation with the chief of police, shall designate three members of the police force, consisting of three officers above the grade of lieutenant, who shall constitute a board of promotion for the purpose of carrying out the promotion regulations: *Provided*, That the civil service board shall constitute the board of promotion for promotions above the grade of captain. If an employee questions his efficiency rating, he may appeal in writing to the board of promotion. Such appeal, together with a full report and recommendation in the case, shall be forwarded to the civil service board for final decision.

W. S. WASHBURN, *Chairman*.

SEPTEMBER 2, 1904.

#### EXAMINATION REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO APPOINTMENT AND PROMOTION.

Promotions of appointees from the third-grade Spanish register shall be made only to positions the salary or compensation of which is less than \$300 per annum. Appointments by promotion to clerical positions as a result of the following examinations shall not be made at a compensation above \$600 per annum: Second grade, Spanish; junior typewriter. Appointments by promotion to clerical positions requiring eligibility in one of the following examinations shall not be made at a compensation above \$900 per annum: Second grade, English; first grade, Spanish; junior translator; junior interpreter. Appointments by promotion to clerical positions with salaries above \$900 per annum require eligibility in one of the following examinations: First grade, English; assistant; bookkeeper; stenographer; translator; interpreter; or an equivalent examination.

The usual entrance salary of persons appointed as a result of eligibility in any of the above examinations is indicated in the Manual of Information Relative to the Philippine Civil Service. (Minute of the board, April 2, 1904.)

Original appointments to clerical positions as a result of the following examinations shall not be made at a compensation above \$600 per annum: Second grade, English; first grade, Spanish; junior translator; junior interpreter.

Hereafter the basic subjects of the following examinations shall be given in the English language only: Translator; interpreter; junior translator; junior interpreter.

Promotions as a result of the following examinations taken heretofore with Spanish basic subjects shall not be made above the following salaries: Translator or interpreter, \$1,200 per annum; junior translator or junior interpreter, \$600 per annum. (Minute of the board, December 19, 1904.)

Appointments may be made from the typewriting register of eligibles to positions bearing a salary of \$1,000 or less per annum, but no appointment by promotion or otherwise shall hereafter be made to a position the salary of which is more than \$1,000 per annum until the applicant shall have qualified in the first grade or an equivalent examination, such as the stenography and typewriting examination, the bookkeeping examination, etc. (Minute of the board, October 29, 1902.)

Semiskilled and unskilled laborers whose rate of compensation is less than \$1.20 per diem shall be regarded as receiving a salary of less than \$360 per annum and



therefore not subject to examination requirements, as provided in paragraph 3, section 20 of the civil service act, as amended. Heads of bureaus or offices are authorized by law to employ without reference to the civil service board semiskilled or unskilled laborers whose rate of compensation is less than \$360 per annum. (Minute of the board, September 5, 1904.)

### FORMS PRESCRIBED BY THE PHILIPPINE CIVIL SERVICE BOARD.

[For the use of officers and employees and of applicants for examination.]

*Form No. 2. Application for examination* (English and Spanish).—To be filed by applicants for examination with a view to appointment to clerical, professional, or technical positions.

*Form No. 3. Monthly report of changes and absences of officers and employees* (English only).—To be forwarded to the civil service board on the 1st of every month by the head of each bureau or office, giving all changes and absences for the preceding month. The provincial board will render a consolidated monthly report for the entire province, all provincial officers, the governor, treasurer, supervisor, fiscal, secretary, president of provincial board of health, and register of deeds, and all employees under them, being included in one report. Each of the judges of the courts of first instance will either render one report for his district, including therein all employees under him, or direct the clerk of court of each province to render a separate report to the civil service board promptly at the beginning of each month covering the court employees in the province.

*Form No. 7. Request for transfer* (English only).—To be used by heads of bureaus and offices in requesting the transfer of an employee from one classified position to another.

*Form No. 8. Request for certification for reinstatement* (English only).—To be used by heads of bureaus and offices in requesting the reinstatement of a person who has served in a position classified under the civil service act and rules.

*Form No. 9. Request for certification for original appointment* (English only).—To be used by heads of bureaus and offices in requesting a certification from the board's registers of names of persons eligible to appointment to a classified position.

*Form No. 18. Report of selection for appointment* (English only).—To be used by heads of bureaus and offices in reporting the selection or selections for appointment made from certification of names by the board in response to request on Form No. 9.

*Form No. 32. Oath of office* (English only).—To be executed by the appointee on the date of entry into the position to which promoted, reduced, transferred, reinstated, or originally appointed.

*Form No. 33. Appointment* (English only).—To be forwarded to the board by the heads of bureaus and offices for every appointment in the classified service, whether by promotion, reduction, transfer, reinstatement, or original appointment. This form is not to be forwarded until the appointee has entered upon the performance of his duties; the date of such entry will be the date the appointment is to take effect. The character of the appointment is to be stated in the last blank line, e. g., "Transfer from the ——— bureau at \$900;" "Reinstatement;" "Probational appointment;" "Promotion from \$720." Form No. 33 is not to be used in appointing a person to any unclassified position or in cases of temporary appointment or temporary or emergency employment. A copy of appointment on this form should be furnished by the head of the bureau or office to the disbursing officer as notification that the appointment has been duly authorized, and should be attached by the disbursing officer to the pay roll forwarded to the auditor. (See Civil Service Rule X.)

*Form No. 35. Application and examination for the trades and skilled occupations* (English and Spanish).—To be used by applicants for the trades and skilled occupations. In most cases the examination consists wholly of the evidence of experience, training, character as workman, age, and physical condition contained in this form. In other cases, additional elements, consisting of practical questions, or the second or third grade examination, are included.

*Form No. 39. Application for accrued leave of absence* (English only).—To be filed by the officer or employee two weeks in advance, wherever possible, of the date on which the accrued leave requested is desired to become effective. The first indorsement on this form, containing the service record and report of previous absences on accrued and vacation or sick leave, should be completely filled by the head of the bureau or office, and the application promptly forwarded to the board.

*Form No. 40. Application for leave of absence on account of illness (English only).—*To be used by officers and employees in applying for further leave in case of absence on account of wounds or injuries incurred in the performance of duty, extending beyond the allowable vacation leave. This form must be accompanied by medical certificate on Form No. 41. (See par. c, sec. 3, civil service rule XVI.)

*Form No. 41. Medical certificate (English only).—*Form No. 40 must always be accompanied by Form No. 41, completely executed by the physician or physicians who were in actual attendance upon the applicant for the whole of the period or periods for which the extension of vacation leave on account of wounds or injuries is requested.

Form No. 41 must also accompany every application made under paragraph c, section 4, Act No. 1040, for payment for leave on account of illness in advance of the date on which payment for such leave may properly be made under the provisions of section 2 or 3 of that Act. (See sec. 3, par. c, and secs. 5 and 9, civil service rule XVI.) Form No. 41 must also accompany every application for vacation leave covering absence immediately preceding death. (See par. b, sec. 2, civil service rule XVI.)

*Form No. 47. Application for examination—Supplementary certificate for professional, scientific, or technical positions (English only).—*To be filed by all applicants for examination with a view to appointment to professional, scientific, or technical positions, as a supplement to Form No. 2, which must also be filed by them.

*Form No. 48. Daily time record.—*Section 3 of civil service rule XV provides that each head of a bureau or office shall require a daily record of attendance to be kept on this form by all officers and employees (including teachers) under him who are entitled to leave of absence or vacation, except those serving in the field or on the water. The officer or employee in charge will verify the correctness of these records and forward them to the chief of the bureau or office, who will use them as a basis for rating punctuality and attendance in the semiannual efficiency report on Form No. 54. The daily time record on Form No. 48 will not be transmitted to the civil service board except upon request therefor.

*Form No. 52. Efficiency record of employees.—*To be compiled by the chief of bureau, chief of division, or other designated officer or employee, in accordance with the provisions of section 4, civil service rule IX. This form will be retained in the bureau or office as a permanent office record.

*Form No. 54. Semiannual efficiency report.—*To be compiled from data obtained from Forms 48 and 52, and forwarded to the civil service board on the 1st day of January and July, in accordance with the provisions of section 4 of civil service rule IX, giving the efficiency ratings for the preceding six months. The provincial board will render a consolidated report for the entire province, all provincial employees under the governor, treasurer, supervisor, fiscal, secretary, president of provincial board of health, and register of deeds, being included in one report. Each of the judges of the courts of first instance will render one report for his district, including therein all employees under him.

*Form No. 55. Application for vacation leave of absence (English only).—*All applications for vacation leave of absence for a period of one full day or more must be made on this form five days in advance wherever possible; if application was not made in advance, a brief explanation must be given on the form of the cause of the delay and a statement of whether or not notice of absence was immediately sent to the head of the bureau or office. Application for more than two days must be immediately transmitted to the civil service board by the head of the bureau or office, the first indorsement being carefully completed by him; if there are no previous absences chargeable to vacation leave that fact must be stated in the indorsement, and if application was not made in advance the date of the receipt of notice of absence must also be given. Applications for two days or less may be retained by the head of any bureau or office, if so preferred by him, and forwarded to the civil service board on the 1st day of the following month as inclosures to monthly report on Form No. 3; when forwarded with Form No. 3 the first indorsement on Form No. 55 need not be completed, but the absence must be entered on Form No. 3 as usual. If Form No. 55 is not retained for the purpose of forwarding as an inclosure to form No. 3, the first indorsement must be completed by the head of the bureau or office and the application transmitted to the civil service board as in the case of an application for more than two days.

**NOTE.**—The above forms are furnished by the civil service board on request, and should always be ordered by form number. Provincial officers should telegraph their orders when necessary.

## CIRCULAR LETTERS.

PHILIPPINE CIVIL SERVICE BOARD,  
Manila, September 2, 1904.

To all heads of bureaus and offices:

The attention of all heads of bureaus and offices, including provincial officials, is respectfully invited to the provisions of Acts Nos. 5 (the civil service act), 25, 392, and 1040, and to the civil service rules. The procedure governing appointments, promotions, reductions, removals, resignations, suspensions, temporary employment, applications for leave of absence, etc., is definitely prescribed, and the duties of officials in connection therewith are clearly defined. Attention is also invited to the description of the forms prescribed by the civil service board and their uses, as shown in the Manual of Information. Familiarity with and a close and prompt observance of the requirements in the premises save delay and vexatious correspondence, avoid positive injury to the service, and greatly facilitate the work of all concerned.

Much of the board's correspondence is caused by failure on the part of the heads of bureaus or offices to comply with its regulations and with the civil service rules promulgated by the civil governor. The routine work of the board has grown to such proportions that its limited office force is overtaxed to meet the demands made upon it. The board is required constantly and repeatedly to point out to some offices errors in procedure, which is clearly and definitely defined, to call for monthly reports of changes and absences, or the semiannual reports of efficiency required by the civil service rules, or to return these reports or papers relating to resignations, removals, reductions, suspensions, applications for leave of absence, etc., for proper compliance with the civil service rules. The hearty cooperation of the heads of bureaus and offices is necessary to avoid needless delays and unnecessary work.

Copies of the acts and the civil service rules referred to herein are included in the Manual of Information.

Very respectfully,

W. S. WASHBURN, *Chairman.*

Approved:

LUKE E. WRIGHT, *Civil Governor.*

CIRCULAR NO. 35.—*Instructions relative to traveling expenses from the United States to Manila.*

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,  
OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR,  
Manila, March 17, 1904.

The following instructions relative to traveling expenses from points in the United States to Manila of appointees to the Philippine civil service are published for the guidance of all concerned:

The general provision of law covering traveling expenses is found in section 4 of Act No. 148 of the Philippine Commission, as follows:

"Hereafter actual and necessary traveling expenses only shall be allowed to any person holding employment or appointment under the government of the Philippine Islands, and all allowances in excess of the amount actually paid \* \* \* are declared illegal, and no credit shall be allowed to any of the disbursing officers of the government of the Philippine Islands for payments or allowances in violation of this provision."

Actual and necessary traveling expenses are divided into expenses of *transportation* and cost of *subsistence*. The first includes transportation of self and personal baggage, such as wearing apparel, etc. (household furniture being excluded), and Pullman sleeping-car fares. The second includes hotel expenses and meals en route. Subsistence is the only charge made by United States army transports.

Expenditures for transportation of self or baggage from residence to railway depot must be supported by receipts if the amount is in excess of 50 cents, United States currency.

The railway companies allow 350 pounds of baggage for each trans-Pacific full fare. No claim for excess baggage will therefore be allowed, the 350-pound limit being deemed sufficient to cover the necessary amount of personal baggage.

Pullman sleeping-car fares should be supported by receipts; but, with satisfactory

explanation, porters' checks may be admitted in default of such receipts. In the absence of both, no allowance will be made.

Subsistence on trains will be allowed at not exceeding \$3, United States currency, per day for each day necessary for the travel, and portorage or tips will be allowed, when actually paid, at not exceeding 25 cents per day for the same period.

Expenses incident to stop-overs for the personal convenience of the appointee will not be allowed. Time of travel will be based upon the "shortest usually traveled route."

Hotel bills, including subsistence while at San Francisco, must be supported by receipts and will not be allowed for more than three days nor for more than \$3, United States currency, per day. Entries in addition to room and meals, such as "café" and "bar bills," are not allowable and must be excluded from the amount of such vouchers when credit is claimed thereon.

Transfer of baggage from depot to hotel and from hotel to steamship pier at San Francisco will be allowed, but must be supported by receipts if in excess of 25 cents per piece, United States currency. Necessary cab hire from depot to hotel and thence to pier will be allowed at not exceeding 50 cents, United States currency, for each trip, but must be supported by receipts. When cab is used, no charge for transfer of hand baggage will be allowed. Cabs should not be employed when street cars are available.

Expenses at ports en route, except at Hongkong or other necessary points of transshipment, will not be allowed. If the steamer does not come direct to Manila, landing charge, hotel bill for necessary time between steamers, at not exceeding \$3, United States currency value, per day, and transfer to steamer for Manila (service usually furnished by the hotel and charged in its bill at Hongkong) will be allowed, but must be supported by receipts, except as herein noted.

Stewards' fees on ocean steamships will be allowed in reasonable amounts. Tips or stewards' fees paid on army transports will not be allowed, as the employees of the transport service are paid by the United States.

A reasonable charge for laundry en route will be allowed, but must in every case be supported by receipts.

Receipts are not always required for the following items: Subsistence on train, portorage on train, stewards' fees on steamers, hotel bill in San Francisco when for less than one day, and hotel bill and transfer charges in Hongkong when for less than one day, although it is desirable to secure such receipts. The general certificate on a traveling-expense voucher that it was impracticable to procure receipts will not be accepted when the length of the stop at a place clearly shows that it was practicable to secure such receipts.

The auditor will use his discretion in allowing or disallowing items unsupported by receipts or subvouchers, as the facts in each case may warrant.

Appointees in the United States, except judges, for whom special provision is made, come under the general provision of Act No. 1040 of the Philippine Commission. Appointees under that act, as stated therein, are entitled to actual and necessary expenses and half salary en route, payable after two years of satisfactory service. If the government advances any part of such traveling expenses, in the form of a transportation request or otherwise, the amount so advanced will be deducted by the proper disbursing officer at the rate of 10 per cent of the salary per month until the amount advanced is fully reimbursed.

Half salary ends on the day of actual landing in Manila and full salary begins on the following day. Necessary landing charges are allowed, but no other expenses are allowed after arrival in Manila. If later assigned to an outside station, actual and necessary traveling expenses are payable from the date of departure from Manila and until arrival at such station, the shortest usually traveled route being followed.

Immediately upon arrival in Manila the appointee is required to report to the civil-service board, and immediately thereafter should file his traveling-expense account, duly sworn to, and supporting vouchers, with the auditor. Printed forms for this purpose may be procured at the office of the auditor. Traveling-expense accounts should be fully itemized, the items being entered in the order in which the expenditures were made. Indefinite items, such as "incidentals," "miscellaneous," etc., can not be considered.

Attention is especially invited to the fact that claims for traveling expenses should cover only amounts actually expended. To present a claim for items or sums not actually expended constitutes falsification of a public document, which is severely punishable under Philippine laws.

A. L. LAWSON, Auditor.

Approved:  
LUKE E. WRIGHT, Civil Governor.

### OPINIONS OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

An officer or employee who is separated from the service for cause loses all rights to leave of absence.

Under sections 2 and 3 of Act No. 1040 the granting of leaves of absence \* \* \* presupposes that the employee's service has been satisfactory. When an official has been separated from the service for "cause" he has evidently not rendered satisfactory service, and consequently loses all his rights to any leave. (Opinion of Apr. 14, 1904.)

Municipal treasurers acting as deputy provincial treasurers are not entitled to leave of absence under the provisions of Act No. 1040.

Municipal treasurers acting as deputy provincial treasurers are not entitled to leave of absence under Act No. 1040. Subsection c of section 1 of Act No. 999 provides "the municipal treasurer may also act as a deputy of the provincial treasurer and receive such additional compensation therefor, to be paid from the provincial funds, as the provincial board may fix and the treasurer of the Philippine Islands approve, anything in existing laws to the contrary notwithstanding."

Under this section a municipal treasurer who is acting as deputy to the provincial treasurer is employed both by the municipality and the province and receives pay from both, devoting a part of his time to his municipal office and a part to his provincial office. Such being the case, there are two reasons why he should not be granted leave of absence under Act No. 1040. In the first place, it is very doubtful if such an employee works for the province the number of hours required by section 1 of Act No. 1040. In the second place, I think that the spirit of subsection f of section 2 of Act No. 1040 would apply, which provides that persons who receive compensation for official duties performed in connection with private business, such duties requiring only a portion of their time, shall not be entitled to leave.

Although it can not be said that the position of municipal treasurer is strictly private business, yet this position is the employee's regular employment, and his duties as deputy provincial treasurer are performed in connection with it. In other words, the important position is that of municipal treasurer, and afterwards that of provincial deputy. (Opinion of Sept. 7, 1904.)

Elective officers are not entitled to leave of absence under the provisions of Act No. 1040.

In my judgment, elective provincial officers are not entitled to leave under the civil service or leaves of absence acts. Act No. 5, entitled "An act for the establishment and maintenance of an efficient and honest civil service in the Philippine Islands," section 5, as originally passed, contains the provision that said act "shall apply \* \* \* to all appointments of civilians to executive positions;" and said section of said act, as amended July 16, 1901, November 29, 1901, and January 9, 1903, contains the provision that the act "shall apply \* \* \* to all appointments of civilians in the bureaus and offices of the government of the Philippine Islands;" and the other sections of said Act No. 5, as originally passed and as subsequently amended, refer in many places to the entry of persons into the civil service by appointment, and nowhere to such entry by election.

Act No. 80 is entitled "An act regulating the hours of labor, leaves of absence, and transportation of appointees under the Philippine civil service," and relates to "employees" in the "offices in the Philippine civil service;" and the same is true of said act as amended on January 28, 1902, August 30, 1902, November 11, 1902, February 27, 1903, April 7, 1903, and May 18, 1903. Act No. 1040, repealing Act No. 80 and all acts amendatory thereof, and entitled "An act regulating the hours of labor, leaves of absence, and transportation of officers and employees in the Philippine civil service" \* \* \* expressly provides in subsection a of section 2 thereof that "accrued leave of absence" shall be granted "each regularly and permanently appointed officer or employee in the civil service, insular or provincial, or of the city of Manila, except as hereinafter provided;" and the other sections and subsections of said Act No. 1040 refer in many places to the persons to whom said act applies as being those who have entered the service by appointment. Elective officers are not referred to in any of the acts above mentioned, either as originally passed or as amended, in any way. I am therefore of the opinion that (to quote from subsection g of section 2 of Act No. 1040) "officers and employees of the Philippine civil service, whether serving as such by regular appointment or by detail from the Army, the Navy, or the civil service of the United States," and no other persons, are entitled to leaves of absence under said acts. (Opinion of Feb. 6, 1904.)

A person reinstated to the Philippine civil service can not be allowed vacation leave under the provisions of Act No. 1040 prior to the expiration of six months from the date of his reinstatement.

Section 3 of Act No. 1040 provides in part: "After at least six months' continuous, faithful, and satisfactory service, the civil governor or proper head of a department may, in his discretion, grant each officer or employee entitled to the accrued leave provided in section 2 of this act, in addition to such accrued leave, vacation leave of absence with full pay."

Under the provisions of this section, six months' continuous service is plainly a condition precedent to the granting of any vacation leave. In the present case the employee resigned and thereby severed all his relations with the government. This constitutes a distinct break in his services. Therefore he has not rendered six months' continuous service, and no vacation leave can be properly granted him until he has done so.

Subsection c of section 4 of Act No. 1040 provides in part: "Payment of salary to an officer or employee for any absence during his first six months of service, properly chargeable to vacation leave \* \* \* shall be withheld until such leave may properly be taken under the provisions of section two or three of this act."

According to this subsection, payment for vacation leave shall be withheld until the leave may be properly taken under the above-quoted section 3 of Act No. 1040. As previously stated, the employee in question can not properly take vacation leave until six months after his reinstatement. Therefore, in accordance with the provisions of said subsection c of section 4, payment must be withheld for the vacation leave taken by a duly reinstated employee until six months after his reinstatement. (Opinion of Mar. 27, 1905.)

When the resignation of an employee before the expiration of two years' service is accepted on account of illness, or other cause, no accrued or vacation leave can be allowed, nor can a proportional part of traveling expenses and half salary en route to the islands from the United States be paid.

Vacation leave is granted to employees for the purpose of allowing them to recuperate, and always presupposes that the employee is still in the government service. Likewise, the phrase "in cases of resignation, vacation leave shall not be allowed in addition to accrued leave" is a general statement, and as it is nowhere modified it covers all cases. Therefore, vacation leave can never be granted on resignation. This, however, does not mean that an employee who has been ill may not charge absences from duty prior to his resignation to vacation leave.

In regard to accrued leave, paragraph a, section 2, of Act No. 1040 makes two years' continuous, satisfactory service a condition precedent to the granting of any accrued leave, but paragraph c of section 4 of the same act modifies this condition to the extent that in case of absence during his first two years' service due to illness, etc., the civil governor or proper head of a department may direct that salary due from such accrued leave need not be withheld. This covers only those cases in which the employee overstays his vacation leave from illness. It is intended as maintenance to an employee who is still in the service, but does not provide for commuting leave on resignation for any cause. I am therefore of the opinion that accrued leave can not be granted before two years' service.

Section 9, paragraph a, of Act No. 1040 makes it an absolute condition that traveling expenses borne by an employee shall not be refunded until after two years of service. There is no provision in the law for any proportional payment of any kind. I am, therefore, of the opinion that such a proportional part of traveling expenses and half salary provided by paragraphs a and b of section 9 of Act No. 1040 can not be paid to persons who have served less than two years, no matter what the reason for their resignation. (Opinion of June 30, 1904.)

The thirty days on half pay granted on resignation after three years' service begins at the end of accrued leave allowed, and leave does not accrue on such thirty days. Leave of absence on half pay for sixty days allowed in connection with leave of absence to visit the United States, begins at the expiration of the accrued and vacation leave granted.

In a case where an employee has rendered continuous, faithful, and satisfactory service for three or more years after arrival in the Philippine Islands resigns, and in addition to his regular leave is granted thirty days on half pay while going to the United States, does leave accumulate on said thirty days?

It has been held by the civil service board, and approved by the civil governor, that leave does not accrue on such thirty days.

Do the thirty days above mentioned begin prior to or at the end of accrued leave?

It has also been decided in the same manner as the first question, that such leave begins at the end of the accrued leave.

The further question is raised by the letter of the auditor of August 22, inclosed herein, as to when the sixty days allowed by section 2, paragraph *e*, of Act No. 1040 should be charged.

It has also apparently been held by the civil service board, and approved by the governor, that said sixty days are allowed at the end of vacation and accrued leave. It is my opinion that all of these rulings are final and are supported by the spirit and letter of the law; hence, there is no need for a further discussion of same. (Opinion of Oct. 20, 1904.)

An employee appointed in the United States under the provisions of Act No. 1040 does not earn accrued leave during the period of travel from San Francisco to Manila.

The question submitted in the within papers is as follows: Does an employee appointed in the United States under the provisions of Act No. 1040 earn accrued leave during the period of travel from San Francisco to Manila?

As a general rule, all employees from the United States are provisionally appointed there and their appointment made final upon arriving in the islands. The exact facts are not set out in the within paper, but it is presumed that such is the present case. Paragraph *a* of section 2 of Act No. 1040 provides that "permanently" appointed employees are entitled to accrued leave. Until the employee arrives in the islands he is not such a permanent employee, but is a provisional employee. Therefore, under the provisions of this section the employee would not be entitled to have accrued leave while en route from San Francisco to Manila.

Also section 5 of Rule V provides: "If the eligible was provisionally appointed in the United States, his regular appointment will be effective the day following the date of his actual landing in the Philippine Islands, provided he reports immediately at the office of the board, and leave shall not accrue prior to date of regular appointment." These rules were promulgated by the governor-general and within their scope are binding on all officials.

As the above section, in accordance with the provisions of Act No. 1040, provides that leave does not accrue until after a regular appointment in the islands, no leave should accumulate while the employee is en route. (Opinion of Mar. 23, 1905.)

Natives of the Philippine Islands who are granted leave under the provisions of Act No. 1040 for the purpose of visiting the United States after three years' service are not entitled under that act to payment by the government of return traveling expenses.

Paragraph *e*, section 2, of Act No. 1040, while providing in general terms for leave with permission to visit the United States, is limited, in its last sentence, to those employees who have a residence in the United States. It is the purpose of this section to allow those employees who are citizens of the United States to visit their homes and families, especial privileges being granted for this purpose. This is more clearly shown by the fact that such traveling expenses would not be paid to any employee who chose to spend his leave in any other place than the United States. Likewise, it would be impossible to fix from what place such traveling expenses would be allowed, inasmuch as there is no residence in the United States. Therefore, those employees named under paragraphs *b* and *c*, section 28 of Act 5, are not entitled to the privilege granted in the last sentence of paragraph *e*, section 2, of Act No. 1040. (Opinion of Aug. 8, 1904.)

Payment for leave of absence of an officer or employee who has served in more than one bureau or office during the period for which leave is allowed should be made for the entire leave taken from the funds of the bureau or office in which he is serving at the time the leave is granted.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of the inclosed papers relating to the commutation of the accrued leave of George N. Hurd, assistant attorney in this office. Unquestionably in equity the greater part of this accrued leave should be paid by the city of Manila, in whose service Mr. Hurd was at the time the same was earned. However, the provisions of Act No. 1040 and the uniform ruling of the auditor's office would seem to require that the same be paid by the bureau of justice. Act No. 1040, section 6, specifically provides that upon the resignation or death of an officer or employee, payment for the accrued leave shall be made from the salary appropriated for the position last filled by him. It is true that Mr. Hurd is still living, and has not resigned, but in all reason this accrued leave should come from the same fund as in the case of his death or resignation.

In this connection attention is called to the fact that at the time of the passage of Act No. 1040 the recorder of the Commission was instructed to prepare an act providing that accrued leave should be paid pro rata by the departments where the same was earned. This bill was prepared, but at the earnest solicitation of the auditor and of the chairman of the civil service board it was abandoned.

The reasons stated by the civil service board for its objection to the proposed measure were as follows: "The board concurs with the auditor in opposing a pro rata division

of leaves, believing with him that upon the transfer of an officer or employee all obligations in the way of leaves of absence should be assumed by the bureau, province, or city to which transfer is made. As stated by the auditor, payments of salary on account of leave would eventually be approximately equalized, and the assuming of all obligations for leave by the bureau, province, or city to which transfer is made would tend to prevent transfers except where the transfer is made on account of the special fitness of the officer or employee for the position to be filled."

The uniform rulings of the civil service board and of the auditor since the passage of Act No. 1040, so far as I have been able to obtain them, have been to require the bureau in which the applicant is employed at the time the leave is granted to pay the same. This ruling is manifestly in accordance with the law, and it would seem that even if the law did not require it that it would be inequitable at this date to change it, and that less injustice would be done by following the ruling than by abandoning it.

I am therefore of the opinion that the accrued leave of Mr. Hurd should be paid by the bureau of justice. (Opinion of June 19, 1905. Concurred in by the acting auditor, June 23, 1905.)

The civil service board has authority to require eligibility in an appropriate examination as a condition precedent to increase in salary of a classified employee without an examination status.

Section 4 of Act No. 5 provides in part: "The board shall prepare rules adapted to carry out the purpose of this act," etc.

"Paragraph *e* of section 6 of Act No. 5, as amended provides: 'The rules to be prepared and certified by the board shall provide \* \* \* for competitive or noncompetitive promotion examinations, as the board shall determine.'

"In pursuance of said section 4 the rules of the civil-service board have been promulgated annually since 1901. Section 1 of said rules says: "The board shall have authority to prescribe such regulations in pursuance of and in execution of these rules and of the civil-service act as may not be inconsistent therewith."

The distinction, therefore, must be clearly kept in mind between the rules to be prepared by the board and promulgated by the governor-general under the authority of Act No. 5, and the regulations to be prepared and promulgated by the civil-service board under authority of the rules. In raising this question the distinction between the "rules" and "regulations" was confused, and I think this is responsible for the difficulty. The exact language used was as follows: "A question arises whether the board has lawful authority to impose any promotion test pending the adoption of the regulations authorized by section 6, paragraph *e*, supra, of the civil-service act. The power to adopt promotion regulations is especially conferred by the section and paragraph quoted. But what law authorizes the board to exact promotion tests pending the adoption of such regulations? Is this not exercising a power before it accrues?"

Or, in other words, the adoption of the regulations mentioned is a condition precedent to any promotion test.

However, said paragraph *e*, section 6, does not provide for the promulgation of regulations, but for the promulgation of rules. Section 6 of Rule IX was so promulgated, and provides:

"Until the promotion regulations herein authorized have been promulgated by the board for any department, bureau, office, or branch of the service, and the board has notified such department, bureau, office, or branch of the service that it is prepared to conduct the promotion examinations authorized under the civil-service act and rules, promotions therein may be made upon any tests of fitness not disapproved by the board which may be determined upon by the appointing officer: *Provided*, That pending the adoption of such regulations, in case of proposed promotion from one class to another class of an employee who has not entered the service through the examination prescribed for the class to which promotion is proposed, such employee shall be required to obtain an eligible rating in such prescribed examination taken noncompetitively, and the appointment by promotion thus made shall not become effective prior to the date of taking the examination in which an eligible rating is obtained."

Under this section, the governor-general has specifically authorized the civil-service board to hold noncompetitive examinations for promotion from one class to another of employees who enter the service without examination, and did not place any condition precedent upon this authority. The board then had authority to act immediately upon the promulgation of the rule regardless of regulations. The regulations referred to in said rule are not such a condition precedent, and have apparently been confused with the rule itself.

I am therefore of the opinion that the civil-service board clearly has the authority to exact a promotion test from an employee who entered the service without examination before that employee may be promoted in salary. (Opinion of May 26, 1905.)



**CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM AND THE EVOLUTION OF GOOD GOVERNMENT.**

By WILLIAM S. WASHBURN,

*Chairman of the Philippine Civil Service Board.*

Exploration and discovery received a tremendous impetus with the discovery of the West Indies and America at the close of the fifteenth century. The end of that century marks an epoch in the world's history. The spirit of adventure, the love of gold, and missionary zeal prompted Spanish exploration and led to her territorial acquisitions. One hundred years later the Dutch, from entirely different motives—trade and commerce—had obtained a foothold in the East Indies, and the English in India. In the year 1600 the British East India Company was organized, and two years later the Dutch East India Company came into existence. During this decade (1600-1610) and the following the British were planting colonies on the middle Atlantic coast in North America and the French to the north, the Spanish having previously founded settlements in the southern part of North America and in South America. The Dutch, too, were busy exploring and endeavoring to gain a foothold in the New World. Aside from the missionary feature, prior to 1800 this exploratory and colonizing movement was largely one of national individual aggrandizement.

**NEW MOTIVES IN TERRITORIAL ACQUISITION.**

It was not until the latter part of the eighteenth century that a distinctly different principle of action began to be operative; this new principle found expression in the passage of an act by the British Parliament in 1787, toward the close of the Revolutionary war, solemnly renouncing "the right to impose on colonies any duty, tax, or impost with the object of raising revenues for imperial purposes."

With the loss of the 13 American colonies, the reconstruction of the British Empire was begun under a more liberal and enlightened policy. Great Britain has since established a world-wide empire, and of the great colonizing nations of modern times is easily first in colonial achievement, while the flag of Castile and Aragon of Ferdinand and Isabella, once the most glorious in the world by reason of territorial acquisition, has almost ceased to wave beyond the Peninsula.

During the last century the national attitude of France and Holland, as well as that of Great Britain, greatly changed, so that their colonies or dependencies are now largely the beneficiaries of the control exercised by the home governments. Not only do colonies, as a rule, yield no direct revenue to the home governments, but in many cases they are sources of heavy expense.

**DIFFICULTIES OF CARRYING THE NEW POLICY INTO EFFECT.**

The carrying out of this more beneficent and liberal policy by European nations has been attended with many difficulties, the chief of which has been the failure to secure the services of capable and honest colonial officials. Long after this new policy was announced individual officials sought to enrich themselves as in days of old, with the result that government revenues were constantly being diverted from legitimate channels. The reign of corruption and scandal was not the reign of law, but of demoralization and anarchy, entailing wrongs on subject peoples, and resulting in embarrassment, and in some cases in disaster, to home governments. The methods used in the early half of the last century to secure honest colonial officials and employees generally resulted in failure.

**INTRODUCTION OF MERIT SYSTEM IN INDIA.**

The revelations of the ten years' trial of Warren Hastings, ending in 1795, the trial of Clive, and the utterances of eminent statesmen tended to crystallize public opinion in favor of civil-service reform. In 1853 the British Parliament passed an act which provided for the making of appointments through open competitive examination of British subjects to the imperial (formerly called "covenanted") civil service of India, but this reform measure did not become effective in time to prevent the great Indian mutiny of 1857, the natural result of the maladministration and mismanagement of dishonest and inefficient officials, who had received appointment through favor. This reform provision, incorporated into the India act of 1853, has been declared<sup>a</sup> to be "one of the most enlightened, liberal, salutary, and far-reaching pro-

<sup>a</sup> Dorman B. Eaton.

visions ever incorporated into the administrative laws of any nation," and "resulted in the overthrow of the old spoils system in Great Britain itself, and the substitution thereof of free, open competitions of merit, both in the military and the civil administrations."

The first regulations governing appointment through competitive examinations for the British Indian civil service, based on the report of a commission headed by Lord Macaulay, have been revised from time to time. Under existing rules, the age limits of applicants for entrance to the competitive examinations held in Great Britain for the imperial Indian civil service are from 21 to 23 years, and permanent appointment is conditioned on passing, at the expiration of the probationary period of 1 year, an examination in subjects especially connected with the future duties of appointees.

In 1889 the "provincial" civil service, contradistinguished from the imperial or "covenanted" civil service, was established, thus providing for natives of India another method of entrance to official positions in the Indian service. Rules governing the appointment of natives of "proved merit and ability" were promulgated, which provided for examination and for permanent appointment after a period of probationary service.

In 1864 the Dutch and in 1873 the French found it necessary to adopt the competitive examination system in making appointments to their colonial services, the results of which are comparable only with the results obtained by Great Britain. It would be idle to speculate what position in the colonial world Spain would now occupy had she adopted the merit system.

#### DEMAND FOR CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM IN THE UNITED STATES.

The demand for reform in the civil service of the United States was a natural outgrowth of the spoils system of making appointments, inaugurated in 1829 and operated for more than half a century. The first six Presidents of the United States by their utterances and by their official action endeavored to maintain the principle of the merit system in making appointments and promotions in the public service, and during the last thirty-five years every President has been an earnest advocate of civil-service reform. Again and again Congressional investigating committees found abuses and recommended reform measures.

Even before the civil war the friends of office seekers monopolized the time of executive officials to the serious detriment of the public business. President Lincoln wrote soon after taking office in 1861: "I wish I could get time to attend to the Southern question. I think I know what is wanted, and believe I could do something toward quieting the rising discontent, but the office seekers demand all my time. I am like a man so busy letting rooms in one end of his house that he can not stop to put out the fire that is burning the other."

Thomas A. Jenckes, of Rhode Island, was the civil-service reform pioneer in Congress who was chiefly instrumental in securing initiatory legislation by the introduction of reform bills, the first in 1867. He urged their passage with such power and cogency of reasoning as to win the support of eminent statesmen in both Houses. On March 3, 1871, Congress passed a brief civil-service reform measure, now known as section 1753, Revised Statutes, but failed to make an appropriation to carry the act into effect, although Presidents Grant, Hayes, and Arthur constantly urged reform in the civil service and earnestly recommended Congressional action. The demand for reform did not result in effective legislation until 1883, when the present United States civil-service act, known as the Pendleton Bill, was passed, providing for selection for appointment through competitive examinations.

#### EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE COOPERATION AND APPROVAL.

The abundant testimony of executive and administrative officials in the United States shows conclusively the great gain in economy and efficiency, honesty, and dignity in the public service through the operation of the civil service law.

President Cleveland declared that the successful operation of the present civil service act furnished "the most convincing proofs of its necessity and usefulness," and "that every public officer who has a just idea of his duty to the people testifies to the value of this reform."

President Harrison referred to appointments under the competitive examination system as "incomparably better and fairer than appointments upon favor."

President McKinley, in his last annual message, noted the improvement in the United States civil service resulting from the operation of the Federal civil service act, and added: "It will be my constant aim in the administration of government in our new possessions to make fitness, character, and merit essential to appointment to office, and to give capable and deserving inhabitants preference in appointments."

Time does not permit further reference to the utterances of American statesmen on the value of the merit system.

## STATE AND MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Not only has there been during the last fifty years great progress toward better national government in Europe and America through reform in the civil service, both in home governments and in colonies, but during the last decade especially the demand in America for good government in States and cities has become imperative. In the United States the spirit of reform now pervades the national life, reaching minor political units, such as cities and counties, as well as States. The demand is for clean, competent men.

New York State has a thorough-going constitutional provision requiring the use of the examination system in making appointments to State, city, and county positions, while Massachusetts, Illinois, and Wisconsin have each enacted a law permitting municipalities to adopt the merit system. In Massachusetts 36 cities and towns maintain boards of examiners, as shown by the last report of the State civil service commission; the law is mandatory as to the Massachusetts State civil service. Many cities, such as Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, and Des Moines, apply the merit system to the police and fire departments, while in other cities in addition to those in the States of New York, Massachusetts, Illinois, and Wisconsin appointments to nearly all municipal positions are made through examination. Among these cities are New Haven, Seattle, Portland (Oreg.), San Francisco, and Los Angeles. New York City and Baltimore appoint teachers to the city schools through the examination system.

## ADVOCACY AND SUPPORT OF REFORM MOVEMENT AT PRESENT TIME.

The impetus gathered by the reform movement at the present time is due principally to organized effort and the attitude of many eminent men conspicuous in political life and in the professional and business world. There has probably not been a time in the last three-quarters of a century when the executive and legislative branches of the United States Government have contained so many men, as they do at present, who stand conspicuously for integrity in the public service and the elimination of favoritism in making selections for the public service.

As to organization, in addition to the National Civil Service Reform League, nearly all of the States and many of the cities of the United States have a civil service reform association. There are also women's auxiliaries to the civil service reform associations, the general and State federation of women's clubs, and the associations of collegiate alumne, all more or less actively interested in civil service reform. Professional and business men's associations, educational institutions, and literary clubs are the natural and logical allies of good government.

The examination method of selection can not meet with a full measure of success without the earnest and sincere cooperation of government officials. This fact has been repeatedly demonstrated in the national, State, and municipal services in the United States, as well as in the civil service of the Philippine Islands. Moreover, the support of disinterested business and professional men who are actively in favor of good government is frequently needed, and, in every instance, without the consistent and courageous action of an honest and capable body charged with the duty of enforcing the law, the examination system has not only not commended itself, but has been brought into disrepute. There has never been any difficulty in successfully applying the civil service law in any part of the public service which was subject to the administration of an earnest, practical advocate of the system who cooperated with the body charged with its enforcement. On the other hand, without cooperation, the successful operation of the law is frequently delayed to the detriment of the public service.

"I believe," said Doctor Maxwell, superintendent of schools of New York City, "in the application of civil-service reform methods to the appointment and promotion of teachers. I am proud to say that my advocacy of this plan had something to do with its being incorporated in the New York school charter. When a teacher is needed the law provides that the board of superintendents may select one from the three having the highest standing as the result of an examination. No young woman in New York, having completed her training for the teaching profession, now goes to a prominent politician, minister, or member of the board of education to secure an appointment; instead, she is placed on the eligible list and knows she will be appointed when her name is reached. Political, social or religious influences are absolutely eliminated."

The failure at times to secure honesty and efficiency in the public service, especially of municipalities, is not due to fundamental defects in the competitive examination principle, but principally to defects in its administration. The "merit system," by which is meant a uniform, impartial, and systematic method of ascertaining the comparative fitness of applicants for office or positions, and of selecting.

appointing, and promoting those found to be best fitted, without regard to personal favor, presents practically the only assurance of good government. The system offers a "fair field and no favor," and provides for open competition in the race for position under equitable rules and regulations. It is the duty of the body charged with the execution of the law to see to it that the victor gets what he honestly wins in honorable contest.

Any method of selection not based on open competitive examination by means of adequate and appropriate tests of fitness faithfully applied by a disinterested body has invariably been a failure. The so-called "practical" examination system was tried in the State of New York. Under this system the appointing officer determined the rating of applicants on the subject of "fitness," which constituted one-half in weight of the examination, and the civil service commission at Albany determined the rating of the regular examination, composing the other half in weight. The result was, in substance, the elimination of the competitive principle; the appointing officer practically determined the relative ratings of applicants, and was able thereby to select anyone of the eligibles in any examination. The door was left wide open to every form of influence and favoritism. The abuses under this system were so flagrant that the legislature, soon after President Roosevelt became governor of New York, amended the law so as to assure faithful observance of the open competitive feature.

The attainment of dignity and efficiency in the United States military and naval services is undoubtedly due principally to the system of examination requirements for entrance to the services and for promotion therein. Nowadays there are few places where a license to practice the professions of law, medicine, etc., can be obtained without demonstrating fitness by rigid and searching examinations, and no exception is made because of graduation from the best institutions or because of extended experience.

That the competitive examination system, if honestly administered, is successful, is evidenced by its general adoption after years of trial and experiment by the most progressive nations of modern times. No other scheme of making appointments in the public service so complete, so reliable, so satisfactory, and so impartial has ever been devised.

Enough has been said to show the rapid progress during the last decade or two of the civil-service reform movement in the United States, a movement which is gathering momentum with each succeeding year, is sounding the death knell of the boodler and the grafter, and promises honesty, dignity, economy, and efficiency in the public service, national, State, municipal, and county. These qualities lend themselves to good government, which means better protection to life and property, lower rates of taxation, and greater public improvements.

#### COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION SYSTEM IN PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

The Philippine civil service board not only avails itself of the very methods and means used by business men in ascertaining capability for private employment through systematic inquiries as to character, integrity, training, experience, success, past history and achievements, and rates of compensation, but extends its inquiries further by requiring additional appropriate tests of fitness and permitting open competition for entrance to the service. Under the rules the appointing officer has his choice of the three who as a result of examination and comprehensive inquiry, as stated above, are entitled to consideration, and the one selected by him is given a probationary appointment. The merit system of securing the most competent includes the trial, for a period not to exceed six months, of the one selected for appointment, during which period the appointing officer has every opportunity to determine the probationer's fitness and has absolute authority to discharge him if found incompetent. If no action is taken before the expiration of the period of six months, appointment becomes permanent by operation of law.

When the Philippine civil service law became operative in 1901, the machinery of the government had been partially organized under the military governor with a personnel selected without examination tests of fitness. In July of that year, when the Philippine Commission assumed the reins of government, this partial organization, with its personnel, was transferred to the civil government. The effort made by the civil service board to weed out by examination, as provided by law, the incompetent and unreliable among those originally brought into the service without examination has been measurably successful.

Lapses and failure in the executive civil service have been most frequent and conspicuous in the classes of position to which the examination system was not in the beginning or has not since been applied. The records show that of the whole number of officials (110, principally subordinate officials) separated from the service for

cause since the organization of civil government, only 7 entered the service through examination and certification by the civil service board.

Obliquity in American officials and employees in the public service does not pass unnoticed by Filipinos, but produces distrust and leads to unfortunate generalizations, thus increasing the difficulties of administration.

#### CRITICISM OF THE PHILIPPINE CIVIL SERVICE.

The government of the Philippine Islands has received its fair share of criticism, favorable and unfavorable.

Some complain that the rules and regulations of the Philippine civil-service board are too inflexible. Almost invariably it is observed that such criticism is based on some action of the board unfavorable to the complainant but thoroughly consistent and sound in law and logic. In other words, the action taken by the board is condemned because a law, rule, or regulation has not been flexed by partiality or favoritism to subvert the interests of the complainant or his personal friends. Neither a civil-service law nor a body designated to execute such a law could long survive under a policy of "flexibility" of interpretation. Both would soon be lost in an inextricable maze of inconsistencies and unhappy precedents and be brought finally into disrepute.

Among the adverse critics of the Philippine civil service have been several British writers. It seems proper in this paper to call attention to certain statements of Mr. Alleyne Ireland in the *Outlook* of December 24 last and of Mr. Archibald R. Colquhoun in his interesting book entitled "Greater America," published in 1904.

Honest and intelligent comparative criticism of governmental operations is always helpful, especially when coming from those who by education and position should be able to speak authoritatively and candidly. I am constrained to say, however, that these gentlemen in many instances display by their inaccuracy and attitude a need of definite information and a lack of appreciation of the principles underlying the policy of the Philippine government.

Referring to the civil service in the islands, Mr. Ireland says:

"In order to show that, as a matter of fact, the examination for the Philippine civil service, except in so far as it relates to languages, does little more than exclude persons who can not read and write, I give the following extracts from the official manual, covering the examination for what is termed 'the most difficult grade:'" (Here he quotes specimen questions from three subjects of a clerical examination, namely, "Spelling," "Arithmetic," and "History and Government of the United States and Geography.") "The only other required subjects in which competitors are examined, except the language tests, are letter writing, penmanship, and copying from plain copy and from rough draft."

The unfairness and disingenuousness displayed by Mr. Ireland in his paper reaches a climax at this point. The questions quoted to illustrate the character of the examination which is termed by him "the most difficult grade" are those of an examination for clerk. The paragraph in the *Manual of Information* from which he extracts these misleading words refers to the three grades of clerical examinations; the complete sentence reads: "The first grade is the most difficult and the third grade the least difficult of the three." Mr. Ireland selects this clerical examination, which is, in fact, one of the least difficult of the examinations for the Philippine service, and compares at length its scope and extent with that of the British examination for entrance to the Imperial Indian civil service, instead of selecting the "assistant" examination of the civil-service board, which most nearly corresponds to the British examination. A description of the "assistant" examination is found in the *Manual of Information* immediately following the outline of the clerical examination quoted by him. The required subjects of this examination are: Thesis, correction of rough-draft manuscript, mathematics (arithmetic, algebra including quadratics, and plane geometry), history and civil government of the United States, general history and geography, colonial government and administration, political economy, education and experience. The optional subjects are: Expert accounting, agriculture, auditing of accounts, bookkeeping, botany, chemistry, disbursements, educational methods, civil engineering, electrical engineering, mechanical engineering, mining engineering, finance, forestry, geology, land laws of the United States, common law, international law, Roman or civil law, higher mathematics (including calculus), mineralogy, mining laws of the United States, physics, Spanish language, theory and practice of statistics.

Had Mr. Ireland taken the pains to obtain the facts he would have found that of the whole number entering the Philippine civil service, an average of 150 appointees each year, nearly all of them college graduates, qualified for appointment in the "assistant" or other high-grade examination, scientific, professional, or technical in character.

Referring to the matter of leave privileges, Mr. Colquhoun says:

"The idea of giving long furloughs on handsome pay is somewhat opposed to American theories. The rule is 'no work, no pay,' and the liberality of the United States Government does not apply in the matter of official salaries, which are invariably and even scandalously inadequate."

The law providing for leave of absence of officials and the higher grade employees in the Philippine civil service is fully as liberal in its provisions as are the well-known liberal regulations governing leave for officials in the British colonial services, and for subordinate employees the law is far more liberal than for the corresponding class in the British colonial services.

Referring to the spoils system, Mr. Colquhoun states:

"Nothing can be done in the direction of reform until the greater part, if not the whole, of the colonial service is removed from the baneful influence of the spoils system."

\* \* \* \* \*

"First and foremost comes the pressing need for civil-service reform. Under any circumstances, a pure and efficient civil service must be an essential of good government."

The motives governing appointment to positions in the Philippine government have been outlined by President Roosevelt and Secretary Root.

In his first annual message, in discussing the merit system of making appointments, President Roosevelt said:

"It is important to have this system obtain at home, but it is even more important to have it applied rigidly in our insular possessions. Not an office should be filled in the Philippines or Porto Rico with any regard to the man's partisan affiliations or services; with any regard to the political, social, or personal influence which he may have at his command; in short, heed should be paid to absolutely nothing save the man's own character and capacity and the needs of the service.

"The administration of these islands should be as wholly free from the suspicion of partisan politics as the administration of the Army and Navy. All that we ask from the public servant in the Philippines or Porto Rico is that he reflect honor on his country by the way in which he makes that country's rule a benefit to the peoples who have come under it. This is all that we should ask, and we can not afford to be content with less."

Secretary Root said with respect to appointments to the Philippine civil service:

"In providing for the personnel of the government which is thus gradually superseding military administration, the department has proceeded on the assumption that the honor and credit of the United States is so critically involved in creating a good government that the importance of securing the best men available should outweigh and practically exclude all other considerations. This principle of selection has been followed without deviation. No officer, high or low, has been appointed upon anyone's request or upon any personal, social, or political considerations."

In view of the well-known attitude of the President of the United States toward the spoils system and of the fact that the Federal civil-service act has been in successful operation for over twenty years, and the Philippine civil-service act for over four years, the critic's references to civil-service reform, while true enough in principle, appear anachronistic.

Mr. Colquhoun states that "officials who require special, technical, or scientific knowledge are exempted" from examination requirements, and that the "operation of race jealousy, the lack of educated material, and the inordinate ambition of the mestizo aristocracy make it difficult to work this elaborate civil-service machine without mistakes and injustice;" whereas, I am able to say, without hesitation, practically all positions calling for special, technical, or scientific qualifications are filled as a result of competitive examination, and the operation of the civil-service law and rules with respect to Filipinos has been accomplished with little or no difficulty or embarrassment and with strict impartiality and fairness.

Other criticisms pertaining to the economic and educational policies of the Philippine government can not be discussed at this time. Suffice it to say that in their criticisms of American methods in the Orient both Mr. Ireland and Mr. Colquhoun fail to realize that they have no standard by which they can judge fairly of the success or the failure of the American system of government in the Philippines, from the fact that never before has there been instituted a scheme of colonial government so beneficent and humanitarian as that which the United States has instituted and is carrying on in these islands. There is no precedent in history to which they can point as an example that the attempted mental and moral elevation of a people of an oriental dependency has proved a failure and been detrimental to their commercial welfare.

## COMPARATIVE COLONIAL-SERVICE CONDITIONS.

Differences in salaries for subordinate positions in the British and Dutch colonial services and the Philippine service are distinctly in favor of subordinate employees in the Philippine service; only the higher officials, after long experience, in the British colonial service receive larger salaries than corresponding officials in the Philippine service; the leave of absence and other privileges for the Philippine service are not less liberal than for other colonial services; the number of Americans in the Philippine service is more than one-half the number of Filipinos in the service above the grade of laborer, while the relative number of British and Dutch in their colonial services is comparatively small; the conditions of appointment in British and Dutch colonies contemplate a long period of service, and consequently a career.

While British writers affirm that the great army of civil servants, amounting in all over to 100,000 in England's Asiatic dependencies, are principally natives, and that in India, the Straits Settlements, the Federated Malay States, and in Ceylon there are comparatively few British officials—India alone, with a population of nearly 300,000,000, being under the administrative control of less than 1,200 British officials possessing executive and judicial functions—these statements are true only in a restricted sense.

The important fact must not be overlooked that in the maintenance of good government in India a considerable percentage of those in the subordinate civil service also are British or are Eurasians. These Eurasians, born in India of English parentage, immediate or remote, are educated for the most part in English schools in India, many of whom have excellent natural and acquired abilities, possess European habits of mind and traits of character, being European rather than Asiatic by unofficial designation and in essential characteristics—British for all practical purposes. It is from these classes that the majority of subordinate officials of India are drawn, and without whom it would probably be impossible to carry on successfully the affairs of government in India with so limited a number of British officials in the Imperial service; they are, however, practically debarred from official position in the "Imperial" service by reason of being required to go to England for training and for examination. These "Europeans"—Britons and Eurasians—in the British Indian service are given from five to ten times the pay received by the great mass of employees purely native. This discrepancy in rate of compensation the British administrative official justifies from the standpoint of economy.

## VALUE OF PREPARATION AND TRAINING FOR COLONIAL SERVICE.

We are now better prepared to understand how 1,200 British officials are able to administer successfully the affairs of government in India, and the British Government supervise the construction of public works of great magnitude. The fact remains, however, that good government in India primarily depends on the selection as a result of open competitive examination of liberally educated and well-trained young men of the British Isles, who are required to become familiar with the history, language, and system of jurisprudence of the people over whose destinies they are eventually to preside. These men, thoroughly familiar with colonial history and government, become expert administrators, combining executive and judicial functions, and receive apparently munificent salaries after years of actual experience. It appears that governments, as well as private corporations, are justified in giving liberal salaries to officials thus adequately prepared for the responsible duties devolving upon them.

While Holland does not require so extensive a general education of her appointees as Great Britain, she lays even greater stress on the special training of competitors for the Dutch colonial service.

It must not be supposed that no mistakes have been made by British and Dutch colonial officials. The measure of good government attained is simply the result of a process of evolution, and many of the successes realized are the sequels of costly experiments in earlier days prior to the application of the merit system, all of which may be studied with profit.

No one presumes to fill a colonial administrative position in the British or the Dutch dependencies who is not familiar with the blunders and mistakes of officials of his own nation and, to some extent, those of other nations. The successful colonizing Powers recognize the great advantage of thorough equipment, and are acting on the principle that the liberally educated man with special training in colonial history, government, and jurisprudence is likely to render the most satisfactory service.

A study of colonial civil service teaches that officials, especially in the provinces, who do not know the history, language, and customs of the people with whom they

have to deal are not adequately prepared for responsible positions the duties of which bring them into contact with the natives. It is impossible to get closely in touch with a strange people without the use of a common tongue, and equally impossible to deal justly with them without an intimate knowledge of their customs and traditions, which to a greater or less extent must be recognized and sustained as bases of action and rules of conduct.

#### NECESSITY FOR CONTINUITY OF SERVICE.

A high grade of efficiency in the public service can not be attained with a transitory personnel.

In 1863, Mr. John Bigelow, afterwards minister to France, writing to Secretary of State Seward, declared that:

"Unless some method can be devised by which those who enter the subordinate departments of the United States Government can be guaranteed \* \* \* permanence, we must pay much higher salaries, get very inferior service, waste our experience, and, withal, fall a prey to the infinite brood of frauds which inevitably result from the constant conflict between interest and duty which our execrable practice of mutation in office engenders."

Adequate preparation and special training, supplemented by long experience, produce a personnel whose services become increasingly valuable. Great Britain and Holland recognize this fact and pay appropriate salaries for the faithful service of thoroughly trained and experienced men. They realize that an ounce of preventive is worth a pound of cure, and bring to bear in administrative affairs that wisdom which comes from special training and long experience. A transitory personnel not only does not contribute to a high degree of efficiency, but it adds greatly to the expense of administration. Where officers and employees are, without special preparation, placed in positions of responsibility, mistakes are bound to be more or less frequent, and some of them expensive and serious. From the standpoint of economy, therefore, appointments in a colonial service especially should contemplate a long period of service. The author of "India: Its Administration and Progress," Sir John Strachey, four generations of whose family gave the best portion of their lives to service in India, refers to the "incessant process of change in the personnel" of even so stable a civil service as that of India as a "constant waste of mature experience," rendering it "difficult to maintain at all times a wise continuity of policy."

Since the bombardment of Alexandria in 1882 and the occupation of the Nile Basin by the British, the then bankrupt Egyptian Government has been raised to a "condition of economic independence and gilt-edged credit" by the genius of Lord Cromer, who is pleased to inform inquirers that "the work of rehabilitating Egypt has been accomplished by a body of British officials not exceeding 100 in number, aided by Egyptians." These officials had been trained in the methods and traditions of the Indian civil service. Lord Cromer is reported to have said recently that American success in the Philippines will chiefly depend on the retention and continuance in the service of adequately trained and experienced officials.

The constant withdrawal from the Philippine service of competent and reliable men who are just reaching the point where their services would be most valuable and useful to the Government is not in the interests of efficiency, economy or good government. The Philippine civil service, no less than the military and naval services of the United States, should offer opportunity for an honorable career to capable and well-trained men who may enter the service as one enters a profession, with the serious intention of winning a place and an honorable name through well-directed effort and high-minded devotion to duty. The continuance in the service of self-reliant young men whose character and training may enable them in the absence of the restraints of home environment to fill positions creditably and honorably must be deemed essential to good government in the Philippine Islands.

This situation, it may be said by way of digression, might be turned to the advantage of the consular service in the Orient. The commercial interests of the United States in this part of the world largely depend upon the integrity, ability, and force of character of the personnel of her consular service. While the Malay race predominates throughout the extensive Malay Archipelago, the Philippines have a considerable Chinese and Japanese population, and their trade is, in a measure, with other Oriental countries. The Philippines, therefore, appear to offer an excellent training ground for preparing capable and worthy young men for consular posts in the Orient. The existence of a possible line of promotion, on the other hand, from the Philippine civil service to the consular service would tend to attract high-grade men and furnish an incentive to render efficient service.



## BEST TYPE OF MEN NECESSARY FOR SUCCESSFUL ADMINISTRATION.

Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, is responsible for the statement that "out of 10,000 successful men in the world, taken in all classes of life, 8,000 are college graduates."

Young men with good character and training have greater adaptability than middle-aged men, especially those who lack the systematic education and resulting discipline acquired in our colleges and universities. The greater capabilities and stronger character of men thus equipped enable them more readily to grapple with new problems and to fill creditably the higher positions of trust and responsibility in the public service, as well as in private life. The unselfish aims and purposes of the Government of the United States in establishing and maintaining good government in the Philippines, together with the utterances of the President and his counselors, clearly indicate that in the interests of honesty, economy, and efficiency it pays to secure the best type of American citizens for the Philippine civil service, those who represent the best traditions of American family life and American educational institutions—in short, well-trained men whose daily life and example are worthy of emulation.

## CONCLUSION.

It is evident from the history of the civil service reform movement that wherever there has been progress in civil service reform, *pari passu* there has been progress toward good government; that the competitive examination system has been the only practical and effective means by which permanent reform has been accomplished; that dignity, efficiency, and economy in the public service has resulted whenever this system has been conscientiously and consistently followed; and that no public service, military, naval, or civil, has a higher esprit *du corps* than the civil service in countries like India where the examination system has been thoroughly and consistently applied to the higher offices.

The improvement in colonial civil service during the last fifty years and the results of the successful application of the merit system in the United States during the last twenty years, and in the Philippines during the last four years, warrant the conclusion that the measure of good government attained in the Philippines is, in part, fairly attributable to the operation of the civil service law, and that in economy there has been a saving of over a million dollars annually.

In closing I can do no better than to repeat the officially expressed opinion of the Philippine Commission that the existence and strict enforcement of the Philippine civil service law is an absolute necessity, and that without this law American government in the Philippines is foredoomed to humiliating failure.

#### THE RELATIONS BETWEEN CLIMATE AND HEALTH WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO AMERICAN OCCUPATION OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

[A paper read at the second annual meeting of the Philippine Islands Medical Association by William S. Washburn, chairman of the Philippine civil-service board, Manila, P. I.]

In the temperate zones mortality reports show the mild and temperate months to be the healthiest, while violent climatic changes swell the death rate. Extremes of temperature cause mental derangement in the susceptible. One has fits of the blues which are cured by change in the weather and vice versa. Mental depression existing during foggy, heavy weather clears away with the fog and the bursting forth of sunshine. The spirits of the great masses of humanity go up with the barometer and clearing weather. Sentiment is stimulated by sunshine, and the poet bursts forth into song with the birds. The mental attitude has a close relation to physical comfort or discomfort due to atmospheric conditions, whose reflex is apparent in the literature of the world. Atmospheric phenomena were not understood by the ancients; meteoric displays, aurora borealis, phenomenal weather, thunder and lightning, called forth ceremonies and sacrifices to Jupiter and Mars.

"Salutations in nearly all ages and countries are more or less marked by climatic environment as well as religious sentiment." Among orientals the Persian greeting of "May your shadow never grow less," the Arabian "May God strengthen your morning," and the Egyptian "How goes the perspiration," all typify a hot climate, with its light and shadow, whereas in the Occident the abrupt "Good morning" indicates a raw, chilly or boisterous climate, and is characteristic of industry, hurry or restlessness.

In this day and age of the world, under existing climatic conditions, there are development and growth in animal and vegetable life. The plant life of a zone is practically limited to that zone, beyond which it withers and dies. As a rule, animals whose natural habitat is the Tropics find existence difficult if widely removed into cold regions, as is also true with animals whose natural habitat is the colder regions if removed to tropical regions. Of all animals, man shows the greatest power of adaptation to new environment. It has been assumed, and is still believed by many, that the European can not adapt himself to a new environment anywhere in the Tropics without endangering health and longevity. It is urged that the tropical belt has been, from time immemorial, inhabited principally by dark-skinned races—peoples widely divergent, ethnologically, from the white race; that migratory animals and birds do not penetrate beyond a limited region; that when man transcends the law of natural habitat, there is at first apparent perversion of physiologic functions and increased susceptibility to some diseases in his new environment, to which the aboriginal is comparatively immune; that heretofore the movement of peoples has been principally on latitudinal, not on longitudinal lines. Successful colonization in the Tropics by the white man appears to be, therefore, an open and debatable question.

Are all tropical climates seriously objectionable, having regard to health and longevity of the white man who migrates thither? The domination of the Tropics by the white race appears to be inevitable. This will not, however, necessitate the actual colonization of the Tropics by the white man, but will at least require that the government be under his control and direction. Colonization means a change of permanent abode of large numbers of inhabitants of a country to another place or country. The United States, Canada, Australia, and South Africa are examples. Whether or not actual colonization by the movement of large numbers to the Tropics is attempted, a sufficient number to manage the affairs of government and a certain additional contingent to engage in business enterprises must live for greater or less extended periods in the Tropics.

The purpose of this paper is to discuss the relation between climatic conditions and health, with special reference to Americans in the Philippine Islands. The subject involves a study of climatologic reports, medical literature, and statistics. Climatic laws, especially those relating to the Tropics, will first be briefly reviewed.

The director of the Philippine weather bureau, Rev. José Algué, clearly expresses the meaning of the term climate in the following definition: "The climate of a country is the complex of the average atmospheric conditions which have an influence upon organic life; therefore, an adequate study of the different elements which go to make up these atmospheric conditions would give a true idea of the climate. The more important elements which form the climate may be reduced to three, viz., heat or temperature; water vapor in its different forms, such as humidity, evaporation, clouds, and precipitation; and finally, the movement or circulation of the atmosphere, which includes the direction and force of the wind, cyclonic and non-cyclonic storms, together with local and general storms."

While temperature is the fundamental phenomenon of climate, several different elements form the basis of its classification, and each classification is affected or modified by other elements or influences. For example, on the basis of temperature, we have hot, mild, temperate, and cold climates; on the basis of the influence of continents and oceans, climates are classified as oceanic, insular, and continental; on the basis of salubrity, as healthful and unhealthful.

On account of the spheroidal shape of the earth temperature varies generally with latitude, but other elements such as elevation, the presence or absence of vegetation or of large bodies of water, movements of the atmosphere, water vapor in the atmosphere, marine currents, and configuration of land, bring about sharp contrasts in the same latitude and have a marked influence on animal or vegetable life or both.

About 5° each side of the equator is a zone of calms and almost daily thunder showers; beyond this to 20° a zone of periodical rains in summer, in which zone lie the Philippine Islands, characterized by a wet and a dry season; from 20° to 28°, a subtropical zone, in which are the deserts of Sahara, Arabia, and of northern India, and the arid region of Mexico and Lower California; from 28° to 45°, a belt of semi-periodical rains, characterized by four seasons and prevailing sunny days (the United States lies principally in this belt).

With respect to elevation above the sea level there is an average variation of about 1° of temperature for every 300 feet, which is well illustrated by the difference in temperature between Manila and Baguio, Benguet Province.

Forests and other vegetation and large bodies of water tend to counteract the effects of terrestrial radiation and thereby to equalize local climates. On the other hand, a region barren of trees and other vegetation permits wide daily fluctuations of temperature, the days being hot and the nights cold, which become extreme in barren places and arid regions, rising to a mean summer temperature of 95° in Arabia,

Persia, and Punjab, India. In Punjab  $125^{\circ}$  in the shade has been observed. In a country covered by forests and other vegetation, and in proximity with large bodies of water, the total heat of the day is quite equably distributed over the twenty-four hours, the heat of the day not being excessive even in the Tropics, as illustrated by climatic conditions in the Philippines.

Temperature is greatly modified by movements of the air, or winds, which constitute an important climatic influence by increasing evaporation, thus rendering the soil drier, removing dampness, and affecting the "sensible temperature," that is, the apparent temperature which we feel or the physiologic temperature. In the Tropics, practically covered by the longitudinal extent of the Philippine Islands and from  $6^{\circ}$  to  $20^{\circ}$  north latitude, is a zone of trade winds, called monsoons in the Indian Ocean and adjacent portions of the Pacific. Cyclonic movements of the atmosphere, characterized by regularity, of course, are called hurricanes in the West Indies and the Indian Ocean, cyclones in the Gulf of Bengal, typhoons in the China Sea, and baguios in the Philippine Islands. The central and northern portions of the Philippine Archipelago lie in the path of these baguios or cyclones, but these regions are free from the cold, raw winds frequently experienced in New England and Canada in connection with the course of cyclones in that region. Due to similar cyclonic atmospheric movements, the entire Mediterranean region is subject to violent changes of temperature in winter. The central portions of the United States, considerably distant from the sea, are also subject to violent atmospheric changes, where a day that dawns with the ethereal mildness of spring may end in the chilling, freezing coldness of winter. It is well known that extreme changes in temperature occur within a few hours in Texas and also in northern portions of the United States west of the Missouri River.

The water vapor of the atmosphere constitutes an important climatic element. The atmosphere contains a variable quantity of moisture resulting from vaporization of water through the action of heat, rendering it lighter than air. The higher the temperature of the air the more water vapor it can carry, and when increased to the point of saturation, if the temperature is lowered, condensation occurs and results in precipitation in the form of rain or dew, clouds or fog. A rise of temperature, therefore, renders the air drier and a lowering of temperature more moist. The greatest amount of evaporation being in equatorial regions produces the equatorial and polar atmospheric currents, which have an important climatic influence on contiguous land bodies. The average quantity of annual rainfall reaches the maximum in the Tropics, while the number of cloudy or rainy days gradually increases from the equatorial regions toward higher latitudes and decreases from the coasts to the interior of continents.

The heated waters of the Tropics, flowing away from the equatorial regions, are replaced by the colder waters of the polar currents. Moreover, the cold produced by radiation over the surface of the ocean and land adjoining lowers the temperature of the surface water, which sinks to greater depths, so that, even in the Tropics, deep-sea observations show the water below the surface to be increasingly cold toward the depths of the sea, where it approaches the freezing point. Local interisland currents, as the straits of San Bernardino and Surigao, materially modify the temperature of neighboring regions. The following are examples of the influence of marine currents: Washington, D. C., with cold winters and hot summers, is in the same latitude as San Francisco, whose mild winters and comparatively cold summers are due to the influence of the Japan current modified by its sweep across the northern Pacific. On one side of the Atlantic Ocean is Labrador, treeless and cheerless; on the other side, in about the same latitude, are the British Isles, with abundant vegetation and comparatively mild climate, which is due to the influence of the northern branch of the Gulf stream. Labrador is subjected to the influence of the cold Labrador or polar current.

In the classification of climates, based on the size and extent of masses of land, oceanic, insular, and continental, the climate of the Philippine Islands is largely that of the first two classes, oceanic and insular. Nowhere is the land distant from the seacoast more than 60 miles. The moderating influences of the great bodies of seawater are therefore operative. On account of climatic influences the climate of the Philippines is widely different from those of tropical Africa, South America, and Asia in the same latitude. As a rule the smaller the island the more equable the climate throughout the day and the year. The climate of the greater part of the Philippine archipelago is for this reason comfortable and hygienically favorable for the treatment of many diseases. In the temperate zone an insular, mild, or equable climate is frequently a health resort.

Observations of the Manila Observatory show that while the temperature as indicated by the thermometer at sea level is practically the same throughout the Philippine archipelago it is higher in some regions than in others during the months of April, May, and June, which cover the period of greatest heat.

During this hot season there is a mean temperature of about 87° in the northern part of the island of Panay and throughout the island of Luzón, except the highlands, and a portion of the provinces of Pampanga, Bulacan, Rizal, and Bataan.

During this period there is a mean temperature of about 83° in the parts of Luzón excepted above, including Manila, and the islands of Romblón and Cebu; the peninsula of Zamboanga, and the west coasts of Samar, Negros, Panay, and Bohol.

A comparatively mild mean temperature of about 80° prevails during this period over the Sulu archipelago, the extreme southeast of Luzon, and the eastern portions of those islands south of Luzón and contiguous to the Pacific Ocean, viz, Samar, Leyte, and Mindanao. If the readings of the thermometer for the elevated regions were included, these averages would be very considerably reduced.

Except for the months of April, May, and June, in the first and second regions named above, the mean temperature for the remaining part of the year at or near the sea level is about 80°. The observations of the Manila weather bureau further show that the annual variation of temperature is greater in the northern than in the southern part of the archipelago.

Some portions of the Philippine Islands are characterized by a rainy season and a dry season, the rainy season gradually beginning in June, being excessive usually in July, August, and September, and gradually decreasing to November, while in other parts of the archipelago there is a more even distribution of rain. Parts of the eastern coast of northern Luzón and the interior of Luzón, above 4,000 feet, the Pacific Ocean side of the archipelago, including the eastern portions of the islands of Masbate, Panay, and Bohol, are subject to the heaviest rainfall, amounting to over one hundred inches annually. In the other parts of the archipelago, including Manila, the mean annual rainfall is less than 100 inches, decreasing to about 35 inches at Zamboanga.

The soil of the Philippine Islands is of the great depth usually found in tropical countries where weather and surface decay are operative throughout the year, and is largely the decomposition product of volcanic rock, the humus lying above the subsoil. Philippine soils also occur, however, resulting from decomposition of igneous rocks other than volcanic or metamorphic, and ordinary stratified and coral formations.

The observations of the Manila weather bureau show a considerable difference in climate between the coastal regions of the islands of the archipelago and the elevated regions of the islands of Luzón and Mindanao. Mountain climate in these two islands is similar to that of Baguio, Luzón, whose altitude is 4,777 feet and whose average temperature and humidity are relatively low during the hot months of March, April, May, and June, owing to the prevailing winds blowing from the China Sea during that season. The climate of this region is ideal from November to June. The region consists of a rolling table-land well watered. The forests are of pine and the soil productive. The vegetation is similar to that of the temperate zone. The following table is made up from observations at Baguio, covering a period of two or three years:

Month.	Temperature (Fahrenheit).			Humidity.	Rainfall.	Rainy days.
	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.			
	°F.	°F.	°F.	Per cent.	Inches	
January.....	68.14	75.38	49.28	78.1	.92	4
February.....	60.98	73.94	45.68	77.3	.21	1
March.....	65.66	78.44	51.08	76.3	1.09	3
April.....	68.00	80.24	51.80	75.5	1.66	6
May.....	67.46	78.80	52.52	88.9	9.42	18
June.....	66.38	77.72	58.10	89.4	15.92	26
July.....	65.84	79.70	56.30	89.4	15.33	28
August.....	65.12	75.74	54.68	92.2	42.89	31
September.....	65.66	74.48	57.20	90.5	17.81	26
October.....	65.56	75.92	55.40	83.7	6.65	14
November.....	65.84	75.56	52.16	79.0	2.75	10
December.....	64.94	75.02	54.68	81.2	3.19	10
Year.....	65.48	76.82	58.24	83.0	117.84	177

With a mean annual temperature of 80°, an annual average humidity of about 79 per cent, and an average annual rainfall of about 76 inches, Manila occupies an intermediate position in the archipelago, climatically as well as geographically. The average annual rainfall is less than that of Baguio (118.04), Albay (110.90), Negros (102.02), Singapore (93.22), Bombay (92.72), and Hongkong (86.85), and more than that of Batavia (71.15), San Isidro (70.71), Iloilo (69.85), Calcutta (60.83), New Orleans (60.30), Porto Rico (59.45), Jol6 (59.28), Tokyo (57.78), Habana (51.74),

Cebu (47.18), New York (44.70), Shanghai (44.06), Washington, D. C. (42.90), Honolulu (39.22), Key West (38.20), Zamboanga (34.89), Chicago (34.00), and San Francisco (23.40).

In Manila the average amount of sunshine, measured by hours, and its distribution, corresponds closely with the average clear and partly cloudy days for each month and for the year, as shown in the following table:

Month.	Average clear and partly cloudy days.	Month.	Average clear and partly cloudy days.
January.....	23.9	September.....	13.1
February.....	23.8	October.....	17.1
March.....	23.9	November.....	18.6
April.....	25.1	December.....	22.6
May.....	19.9		
June.....	17.3	Total.....	234.2
July.....	14.9	Average.....	19.5
August.....	14.0		

From this table it is seen that the minimum of clear and partly cloudy days in Manila occurs in September and the maximum in April.

The climate of Manila is quite fully demonstrated in the following table, made up from observations of the Manila weather bureau covering a period of over twenty years, giving the mean monthly and annual temperature, the mean daily, monthly and annual ranges of temperature, the normal average of the humidity, the normal amount of rainfall, and the average number of days of rainfall:

Month.	Temperature.					Mean humidity. <sup>a</sup>	Mean rainfall. <sup>b</sup>	Mean rainy days.
	Mean.	Mean monthly maximum.	Mean monthly minimum.	Mean daily range.	Mean monthly range.			
	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.			
January.....	77.18	89.78	64.22	13.66	25.56	77.6	1.14	5
February.....	78.06	91.22	64.40	15.30	26.82	74.2	.89	3
March.....	80.42	98.74	65.30	15.48	28.44	71.8	.78	3
April.....	88.12	96.90	69.44	16.02	26.46	70.7	1.12	4
May.....	88.84	96.96	72.86	12.60	24.12	76.7	4.00	9
June.....	82.40	96.00	72.68	10.80	22.82	81.4	9.75	16
July.....	80.96	92.80	72.32	9.00	19.98	84.8	15.00	21
August.....	80.96	91.40	72.14	8.64	19.26	84.8	14.22	21
September.....	80.78	91.94	72.32	8.28	19.62	85.5	14.75	20
October.....	80.60	91.94	70.52	10.08	21.42	82.7	7.56	16
November.....	79.16	89.96	68.54	10.26	21.42	82.0	5.37	12
December.....	77.36	89.78	64.94	11.16	24.84	80.7	2.29	8
Year.....	80.42	92.48	69.08	11.70	23.40	79.4	76.31	138

<sup>a</sup> From observations covering the period 1883-1902.

<sup>b</sup> From observations covering the period 1866-1902.

The normal monthly average relative humidity in Manila ranges from 70 to 85 per cent, with a normal average of less than 80 per cent, is lowest during the hot dry season when high temperature prevails, and highest during the rainy season when more moderate temperature prevails. The quantity of water vapor in the atmosphere thus affects the diurnal and yearly ranges of temperature, and particularly the "sensible" temperature. Air saturated with moisture feels hotter than the thermometer actually indicates, and if near the body temperature the cooling process by evaporation is completely checked.

Besides the amount of humidity in the atmosphere, "sensible" temperature depends upon many other factors, important in the Philippine Islands, not entering into temperature as recorded by the thermometer, viz, movements of air, exposure to direct rays of the sun, reflected heat, one's physical and mental condition, clothing, occupation, food, etc., variations in which tend to produce comfort or discomfort. These factors are given detailed consideration in another part of this paper.

The following is a comparative table with respect to temperature, humidity, and precipitation between Manila and five other tropical cities in the Far East:

City.	Latitude.	Temperature.			Relative hu- midity, annual normal.	Rainfall.	
		1901.		Annual normal.		Annual normal.	Rainy days.
		Maximum mean.	Minimum mean.				
		°F.	°F.	°F.			
Singapore .....	1° 17' north.....	86.7	74.3	79.90	80.0	93.22	174
Rangoon .....	16° 46' north.....	89.3	72.7	79.06	87.0	98.89	116
Calcutta .....	22° 23' north.....	86.3	70.7	77.85	82.0	60.83	85
Bombay .....	18° 58' north.....	85.5	74.7	79.88	78.0	82.72	76
Batavia .....	6° 8' south.....	82.9	73.0	78.80	82.8	71.15	156
Manila .....	14° 35' north.....	88.2	72.1	80.40	78.6	75.61	138

Below is given a comparative table between the United States weather districts and Manila with respect to humidity and precipitation.

## RELATIVE HUMIDITY.

Districts.	Normal.	1903.	Departures.				
			1903.			United States normal from Manila, 1904.	United States normal from Manila normal.
			From United States normal.	From Manila, 1903.	From Manila normal.		
			°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.
New England .....	77	77	.....	+ 2.2	- 1.6	- 2.5	- 1.6
Middle Atlantic .....	74	74	.....	- .8	- 4.6	- 5.5	- 4.6
South Atlantic .....	77	76	-1	+ 1.2	- 2.6	- 2.5	- 1.6
Florida Peninsula .....	79	78	-1	+ 3.2	- .6	- .5	+ .4
East Gulf .....	75	76	+1	+ 1.2	- 2.6	- 4.5	- 3.6
West Gulf .....	74	74	.....	- .8	- 4.6	- 5.5	- 4.6
Ohio Valley and Tennessee .....	72	73	+1	- 1.8	- 5.6	- 7.5	- 6.6
Lower Lakes .....	74	76	+2	+ 1.2	- 2.6	- 5.5	- 4.6
Upper Lakes .....	77	76	-1	+ 1.2	- 2.6	- 2.5	- 1.6
North Dakota .....	72	72	.....	- 2.8	- 6.6	- 7.5	- 6.6
Upper Mississippi Valley .....	72	74	+2	- .8	- 4.6	- 7.5	- 6.6
Missouri Valley .....	69	72	+3	- 2.8	- 6.6	-10.5	- 9.6
Northern Slope .....	61	68	+7	- 6.8	-10.6	-18.5	-17.6
Middle Slope .....	62	66	+4	- 8.8	-12.6	-17.5	-16.6
Southern Slope .....	62	64	+2	-10.8	-14.6	-17.5	-16.6
Southern Plateau .....	39	39	.....	-35.8	-39.6	-40.5	-39.6
Middle Plateau .....	50	53	+3	-21.8	-25.6	-29.5	-28.6
Northern Plateau .....	62	63	+1	-11.8	-15.6	-17.5	-16.6
North Pacific .....	80	80	.....	+ 5.2	+ 1.4	+ .5	+ 1.4
Middle Pacific .....	71	69	-2	- 5.8	- 9.6	- 8.5	- 7.6
South Pacific .....	68	68	.....	- 6.8	-10.6	-11.5	-10.6

	Normal.	1903.	Departures.	
			Manila, 1903, from normal.	Manila, 1904, from normal.
Manila .....	78.6	74.8	- 3.8	+ .9

<sup>a</sup> From observations covering the period 1883-1904.

## PRECIPITATION.

Districts.	Normal.	1908.	Departures.				
			1908.			United States normal from Manila, 1904.	United States normal from Manila normal.
			From United States normal.	From Manila, 1908.	From Manila normal.		
			Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
New England.....	43.0	38.7	-4.3	-1.9	-36.9	-41.0	-32.6
Middle Atlantic.....	43.8	43.8		+ 3.2	-31.8	-40.2	-31.8
South Atlantic.....	52.0	47.6	-4.4	+ 7.0	-28.0	-32.0	-23.6
Florida Peninsula.....	51.0	48.1	-2.9	+ 7.5	-27.5	-33.0	-24.6
East Gulf.....	56.0	49.0	-7.0	+ 8.4	-26.6	-28.0	-19.6
West Gulf.....	43.2	38.2	-5.0	- 2.4	-37.4	-40.8	-32.1
Ohio Valley and Tennessee.....	45.2	37.4	-7.8	- 3.2	-38.2	-38.8	-30.4
Lower Lakes.....	35.4	35.3	- .1	- 5.3	-40.3	-48.6	-40.2
Upper Lakes.....	32.2	31.6	- .6	- 9.0	-44.0	-51.8	-43.4
North Dakota.....	18.9	21.3	+2.4	-19.3	-54.3	-65.1	-56.7
Upper Mississippi Valley.....	34.3	33.8	- .5	- 6.8	-41.8	-49.7	-41.3
Missouri Valley.....	28.7	32.2	+3.5	- 8.4	-43.4	-55.3	-46.9
Northern Slope.....	22.4	22.6	+ .2	-18.0	-53.0	-61.8	-53.2
Middle Slope.....	22.2	22.0	- .2	-18.6	-58.6	-61.8	-53.4
Southern Slope.....	23.2	23.4	+ .2	-17.2	-52.2	-60.8	-52.4
Southern Plateau.....	10.2	9.3	- .9	-31.3	-66.3	-73.8	-65.4
Middle Plateau.....	11.3	8.5	-2.8	-32.1	-67.1	-72.7	-64.3
Northern Plateau.....	15.6	12.7	-2.9	-27.9	-62.9	-68.4	-60.0
North Pacific.....	51.9	43.7	-8.2	+ 3.1	-31.9	-32.1	-23.7
Middle Pacific.....	29.4	24.0	-5.4	-16.6	-51.6	-54.6	-46.2
South Pacific.....	14.5	10.3	-4.2	-30.3	-65.3	-69.5	-61.1

	Normal. <sup>a</sup>	1908.	Departures.	
			Manila, 1908, from normal.	Manila, 1904, from normal.
Manila.....	75.6	40.6	-35.0	+ 34.4

<sup>a</sup> From observations covering the period 1865-1904.

As early as 1797, Heberden, and later, in 1863, Scoresby-Jackson, conducted investigations in England and Scotland, respectively, on the influence of cold on health, and reached the conclusion that "mean temperature and mortality from all causes had an inverse relationship below 50° F."

From the investigations of Buchan, Mitchell, and Pettenkofer the following general propositions were deduced:

(1) "A preternaturally dry air with a high temperature predisposes to the development of fevers and intestinal diseases."

(2) "A very moist atmosphere accompanied by a low temperature is likely to induce bronchial and rheumatic affections."

(3) "In summer and autumn the tendency to sickness and death is chiefly connected with the digestive organs."

(4) "In summer and autumn a rise of mean temperature above the average increases the number of cases of and mortality from diseases of the digestive organs."

(5) "A cool and rainy summer controls the prevalence and fatality of diarrheal diseases."

The effects of temperature in producing disease are often confounded with the change of temperature, the latter of which is perhaps the more important of the two.

Literature with reference to the effects of tropical climates upon the human body appears to be even more exhaustive than that applicable to the Temperate Zone.

It has been shown that the presence or absence of vegetation affects temperature, and that the condition and character of soil have an important relation to health, the influence of which is exerted mainly through the media of water and air.

Twenty years ago Parkes defined the effects of climate upon the human body to be "the sum of the influences which are connected with the solar agencies, the soil, the air, or the water of a place," and stated that: "The deaths in the West Indies were partly owing to the virulence of yellow fever \* \* \* and the general excess of other febrile and dysenteric causes. The simple precautions which are efficacious in England have been as useful in the West Indies. Proper food, good water, pure air, have been supplied, and in proportion as they have been so the deadly effects attributed to climate have disappeared. The effect of a tropical climate is, so to

speaking, relative. \* \* \* Take away these sanitary defects, and avoid malarious soils or drain them, and let the mode of living be a proper one, and the European soldier does not die faster in the Tropics than at home."

Billings, writing at that time, and Williams at a later period, expressed substantially the same views.

Some authorities take the view that in certain portions of the Tropics, and under favorable conditions, acclimation is possible; this group includes Quatrefages, Bertillon, Treille, Van der Berg, Overbeck de Meyjer, Schellong, Daubler, and Koch. Daubler says that "Health in the Tropics depends upon tropical hygiene and ethnic adaptability or acclimation, the manner of living playing the most important rôle." Stockvis and Below say without qualification that adaptation of Europeans to conditions in the Tropics is possible.

It is admitted that colonization has been successful in Queensland, Australia, lying between the parallels of 15° and 28° south latitude, a region partly tropical and partly subtropical, which increased in white population from 28,000 in 1856 to 343,000 in 1886. Queensland has as low a rate of mortality as Europe.

Daubler concluded that European colonization has been successful in certain subtropical and bordering-tropical regions. Virchow, Carey, Cosales, and Stanley give statistics in which they state that the European may, under proper sanitary conditions, transplant himself anywhere. Thomas says: "Under the tropical skies the climate is not an obstacle. The soil remains the only enemy we have to conquer." As to whether vital energy is sustained in the tropics, Stockvis says, "Not only is European acclimation in the Tropics possible, but also full colonization," his statements being based on "results of exact observations in the laboratory at Batavia as well as upon statistics of European colonization in South America." Felkin was able to conclude from his observations in Africa that "the adaptation of the white race to a tropical climate is possible," and Calvert concludes that it is practicable.

Nevertheless, the proposition early laid down that it is impossible for the white race to adapt itself to a tropical climate is supported by Lind, Saulnier, Divivier, Boudin, Helfft, Hirsch, and Röwer. Munson expresses similar views, but states that "it is not at all easy to say how much of the excess of mortality of Europeans in tropical and subtropical countries, over that of the natives, is simply attributable to climate *per se* and is consequently inevitable, or how much of it is the direct consequence of unsuitable habits of life and of the neglect of sanitary laws and of personal hygiene." Munson's statement to the effect that there is an excess of mortality among Europeans in tropical and subtropical countries over that of the natives does not appear to be borne out with respect to the Philippine Islands by the last published report of the board of health, which shows the death rate in Manila for the twelve months prior to September 1, 1903, as follows: Filipinos, 43.42; Chinese, 28.26; foreigners, 18.72; Americans, 14.80. Excluding cholera, the death rate for Americans for the same period was only 3.83. The comparative death rate of natives in the army seems to corroborate the report of the board of health in this matter. While it is true that the native is less susceptible to a few diseases than is the white race, the evidence is cumulative that the rate of mortality among the white race now living in the Tropics is less than that of the native population.

Conclusions as to the unhealthfulness of tropical climates appear to have been drawn principally from statistics relating to military organizations, and proper consideration does not appear to have been given to the fact that in many parts of the Tropics colonies of representatives of northern as well as of southern Europe have lived for years or for generations in comparative health and comfort in India, in the Straits Settlements, in the East Indies, and in the West Indies. This statement is amply verified in the history of cities of southern Asia, including Bombay and Calcutta, and of the islands of the East Indies, including Manila.

Referring to the problem of the relation of climate to health, Calvert sagely observes that "statistics of military operations possess practically no value in an inquiry of this nature, for troops campaigning in any country are most liable to diseases."

The classical proposition that a white man can not adapt himself to a tropical climate appears to be based partly on the experience gained in former times through exploration and attempts to colonize in the Tropics. The results were generally disastrous, and have not been forgotten, being constantly referred to as conclusive evidence of the impossibility of colonization by the white race in the Torrid Zone. Disease and death invariably accompany the invasion of an army into any country, whether it be in the Temperate or in the Torrid Zone. It is likewise true that, while great heat is borne by the system if the body temperature is kept down by abundant perspiration, and if the hot season is not of long duration, protracted residence in a region of great or intense heat appears to exercise a depressing influence, "lessening the nervous activity and impairing the great functions of digestion and respiration and sanguification, and probably the power of forming new and healthy tissue."



There are many parts of the Tropics, however, where the heat is not intense at any period of the year, or where the season of intense heat is not of long duration, in which the evidence is cumulative that the white race can live for an extended period without forfeiture of health or longevity. In the Tropics there has been a steady decrease in the amount of illness and in the death rate among Europeans in the colonial possessions of the British, Dutch, and French. There has been no material change in the climate either of the Temperate Zone or of the Tropics. As the climate has not materially changed, the reduction many fold in the amount of illness and the mortality rate must be accounted for largely by the observance in the Tropics of the hygienic measures of modern times which obtain in the Temperate Zone.

There has been improvement in health conditions in the United States, just as there has been more recently in the Tropics, with improvement in hygienic living and surroundings. A portion of the tropical world will probably continue to be unhealthy for Europeans until there can be observance of the rules of personal, domestic, and public hygiene. Insular and other portions of the Tropics, where the temperature, relative humidity, and soil conditions are favorable, are not shown to be essentially unhealthy.

For the period prior to 1900, there are "no statistical records of sanitary value" available for comparison of health conditions in the city of Manila or the Philippines. The report of the commissioner of public health for the year ended August 31, 1903, shows a steady improvement in general health conditions. Excluding cholera, which the commissioner states "is to be regarded as an exotic in the Philippine Islands," the general mortality rate decreased from 39.66 in 1900 to 29.45 in 1903. The death rates among Americans of 3.83 for the same period, and of 1.82 for the year ended August 31, 1904, were very much lower than the general mortality rates in Manila or most cities in the Temperate Zone. The American population, however, does not include the usual proportion of old and young persons, and some have returned to the United States on account of illness. From the best information obtainable, the mortality rates of infants and of old people among the whites are not greater than those in the United States, and the death rate of those who returned to the States is very low.

The mortality of infants under 1 year of age among the natives is shown to have been 40 per cent of the total number of deaths and to have exceeded "the combined mortality of Asiatic cholera, bubonic plague, smallpox, dysentery, malarial fever, typhoid fever, and beriberi." Attention is called to the fact that the general death rate in Ermita district, where reside a larger proportion of whites than in other districts of Manila, was 19.22, "about the same as that of the best modern cities." The excessive infant mortality among natives is due to the lack of proper care and food. The health reports show that of the total number of deaths in the city of Manila, approximately one-half occur "in the absence of any treatment of a qualified physician." The high death rate among the natives appears to be largely independent of climatic influences, and accounts for the islands being so sparsely inhabited. The population of Java, area 51,961 square miles, with similar climatic conditions, increased from about 17,291,000 in 1872 to 24,133,685 in 1891, while the population of the Philippines, with an area of 127,863 square miles (more than double the area of Java) is approximately 7,000,000, an increase since 1887 of only about 1,000,000.

With respect to cholera, smallpox, malaria, and beriberi, the commissioner of public health states:

"The Filipinos have been not only much more liable to contract cholera than are the Chinese or Americans, but \* \* \* when they do get the disease, they are almost twice as liable to die therefrom. \* \* \* The number of Americans who contracted the disease is unduly high; but the cases occurred largely among soldiers who entered native houses and partook of native foods and drinks in defiance of standing military orders."

"During the twelve months prior to September 1, 1903, there were 99 cases of smallpox in Manila, with 16 deaths, or no more than occur from this cause in various cities of the United States of equal size having a large dark-skinned population."

"Malarial disease is by no means as common or dangerous in the Philippines as in many other parts of the Tropics."

"Whites are relatively very insusceptible to the disease (beriberi), and but few cases occur among them."

Notwithstanding the unfavorable sanitary and hygienic conditions statistics of the board of health show, by comparison of death rates for other cities, that Manila in 1903 was more healthful than were in the preceding year or two Bombay and Calcutta, and compared favorably with Hongkong, Moscow, Trieste, Naples, Madrid, Cairo, Alexandria, New Orleans, Charleston, Memphis, and other cities in the Temperate Zone.

Referring to the health of the Army, the Surgeon-General states: "The sanitary improvements in the conditions of the soldiers have gradually lessened the rates of sickness and mortality since the war, and although a large proportion of the troops have been on practically war service in the Philippine Islands since 1898, the rates of sickness and mortality for the calendar year 1903 more nearly approach those of 1897—when the low death rate of 5.11 per thousand of strength for the whole Army was recorded—than at any time since the outbreak of the Spanish-American war. This is a most gratifying state of affairs, and it is hoped that with the present sanitary knowledge put to practical energetic use a further reduction in the rates of sickness and mortality in the Army will be effected."

Commenting on discharges for disability, the report of the Surgeon-General states: "It is true that with the most rigid examination some physically unfit men will be accepted. It is not believed, however, that one-third of the recruits who were afterwards discharged for disability during the year (1903) should have been passed physically."

The statistics of the Surgeon-General's reports do not give complete and exact data as to the comparative health conditions between American soldiers in the United States, American soldiers in the Philippines, and native soldiers in the Philippines. From information contained in the reports, however, it is inferred that while the amount of sickness in the islands among American soldiers and native soldiers is about the same, the mortality rate of the natives is higher than that of the Americans, and that at no equal period of time has the mortality rate on account of sickness in the Philippines been as high as it was during the civil war or during the Spanish-American war.

Asiatic cholera, yellow fever, dysentery, malarial fevers, and their sequelæ, which have occurred extensively in the United States and elsewhere in the Temperate Zone, as well as in the Tropics, are not the destroyers of former times. Yellow fever is not a factor in the health problem of the Philippines, and Asiatic cholera is now nonexistent in the islands.

As to malaria in tropical regions, the worst forms exist in Central America and along the banks of rivers and in great river deltas of Africa and South America. It is common in India, southern China, and in most parts of the East Indies; rare in Japan, Australia, New Caledonia, and some of the South Sea Islands, and practically unknown in the Hawaiian Islands, Samoa, and New Zealand. In Manila and the greater portion of the Philippines where Americans are required to live, malaria does not seriously affect the health of the white man who observes the reasonable hygienic measures which are required to be free from this disease during part or all of the year in many portions of the United States. The difference between the care of troops in modern times and formerly is illustrated by an incident in Ceylon where in former times it is shown that at a certain station out of a total strength of 254 men all contracted malarial fever and 205 died, whereas the admissions for this disease in Ceylon in 1898 were only 71 per thousand. Malarial infection is said to have caused the death of Cromwell and James I.

Dysentery and other intestinal diseases in the Philippines are becoming less frequent in proportion as there is increased observance of domestic hygiene. The important diseases which are limited to the Tropics are few. The great proportion of the decimating diseases have been more or less common in both the Tropics and the Temperate Zones. As increased temperature and humidity, however, favor putrefactive changes and the growth and development of micro-organisms, some diseases are more prevalent in the Tropics than elsewhere. On the other hand, sunshine with little moisture, and periodic heavy rainfall, are health-promoting agencies. In the greater part of the Philippines, as in the greater part of the United States, the question of climate in its relation to health appears to resolve itself principally into the ability of man to circumvent disease through sanitary and hygienic measures.

It has been demonstrated in the Philippines that bubonic plague can be controlled by preventive measures, although it is an extremely fatal disease, as is cholera. Fortunately, however, comparatively few Europeans in the Philippines were attacked by cholera during its recent visitation and fewer still by bubonic plague, only those suffering from disease whose manner of living is most unsanitary or who fail to observe reasonable hygienic precautions.

Of three great ravaging diseases in the United States, viz, tuberculosis, enteric fever, and pneumonia, tuberculous cases among Americans in the Philippines are less frequent than in the United States, and enteric fever and pneumonia are comparatively rare. In Manila for the year ended August 31, 1904, but 2 deaths occurred from enteric fever and 2 from pneumonia among the European or foreign population, including Americans.

The greatly increased amount of sickness and death from intestinal diseases during the hot season in the United States, and from respiratory diseases on account of the

cold, damp, and changeable weather of the winter and spring seasons, together with many diseases which are rare or unknown in the Philippines but prevalent in the United States, are important considerations when comparing the healthfulness of the climate of the Philippines with that of the United States.

Among the more or less prevalent diseases in the United States which appear to be comparatively rare or unknown in the Philippine Islands are gout, rheumatism, rheumatoid arthritis, neuralgia, cancer, enteric fever, relapsing fever, rubeola, scarlatina, diphtheria, rabies, and nearly all diseases of the respiratory system.

The character of dwellings with respect to structure, arrangement, and sanitary features is important from the standpoint of health and comfort. A house can not be said to be in a hygienic condition which is so constructed as to prevent the sun's rays from reaching every portion of the interior when desired. An old Italian proverb has it, "Where the sun does not enter the physician will." Mrs. Hemans said:

Thou art no loiterer in monarch's hall,  
A gift thou art and a joy to all,  
A bearer of hope by land and sea,  
Sunbeam, what gift hath the world like thee?

In a tropical climate, a house properly constructed and located, with a sufficient space around it to insure free circulation of air, will have at any time of day or night some portion comparatively cool and comfortable. As the relative humidity of the air is greater near the surface of the earth during the night when the temperature is at or near the daily minimum, approaching the dew point, dwellings in the Tropics should be so constructed that the sleeping rooms are as far above the ground as practicable. A considerable proportion, approximately one-third, of the volume of soil consists of air. It is a common occurrence in the Philippines to observe a house built on damp soil with the subsoil water near the surface, a depository of organic matter, the inhabitants being subjected to the emanations from the soil, especially at night, through open floors, putrefaction being active in the soil.

While the so-called "miasma" and "effluvia" possess little value as definite etiological factors of disease, the high specific gravity of certain noxious gases renders their presence in the air, as well as that of organic matter, harmful to those who sleep upon or near the ground.

In the Tropics especially, in addition to a proper sewerage system, a sanitary abode seems to require good drainage, elevation, with the ground under and immediately around the house surfaced with concrete or other impervious material, tight floors, and thorough ventilation. The prevailing absence in the Philippines of these sanitary conditions is an important etiological factor of disease, closely allied to medical climatology, and is entitled to careful consideration in any discussion of climate in its relation to health.

As the surroundings of a dwelling should lend much to health and comfort, the ground should slope away from the house, carrying all surface water to a distance, and the intense light of the dry season be softened by the presence of lawns and shrubbery around the dwelling. A pleasing landscape, with the soothing influence of its predominating color of green, appears to have been regarded as of very little importance in Manila. It is unfortunate that in these islands, where the benefits of plant life are so easily obtainable with a minimum of effort, there are not more habitations surrounded by lawns and flower gardens.

Medical climatology also involves the matter of a pure and abundant water supply, which is an important factor in the healthfulness of any locality. Because of the pathogenic organisms which water frequently contains, many refrain from drinking a sufficient amount of wholesome water and incline to the excessive use of alcoholics. Hydrotherapy in the Tropics seems to be particularly appropriate. It appears to be the consensus of opinion among medical men that, as a rule, the quantity of pure, wholesome water is of more value than the medicinal virtues of the water of this or that mineral spring. The frequent excessive use of alcoholics and the tendency to abstain from drinking water on account of the danger of contracting disease thereby has claimed the attention of investigators.

Wulffert, of Berlin, describes the effect of alcohol in the Tropics upon the digestive organs, nervous system, and the heart, and comes to the conclusion that these organs are hampered by its use in their effort at adaptation to the hot climate, regulation of bodily heat being disturbed, excessive perspiration induced, and the organs weakened as to power of overcoming disease. Similar conclusions are reached by other physicians, among them being Fiebig, Rudel, Anschütz, Schwalbe, and Breitenstein. Fiebig states that of 40 cases of "black-water fever" which he treated in the Tropics all were alcoholics. From his investigations Wulffert concludes that the obstacles which oppose acclimation are those which are presented by local conditions—example, malaria, and those which lie in the colonizer himself—example, the

alcohol habit, and that "a white people addicted to the alcohol habit can never hope to settle tropical countries," and recommends as preparatory measures for life in the Tropics:

- "(1) Vigorous bodily work or sport in the open;
- "(2) The use of the system of diet recommended for the Tropics by Rubner; a system which he considers as not unsuitable also to the Temperate Zone;
- "(3) Complete abstinence from intoxicating liquors."

Referring to the prevalence of alcoholism, Munson states: "In the military service, the abuse of alcoholic liquors is one of the most potent factors by which efficiency is impaired; and in the past its effects were so apparent that drunkenness was largely looked upon as a distinctively military failing. Its influence as well as its prevalence is indifferently shown by military statistics, for all drinking men do not enter hospital for alcoholism, and a certain proportion of drunkards succumb to such various diseases as gastritis, cirrhosis of the liver and nephritis, in the development and ultimate result of which the use of intoxicants has probably played no minor part; further, the term alcoholism includes many pathological conditions and their symptoms; these varying according to the quantity of alcohol taken and the manner in which it is consumed."

In a climate like that of the Philippines there is little excuse for being deprived of an abundance of air indoors, or for overcrowding and little ventilation. The conditions are favorable to living practically in the open air night and day.

Even in the time of Hippocrates the stated laws of health recognized a proper relation between food and drink and exercise, expressed by the formula "temperance and exercise."

The climate of the Philippines is favorable in that exercise can be taken practically in the open air at all times of the year, where properly constructed and healthful habitations are available. Abnormal physiologic function in the Tropics is believed to be due largely to the lack of physical exercise.

Parke estimates that "every healthy man ought to take daily an amount of exercise equivalent to 150 tons lifted 1 foot, or a walk of about 9 miles," which is practically equivalent to the average demands of a majority of trades and manual occupations.

In addition to shelter and surroundings, the influence of climate is further modified by the appropriate use of food and clothing. Climatic conditions appear to be more favorable in the Philippines than in the Temperate Zone for the observance of the hygiene of clothing.

Notwithstanding the climate of the Philippines is commonly referred to as enervating, Americans connected with the public service, whether engaged upon work in offices or upon work requiring their presence in the open air, have probably on the average accomplished more in the islands than is ordinarily accomplished at home in similar lines of work. Regular habits, the leading of a temperate life, and the absence of indulgence in excesses have much to do with one's health in any country. The climate of these islands should not be held responsible for illness or physical breakdown due to those excesses which tend to physical demoralization in the Temperate Zone. Absence from home environment and restraints probably accounts for a large number of Americans who, by plunging into excesses of various kinds, caused their own physical demoralization and failure.

It should be remembered that there is no place even in the Temperate Zone suitable for and agreeable to all persons. There are so great a variety and so many degrees of physical obliquity that no single combination of climatic influences, however favorable, can be found to meet all conditions. Because the climate of the Philippine Islands does not agree with some even who take reasonable care of themselves does not necessarily indicate that the climate is unhealthy. The physical condition of many improves after coming to the islands and that of others remains normal.

As a general rule, the appearance of Europeans living in the Tropics seems to indicate an anemic condition. The "cry of the system for better blood" expressed in the form of neuralgia is, however, rare. In this connection, Cabot states: "The most striking example of the fallacy of judging of anæmia by the color of the skin and mucous membranes is the so-called 'tropical anæmia.' Practically all persons belonging to white races who take up their abode in the Tropics acquire after a term of years an extreme pallor of the skin and mucous membranes, and this appearance has usually received the title of 'tropical anæmia.' It turns out, however, from the careful studies of several different investigators, that the blood of such persons shows absolutely no anæmia or other variation from the normal. The appearance of the skin is probably due to the action on the peripheral nerves and vessels. Tropical anæmia is a condition not of the blood, but of the skin and subcutaneous tissues." These views are confirmed by the more recent studies of Phlen, Marestrand, Gringus, and Eijkmann. Gottstein concludes that "as a result of long residence in the

Tropics \* \* \* neither a quantitative change of the blood nor a reduction in the number of its cells or its hemoglobin-content takes place." These conclusions are verified by the following results of examinations recently made by Mr. M. T. Clegg, under the direction of the Acting Superintendent of Government Laboratories, of 23 employees of the Philippine civil service, selected at random, who have been continuously in the Philippine Islands for over four years.

General health.	Age.	Continuous residence.	Weight on arrival.	Weight at present.	Red blood corpuscles per mm <sup>3</sup> .	Specific gravity of blood.	Hemoglobin estimate.	Color index.
	Years	Years.	Pounds.	Pounds.			Per cent.	
Feeling of debility during past three months.	27	4½	128	152	5,000,000	1,060	100	1.00
Has feeling of debility at times.....	32	6	140	160	5,000,000	1,060	100	1.00
Good.....	33	5½	155	150	4,800,000	1,060	100	1.00+
Has had typhoid fever and dysentery.....	28	6½	160	210	5,000,000	1,060	100	1.00
Has had dengue.....	33	6	157	197	5,000,000	1,060	100	1.00
Has had dysentery.....	34	6	158	128	4,000,000	1,056	80	1.00
Has had typhoid.....	30	5½	137	186	5,000,000	1,060	100	1.00
Malarial fever, 1900.....	30	5½	170	175	4,500,000	1,056	80	.90
Good.....	30	5½	160	172	4,800,000	1,059	95	1.00
Do.....	32	6	180	160	5,000,000	1,060	100	1.00
Do.....	25	6	160	150	4,500,000	1,059	95	1.00
Fair.....	28	6½	122	124	4,500,000	1,056	80	.90
Good.....	34	5½	148	148	4,800,000	1,059	95	1.00+
Do.....	30	5½	156	148	4,500,000	1,059	95	1.00
Do.....	33	6	126	142	4,800,000	1,059	95	1.00+
Do.....	33	6	178	164	5,000,000	1,060	100	1.00
Do.....	33	4½	170	182	5,000,000	1,060	100	1.00
Do.....	28	6	140	135	4,800,000	1,059	95	1.00
Do.....	33	6	145	154	4,500,000	1,057	95	.95
Do.....	31	6½	155	155	4,800,000	1,059	95	1.00
Eight days with cholera.....	4½	6½	157	186	5,000,000	1,060	100	1.00
Good.....	6½	6½	120	145	5,000,000	1,060	100	1.00
Do.....	28	6½	185	156	4,800,000	1,059	95	1.00
Average.....	30.9	5.8	152.9	157.5	4,786,956	1,059	95	

NOTE.—Hammerschlag's method was used in estimating specific gravity and hemoglobin.

Cantlie observes that about two years are required for acclimation of the white man in the Tropics, after which good health is a reasonable expectation. Calvert makes a similar observation. These views seem to be borne out by statistics of the board of health of the Philippines, which show the general average of sick days per year for five years for each American employee connected with the civil service of the Philippine government, as follows: First year, 4.80; second year, 7.63; third year, 4.47; fourth year, 0.81; fifth year, 0.03. Further corroboration is found in the following reported by Marston, showing the death rate of British white troops in India per thousand based upon statistics for a period of eight years prior to and including 1884: First and second years of service, 6; third to sixth years of service, inclusive, 1.88; seventh to tenth years of service, inclusive, 0.73.

The period of foreign service of the United States Army being two or three years, appears to cover practically the usual period of acclimation. The conclusion appears to be reasonable that the fourth and fifth years of residence in the Philippines are more agreeable from the standpoint of health than any of the preceding years, as is indicated by the board of health statistics, a large proportion of the personnel of the Philippine civil service having been recruited from officers and enlisted men of the volunteer establishment of the Army. The views expressed by the president of this medical association, Doctor McDill, in his annual address, are in accord with conclusions reached by other observers.

The influence of the climate of the Philippines from a surgical point of view is clearly expressed by Maj. J. M. Banister, of the Medical Corps of the Army, in the following propositions:

"1. Aseptic results will just as surely follow aseptic methods in the Philippines as in the United States or Europe.

"2. Should septic infection occur in any clean case subjected to operation in the Philippines, blame the technique, not the climate.

"3. Successful attainment of the object for which the operation has been undertaken will follow careful and skillful surgery in the Philippines with the same regularity that we have been accustomed to observe in such work at home.

<sup>a</sup> Results of a preliminary study of the health of Americans in Manila.

"4. Convalescence after surgical operations in the Philippines is rapid and satisfactory when such operations have been carefully and skillfully performed.

"6. The danger of mortality after a skillfully performed surgical operation in which all the details of a rigid aseptic technique have been carried out is not increased by the influences of the climate of the Philippines unless the patient is at the same time the victim of some other serious disease."

Similar views are expressed by the attending physician and surgeon, Civil Hospital, in his report submitted in 1903 to the secretary of the interior.

Major-General Wood, governor of the Moro Province, in his annual report to the governor-general, states: "There is nothing in the climate of this portion of the islands which prohibits a long residence here. The British residents of North Borneo and the Malay Peninsula and the Dutch in Java manage to live apparently very contented and healthy lives in those countries, which are hotter than any portion of the Philippine Islands. While the service is in a way severe it does not seem to deter the average Englishman or Dutchman from competing eagerly for positions in the government of the colonies, and it is believed that Americans can live and do good work where any other white race can. A moral life with plenty of hard work will be found to counteract in most cases the so-called demoralizing effects of the Philippine climate."

The revelations of bacteriologic research of the last few years, arming man with a knowledge of the causative factors of many tropical diseases, have diminished the importance of their geographic and meteorologic relations, have destroyed theories of the climatic origin of disease, and thereby robbed the tropical region of many of its terrors, such as yellow fever, malaria, Asiatic cholera, and dysentery. Among Americans the late lamented Maj. Walter Reed and his coadjutors did monumental work along this line in Cuba and the army laboratory at Washington. The preliminary work of the bacteriologists and pathologists connected with this magnificent and splendidly equipped new laboratory<sup>a</sup> in the Far East gives every indication that the research work already inaugurated will show brilliant results and add new names to the long list of investigators whose work and discoveries in the field of preventive medicine deserve the gratitude of the whole world.

#### CONCLUSIONS.

(1) With respect to the principal climatologic factors—temperature, humidity, and atmospheric movements—the climate of the Philippine Archipelago is not extreme, and occupies an intermediate place in tropical climates, as it is distinctly insular in character, the greater portion of the land area being not far distant from the ocean. There are other modifying influences which obtain in portions of the archipelago, such as general oceanic and local interisland currents, prevailing winds, elevation, the state of cultivation and drainage of the soil, and the presence of forests and other plant life.

(2) Excluding localities in the Tropics characterized by excessive heat, high relative humidity, or unhealthful soil conditions, acclimation or physiologic adaptation of the white man to tropical environment is possible.

(3) If acclimation is possible, colonization is possible.

(4) Failures of the white race to live in the Tropics and maintain health, excluding localities indicated in the second conclusion, appear to have been due principally of nonobservance of the rules of personal, domestic, and public hygiene.

(5) As a rule, Americans appear to become acclimated in the Philippines during the third year of residence.

(6) With sanitary surroundings and by observing the rules of personal and domestic hygiene, residence of Americans in the Philippine Islands appears to be attended with as little danger of disease and death as residence in the United States under similar sanitary conditions.

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### EXAMINATIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

The following table shows the results of all examinations (noneducational excepted) held by the Philippine civil service board during the year ended June 30, 1905:

Examinations.	For original appointment.			For promotion or transfer.			Total.		
	Examined.	Passed.	Per cent passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Per cent passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Per cent passed.
<i>Held in Manila.</i>									
(1) Apprentice.....	47	2	4				47	2	4
(1) Aprendiz.....	50	18	36				50	18	36
(2) Assistant.....	1	1	100	13	7	54	14	8	57
(3) Auditing clerk.....	1	1	100				1	1	100
(4) Bookbinder, junior.....	1						1		
(4) Encuadernador auxiliar.....	13	7	54				13	7	54
(5) Bookkeeper.....	20	4	20	4	1	25	24	5	21
(5) Tenedor de libros.....	1						1		
(6) Buyer.....				1	1	100		1	100
(7) Clerk, first grade.....	294	183	45	129	46	36	423	179	42
(7) Primer grado.....	59	4	7	26	1	4	85	5	6
(8) Clerk, second grade.....	554	163	29	96	20	21	650	183	28
(8) Segundo grado.....	780	287	39	109	43	39	889	330	39
(9) Clerk, third grade.....	430	85	20	10	4	40	440	89	20
(9) Tercer grado.....	492	321	65	21	6	29	513	327	64
(10) Compositor.....	1	1	100				1	1	100

Examinations.	For original appointment.			For promotion or transfer.			Total.		
	Examined.	Passed.	Per cent passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Per cent passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Per cent passed.
<i>Held in Manila—Continued.</i>									
(11) Composer, junior	1	1	100				1	1	100
(11) Cajista auxiliar	28	23	82				28	23	82
(12) Disbursing officer	1	1	100				1	1	100
(13) Draftsman, architectural	1						1		
(14) Engineer, civil	10	6	60	1	1	100	11	7	64
(15) Fireman, first class	53	48	91				53	48	91
(16) Hospital attendant	23	20	87				23	20	87
(17) Inoculator	6	1	17				6	1	17
(18) Inspector of boilers, assistant	8	4	50				8	4	50
(18) Inspector auxiliar de calderas	3	3	100				3	3	100
(19) Inspector, building	4	1	25				4	1	25
(20) Inspector of hulls, assistant	3	3	100				3	3	100
(20) Inspector de cascos de embarcación	2	1	50				2	1	50
(21) Inspector, medical	4	2	50	1			5	2	40
(22) Inspector, post-office				7	3	43	7	3	43
(23) Inspector, sanitary	3	2	67	2	1	50	5	3	60
(24) Inspector, street				1			1		
(25) Interpreter	12	8	67	10	8	80	22	11	50
(25) Intérprete	6	4	67	5			11	4	36
(26) Interpreter, junior	6	3	50	6	2	33	12	5	42
(26) Intérprete auxiliar	3	2	67				3	2	67
(27) Law clerk	2	2	100				2	2	100
(28) Nurse, trained	2	2	100				2	2	100
(29) Patrolman, first class	59	50	85				59	50	85
(29) Policía de tercera clase	106	78	69				106	78	69
(30) Roundsman				41	29	71	41	29	71
(31) Roundsman, second class				38	13	34	38	13	34
(32) Sergeant, police				15	15	100	15	15	100
(33) Sergeant, police, second class				12	7	58	12	7	58
(34) Lieutenant, police				12	7	58	12	7	58
(35) Captain, police				2	2	100	2	2	100
(36) Prison guard	55	46	84				55	46	84
(36) Guardia de prisión	54	26	48				54	26	48
(37) Stenographer	23	5	22	2			25	5	20
(37) Taquígrafo	7	1	14	7			14	1	7
(38) Supply officer	9	5	56				9	5	56
(39) Surveyor	7	4	57	1			8	4	50
(39) Agrimensor	8						8		
(40) Teacher	2			9	7	78	11	7	64
(41) Teacher of domestic science	5	4	80				5	4	80
(42) Teacher, Filipino	195	42	22	6			201	42	21
(43) Teacher of music	1	1	100				1	1	100
(44) Translator	11	4	36	8	2	25	19	6	32
(44) Traductor	7	1	14	2			9	1	11
(45) Translator, junior	7			2			9		
(45) Traductor auxiliar	6	1	17	1			7	1	14
(46) Typewriter	6	2	33	4	1	25	10	3	30
(46) Escribiente á máquina				2			2		
(47) Apuntador auxiliar	6	3	50				6	3	50
(48) Cartero	48	8	17				48	8	17
(49) Delineante arquitectónico auxiliar	4						4		
(50) Delineante mecánico auxiliar	1						1		
(61) Delineante topográfico auxiliar	12	5	42				12	5	42
(52) Electrotipo auxiliar	1	1	100				1	1	100
(63) Escribano	12	3	25	1	1	100	13	4	31
(54) Escribiente á máquina auxiliar	24	4	17	2			26	4	15
(55) Fotógrafo auxiliar	1						1		
(56) Inspector de contadores de aguas	16	1	6				16	1	6
(67) Montero	39	12	31	1	1	100	40	13	33
(68) Prensista auxiliar	1	1	100				1	1	100
English	1,868	657	35	433	172	40	2,301	829	36
Spanish	1,740	810	47	177	52	29	1,917	862	45
Total	3,608	1,467	41	610	224	37	4,218	1,691	40
<i>Held in provinces.</i>									
(2) Assistant				47	35	74	47	35	74
(5) Bookkeeper	3	1	33	1			4	1	25
(5) Tenedor de libros	1						1		
(7) Clerk, first grade	39	33	43	41	15	37	130	53	41
(7) Primer grado	46	9	20	40	9	23	86	18	21
(8) Clerk, second grade	310	81	26	40	16	40	350	97	28
(8) Segundo grado	564	187	33	239	60	25	803	247	31
(9) Clerk, third grade	308	78	26	2			306	78	26



Examinations.	For original appointment.			For promotion or transfer.			Total.		
	Examined.	Passed.	Per cent passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Per cent passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Per cent passed.
<i>Held in provinces—Continued.</i>									
(9) Tercer grado .....	655	340	52	52	29	56	707	369	52
(14) Engineer, civil .....	4	2	50	1			5	2	40
(16) Hospital attendant .....	1	1	100				1	1	100
(22) Inspector, post-office .....				4	2	50	4	2	50
(25) Interpreter .....				2	2	100	2	2	100
(59) Scientific aid .....	1						1		
(39) Surveyor .....	1	1	100				1	1	100
(40) Teacher .....	13	5	38	40	23	58	53	28	53
(42) Teacher, Filipino .....	393	216	55	70	26	37	463	242	52
(44) Translator .....	5	1	20	2			7	1	14
(44) Translator .....				2	1	50	2	1	50
(45) Translator, junior .....	7	1	14	4			11	1	9
(45) Translator, junior .....	6	1	17				6	1	17
(53) Excribano .....	11	4	36	2			13	4	31
(57) Montero .....	20	5	25				20	5	25
English .....	1,630	425	26	254	119	47	1,884	544	29
Spanish .....	1,303	546	42	335	99	30	1,638	645	39
Total .....	2,933	971	33	589	218	37	3,522	1,189	34

*Filipinos taking examinations in English during the year ended June 30, 1905.*

Examinations.	For original appointment.						For promotion or transfer.						Total.					
	Examined.		Passed.		Per cent passed.		Examined.		Passed.		Per cent passed.		Examined.		Passed.		Per cent passed.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
<i>Held in Manila.</i>																		
Apprentice .....	42		2		5								42		2		5	
Bookbinder, junior .....	1												1					
Clerk, first grade .....	17		2		12		19		6		32		36		8		22	
Clerk, second grade .....	362	18	54	1	15	6	96		20		21		458	18	74	1	16	6
Clerk, third grade .....	386	13	77	3	20	23	10		3		30		396	13	80	3	20	23
Compositor, junior .....	1				100								1				100	
Engineer, civil .....	3		1		33								3		1		33	
Inspector, sanitary .....	6						1						6					
Interpreter .....	2	1	4		67		6		2		33		12		6		50	
Interpreter, junior .....	2				100		6		2		33		8		2		25	100
Surveyor .....	2												2					
Teacher, Filipino .....	121	74	35	7	29	9	6						127	74	35	7	28	9
Translator .....	6		1		17		4		2		50		10		3		30	
Translator, junior .....	6						2						8					
Typewriter .....							2						2					
Roundsman, second class .....							33		13		34		38		13		34	
Sergeant, second class, police .....							12		7		58		12		7		58	
Lieutenant, police .....							6		1		17		6		1		17	
Total in Manila .....	955	106	177	12	19	11	208		56		27		1,163	106	233	12	20	11
<i>Held in provinces.</i>																		
Clerk, first grade .....	29	2		1		50	10	1	4	1	40	100	39	3	4	2	10	67
Clerk, second grade .....	270	18	68	2	25	11	34	1	11	1	32	100	304	19	79	3	26	16
Clerk, third grade .....	280	21	74	2	26	10	2						282	21	74	2	26	10
Bookkeeper .....							1						1					
Scientific aid .....	1												1					
Teacher, Filipino .....	712	181	176	40	25	22	59	11	24	2	41	18	771	192	200	42	26	22
Translator .....	4						1						5					
Translator, junior .....	6		1		17		3	1					9	1	1		11	
Total in provinces .....	1,302	222	319	45	25	20	110	14	39	4	35	29	1,412	236	358	49	25	21
Grand total .....	2,257	328	496	57	22	17	318	14	95	4	30	29	2,575	342	591	61	23	18

*Recapitulation of examinations.*

	For original appointment.			For promotion or transfer.			Total.		
	Examined.	Passed.	Per cent passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Per cent passed.	Examined.	Passed.	Per cent passed.
<b>During the year:</b>									
English .....	3,498	1,082	31	687	291	42	4,185	1,373	33
Spanish .....	3,043	1,866	45	512	151	29	3,555	1,507	42
Total .....	6,541	2,438	37	1,199	442	37	7,740	2,880	37
<b>Previously examined:</b>									
English .....	4,862	2,711	56	1,596	888	55	6,458	3,594	56
Spanish .....	8,663	4,148	48	1,298	604	47	9,961	4,752	48
Total .....	13,525	6,859	51	2,894	1,487	51	16,419	8,346	51
Total English .....	8,360	3,798	45	2,283	1,174	51	10,643	4,967	47
Total Spanish .....	11,706	5,504	47	1,810	755	42	13,516	6,259	46
Grand total .....	20,066	9,297	46	4,093	1,929	47	24,159	11,226	46

*Original appointments made in the Philippine civil service during the year ended June 30, 1905.*

## CERTIFICATION BY THE CIVIL-SERVICE BOARD.

Position.	From English registers.	From Spanish registers.	Total.
Apprentice .....		18	18
Assistant .....	1		1
Baker .....	1		1
Blacksmith .....	3		3
Bookbinder, junior .....		5	5
Bookkeeper .....	2		2
Carpenter .....	3		3
Clerk, first grade .....	82	5	87
Clerk, second grade .....	78	176	254
Clerk, third grade .....	24	171	195
Collector of natural history specimens, assistant .....		1	1
Compositor .....	1		1
Compositor, junior .....		14	14
Customs guard .....		17	17
Disbursing officer .....	1		1
Draftsman, junior architectural .....		3	3
Draftsman, junior mechanical .....		1	1
Draftsman, junior topographical .....		5	5
Engineer, civil .....	2		2
Engineer, steam .....	2		2
Engineer, assistant steam .....		3	3
Engineer, junior steam .....		1	1
Engineer of cutter .....		1	1
Engineer of launch .....		1	1
Engineer of road roller .....	1		1
Fireman, first class .....	17		17
Fireman, second class .....		13	13
Foreman of coaling station .....	1		1
Foreman of corral .....	2		2
Foreman of laborers .....		1	1
Foreman of prison labor .....	1		1
Foreman of roads .....	3		3
Foreman of sewers .....	1		1
Foreman of shops .....		1	1
Hospital attendant .....	17		17
Inoculator .....	1		1
Inspector of boilers .....		1	1
Inspector of bridges .....	1		1
Inspector of hulls .....		1	1
Inspector, sanitary .....	2		2
Interpreter .....	1	6	7
Interpreter, junior .....		1	1
Interpreter, junior Chinese .....		1	1
Interpreter and translator .....	1		1
Lineman .....		1	1
Machinist .....		5	5
Machinist, assistant .....		2	2
Machinist, junior .....		1	1

*Original appointments made in the Philippine civil service during the year ended June 30, 1905—Continued.*

CERTIFICATION BY THE CIVIL-SERVICE BOARD—Continued.

Position.	From English registers.	From Spanish registers.	Total.
Mail-bag repairer.....	1	.....	1
Mail carrier.....	.....	3	3
Manager operator.....	3	.....	3
Master lineman.....	4	.....	4
Master of cutter.....	2	1	3
Master of launch.....	1	3	4
Mate of cutter.....	1	2	3
Mate of launch.....	1	.....	1
Messenger.....	.....	13	13
Nurse, trained.....	1	.....	1
Officer.....	.....	1	1
Overseer.....	.....	1	1
Patrolman, first class.....	27	.....	27
Patrolman, third class.....	.....	43	43
Pipefitter.....	1	.....	1
Prison guard.....	17	21	38
Ranger.....	.....	6	6
Stenographer.....	4	2	6
Stenographer and typewriter.....	1	.....	1
Surveyman.....	.....	1	1
Surveyor.....	5	.....	5
Teacher.....	8	.....	8
Teacher, Filipino.....	55	.....	55
Teacher, normal school graduate.....	18	.....	18
Teacher of domestic science.....	1	.....	1
Teamster.....	27	.....	27
Tinsmith.....	.....	1	1
Translator, junior.....	.....	2	2
Typewriter.....	1	.....	1
Typewriter, junior.....	.....	4	4
Upholsterer.....	.....	1	1
Watchman.....	9	2	11
Water tender.....	1	.....	1
Total.....	437	565	1,002

APPOINTMENTS MADE THROUGH CHANGES IN THE SERVICE.

Nature of change.	English registers.	Spanish registers.	Total.
Promotion.....	1,016	873	1,889
Reduction.....	38	49	87
Transfer.....	265	193	458
Reinstatement.....	74	65	139
Total.....	1,398	1,180	2,573

*Appointments made in the United States.*

Position.	Number.
ORIGINAL.	
Assistant.....	2
Bookbinder.....	1
Bookkeeper.....	4
Botanical collector.....	1
Chemist, physical.....	1
Chief, assistant, bureau of agriculture.....	1
Compositor.....	1
Engineer, civil.....	6
Field assistant, forestry bureau.....	2
Geologist and paleontologist.....	1
Inspector, forestry.....	1
Inspector, medical.....	4
Librarian.....	1
Linotype machinist.....	1
Nurse, trained.....	3

*Appointments made in the United States—Continued.*

Position.	Number.
<b>ORIGINAL—continued.</b>	
Pathologist.....	1
Photoengraver.....	1
Physician.....	1
Stenographer and typewriter.....	22
Teacher.....	149
Veterinarian.....	5
Total original.....	209
<b>BY TRANSFER.</b>	
Clerk, postal.....	10
Engineer-machinist, electrical.....	1
Stenographer and typewriter.....	1
Teacher.....	2
Veterinarian.....	2
Total by transfer.....	16
Grand total.....	225

*Recapitulation of appointments made in the Philippine classified civil service*

Nature of appointment.	From English registers.	From Spanish registers.	Total.
During the year:			
Original, in Philippine Islands.....	437	565	1,002
Through changes in the service.....	1,398	1,180	2,578
Original, in the United States.....	209		209
By transfer from United States classified civil service.....	16		16
Total.....	2,055	1,745	3,800
Previously appointed.....	5,786	4,083	9,869
Grand total.....	7,841	5,828	13,669

*Original appointments made in the United States civil service in the Philippine Islands during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905.*

## CERTIFICATION BY THE CIVIL SERVICE BOARD.

Position.	Number.	Position.	Number.
<b>ORIGINAL.</b>		<b>ORIGINAL—continued.</b>	
Checker.....	2	Storekeeper, assistant.....	1
Clerk.....	65	Storeman.....	2
Clerk, shipping.....	1	Typewriter.....	1
Interpreter.....	1	Total.....	106
Mate.....	1	By promotion, transfer, or reinstatement.....	7
Messenger.....	23	Grand total.....	112
Packer.....	2		
Special laborer.....	1		
Storekeeper.....	5		

Tables showing the number of Americans and Filipinos in the Philippine civil service on January 1, 1905, and the salaries paid.<sup>a</sup>

## PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

Position.	Salary.	Ameri- cana.	Fili- pinos.	Salaries of—	
				Americans.	Filipinos.
Governor-general .....	\$15,000	1	.....	\$15,000	.....
Secretaries of departments .....	10,500	4	.....	42,000	.....
Commissioners .....	5,000	(b)	3	25,000	\$15,000
Private secretaries .....	2,500	1	.....	2,500	.....
Do .....	2,400	4	.....	9,600	.....
Do .....	1,400	.....	3	.....	4,200
Total .....	.....	10	6	94,100	19,200

## INSULAR BUREAUS.

EXECUTIVE.					
Class 1.....	\$7,500	1	.....	\$7,500	.....
.....	4,000	1	.....	4,000	.....
Class 2.....	2,750	1	.....	2,750	.....
Class 3.....	2,500	3	.....	7,500	.....
Class 4.....	2,250	2	.....	4,500	.....
Class 5.....	2,000	5	.....	10,000	.....
Class 6.....	1,800	2	1	3,600	\$1,800
Class 7.....	1,600	14	1	22,400	1,600
Class 8.....	1,500	.....	1	.....	1,500
.....	1,400	12	1	16,800	1,400
Class 9.....	1,200	6	4	7,200	4,800
Class A.....	960	.....	1	.....	960
.....	900	.....	4	.....	3,600
Class B.....	840	1	2	840	1,680
Class C.....	720	.....	1	.....	720
Class D.....	600	.....	2	.....	1,200
Class E.....	540	.....	2	.....	1,080
Class F.....	480	.....	3	.....	1,440
Class G.....	420	.....	5	.....	2,100
Class H.....	360	.....	5	.....	1,800
Class I.....	300	.....	5	.....	1,500
Class J.....	240	.....	7	.....	1,680
Class K.....	180	.....	11	.....	1,980
.....	150	.....	1	.....	150
.....	120	.....	10	.....	1,200
.....	90	.....	1	.....	90
.....	60	.....	1	.....	60
Total .....	.....	48	69	87,090	32,340
CIVIL-SERVICE BOARD.					
Class 1.....	5,000	1	.....	5,000	.....
.....	3,500	1	1	3,500	3,500
Class 3.....	2,500	1	.....	2,500	.....
Class 5.....	2,000	1	.....	2,000	.....
Class 6.....	1,800	1	.....	1,800	.....
Class 7.....	1,600	4	.....	6,400	.....
Class 8.....	1,400	5	.....	7,000	.....
Class 9.....	1,200	4	1	4,800	1,200
Class 10.....	1,000	2	.....	2,000	.....
Class B.....	840	.....	1	.....	840
Class C.....	720	.....	1	.....	720
Class E.....	540	.....	1	.....	540
Class F.....	480	.....	1	.....	480
Class G.....	420	.....	4	.....	1,680
Class H.....	360	.....	2	.....	720
Class I.....	300	.....	1	.....	300
Class J.....	240	.....	2	.....	480
Class K.....	180	.....	1	.....	180
.....	120	.....	2	.....	240
Total .....	.....	20	18	35,000	10,890

<sup>a</sup>The tables do not include the following: Officers of the United States Army or Navy detailed to perform civil duties; enlisted men of the Philippines Constabulary; semiskilled and unskilled laborers; persons compensated by fees only.

<sup>b</sup>The governor-general and the secretaries of departments are the American members of the Commission.

Tables showing the number of Americans and Filipinos in the Philippine civil service on January 1, 1905, and the salaries paid—Continued.

## INSULAR BUREAUS—Continued.

Position.	Salary.	Ameri- cans.	Fili- pinos.	Salaries of—	
				Americans.	Filipinos.
INSULAR PURCHASING AGENT.					
Class 1.....	\$4,750	1		\$4,750	
	3,500	1		3,500	
	3,000	1		3,000	
Class 4.....	2,250	1		2,250	
Class 5.....	2,000	2		4,000	
Class 6.....	1,800	3		5,400	
Class 7.....	1,600	6		9,600	
Class 8.....	1,400	11		15,400	
Class 9.....	1,200	14		16,800	
Class 10.....	1,080	8		8,640	
	1,000	5		5,000	
Class A.....	900	19		17,100	
Class B.....	840		1		\$840
Class C.....	720	22	2	15,840	1,440
Class D.....	600		1		600
Class E.....	540		3		1,620
Class F.....	480		8		3,840
Class G.....	420		8		3,360
Class H.....	360		4		1,440
Class K.....	180		10		1,800
Total.....		94	37	111,280	14,940
IMPROVEMENT OF THE PORT OF MANILA.					
Class 1.....	3,000	2		6,000	
Class 3.....	2,500	1		2,500	
Class 5.....	2,000	1		2,000	
Class 6.....	1,800	1		1,800	
Class 7.....	1,600	1		1,600	
Class 8.....	1,400	8		11,200	
Class 9.....	1,200	3		3,600	
Class 10.....	1,080	4		4,320	
	1,000	1		1,000	
Class A.....	900	3		2,700	
Class B.....	840		1		840
Class D.....	600		2		1,200
Class E.....	540		4		2,160
Class F.....	480		5		2,400
Class H.....	360		1		860
Class I.....	300		2		600
Class J.....	240		2		480
Class K.....	216		1		216
Total.....		25	18	36,720	8,256
PUBLIC HEALTH.					
Class 1.....	3,500	3		10,500	
	3,000	1		3,000	
Class 3.....	2,500	3	1	7,500	2,500
Class 5.....	2,000	13	2	26,000	4,000
Class 6.....	1,800	4		7,200	
Class 7.....	1,600	10		16,000	
Class 8.....	1,400	4		5,600	
Class 9.....	1,200	9	2	10,800	2,400
Class 10.....	1,000	10	2	10,000	2,000
Class A.....	900	30	7	27,000	6,300
Class C.....	750		7		5,250
	720	2	3	1,440	2,160
Class D.....	600	1	2	600	1,200
Class F.....	480		1		480
Class G.....	420		1		420
Class H.....	360		4		1,440
Class I.....	300		10		3,000
Class J.....	240		11		2,640
Class K.....	180		7		1,260
Total.....		90	60	125,640	35,050
FORESTRY.					
Class 1.....	3,000	1		3,000	
Class 4.....	2,400	2		4,800	
Class 5.....	2,000	2		4,000	
Class 6.....	1,800	2		3,600	
Class 7.....	1,600	2		3,200	
Class 8.....	1,400	7		9,800	

Tables showing the number of Americans and Filipinos in the Philippine civil service on January 1, 1906, and the salaries paid—Continued.

## INSULAR BUREAUS—Continued.

Position.	Salary.	Ameri- cans.	Fili- pinos.	Salaries of—	
				Americans.	Filipinos.
FORESTRY—continued.					
Class 9.....	\$1,200	5	2	\$6,000	\$2,400
Class 10.....	1,000	2		2,000	
Class A.....	900	4		3,600	
Class C.....	720		5		3,600
Class D.....	600		7		4,200
Class F.....	480		3		1,440
Class G.....	420		28		11,760
Class H.....	360		15		5,400
Class I.....	300		63		18,900
Class K.....	150		2		300
	120		1		120
Total.....		27	126	40,000	48,120
MINING.					
Class 1.....	3,000	1		3,000	
Class 5.....	2,000	1		2,000	
Class 6.....	1,800	1		1,800	
Class 8.....	1,400	1		1,400	
Class 9.....	1,200	1		1,200	
Class C.....	720		1		720
Class D.....	600		1		600
Class K.....	120		1		120
Total.....		5	3	9,400	1,440
WEATHER.					
Class 3.....	2,500		1		2,500
Class 6.....	1,800		2	1,800	3,600
Class 8.....	1,400	1		1,400	
Class A.....	900		4		3,600
Class C.....	720		5		3,600
Class D.....	600		12		7,200
Class G.....	420		1		420
Class I.....	300		14		4,200
Class K.....	180		23		4,140
	150		4		600
	100		7		700
	90	3	7	270	630
Total.....		5	80	3,470	31,190
PUBLIC LANDS.					
Class 1.....	3,200	1		3,200	
Class 3.....	2,500	1		2,500	
Class 4.....	2,250	1		2,250	
Class 5.....	2,000	1		2,000	
Class 6.....	1,800	2		3,600	
Class 7.....	1,600	2		3,200	
Class 8.....	1,400	1		1,400	
Class C.....	720		1		720
Class G.....	420		2		840
Class H.....	360		1		360
Class K.....	180		1		180
Total.....		9	5	18,150	2,100
AGRICULTURE.					
Class 1.....	4,000	1		4,000	
	3,000	1		3,000	
Class 3.....	2,500	1		2,500	
Class 5.....	2,000	3		6,000	
Class 6.....	1,800	2		3,600	
Class 7.....	1,600	1		1,600	
Class 8.....	1,500	1		1,500	
	1,400	4		5,600	
Class 9.....	1,200	3	1	3,600	1,200
Class 10.....	1,080	2		2,160	
	1,000	1		1,000	
Class A.....	900	2		1,800	
Class C.....	720	4	2	2,880	1,440
Class D.....	600	1		600	
Class F.....	480		1		480
Total.....		27	4	39,840	3,120

Tables showing the number of Americans and Filipinos in the Philippine civil service on January 1, 1905, and the salaries paid—Continued.

## INSULAR BUREAUS—Continued.

Position.	Salary.	Ameri- cans.	Fili- pinos.	Salaries of—	
				Americans.	Filipinos.
ETHNOLOGICAL SURVEY.					
Class 1.....	\$3,500	1	.....	\$3,500	.....
Class 4.....	2,400	1	.....	2,400	.....
Class 8.....	1,400	2	.....	2,800	.....
Class 9.....	1,200	1	.....	1,200	.....
Class E.....	540	.....	1	.....	\$540
Class I.....	300	.....	1	.....	300
Class K.....	180	.....	1	.....	180
Total.....	.....	5	3	9,900	1,020
GOVERNMENT LABORATORIES.					
Class 1.....	6,000	1	.....	6,000	.....
.....	5,000	1	.....	5,000	.....
Class 2.....	2,750	1	.....	2,750	.....
Class 3.....	2,700	1	.....	2,700	.....
.....	2,500	3	.....	7,500	.....
Class 5.....	2,000	3	.....	6,000	.....
Class 6.....	1,800	6	.....	10,800	.....
Class 7.....	1,600	2	1	3,200	1,600
Class 8.....	1,500	2	.....	3,000	.....
.....	1,400	9	.....	12,600	.....
Class 9.....	1,200	7	.....	8,400	.....
Class A.....	900	3	.....	2,700	.....
Class C.....	720	.....	1	.....	720
Class D.....	600	.....	2	.....	1,200
Class G.....	450	.....	2	.....	900
Class H.....	360	.....	4	.....	1,440
Class I.....	300	.....	2	.....	600
Class J.....	240	.....	2	.....	480
Total.....	.....	39	14	70,650	6,940
PHILIPPINE CIVIL HOSPITAL.					
Class 1.....	3,500	1	.....	3,500	.....
Class 8.....	1,400	1	.....	1,400	.....
Class 9.....	1,200	3	.....	3,600	.....
Class 10.....	1,020	1	.....	1,020	.....
.....	1,000	1	.....	1,000	.....
Class A.....	900	2	.....	1,800	.....
Class B.....	840	2	.....	1,680	.....
Class C.....	720	15	.....	10,800	.....
Class D.....	600	13	1	7,800	600
Total.....	.....	39	1	32,600	600
CIVIL SANITARIUM, BENGUET.					
Class 4.....	2,400	1	.....	2,400	.....
Class A.....	900	1	.....	900	.....
Class C.....	720	1	.....	720	.....
Class D.....	600	1	.....	600	.....
Total.....	.....	4	.....	4,620	.....
POSTS.					
Class 1.....	6,000	1	.....	6,000	.....
.....	3,700	1	.....	3,700	.....
.....	3,250	1	.....	3,250	.....
Class 3.....	2,500	2	.....	5,000	.....
Class 5.....	2,000	5	.....	10,000	.....
Class 6.....	1,800	9	.....	16,200	.....
Class 7.....	1,600	9	1	14,400	1,600
Class 8.....	1,400	22	.....	30,800	.....
Class 9.....	1,200	18	.....	21,600	.....
Class 10.....	1,000	28	.....	28,000	.....
Class A.....	900	20	.....	18,000	.....
Class B.....	840	1	1	840	840
Class C.....	720	2	5	1,440	3,600
Class D.....	600	4	1	2,400	600
Class E.....	540	.....	5	.....	2,700
Class F.....	480	2	9	960	4,320
Class G.....	420	2	7	840	2,940
Class H.....	360	.....	10	.....	3,600
Class I.....	300	12	16	3,600	4,800
Class J.....	240	3	11	720	2,640



Tables showing the number of Americans and Filipinos in the Philippine civil service on January 1, 1905, and the salaries paid—Continued.

## INSULAR BUREAUS—Continued.

Position.	Salary.	Ameri- cans.	Fili- pinos.	Salaries of—	
				Americans.	Filipinos.
POSTS—continued.					
Class K .....	\$210		4		\$840
	200		1		200
	180	5	11	\$900	1,980
	150	2	9	800	1,350
	120	7	30	840	3,600
	96		1		96
	90	12	48	1,080	4,320
	60	17	221	1,020	13,260
	12	1		12	
Total .....		186	391	171,902	53,286
PHILIPPINES CONSTABULARY.					
Class 1 .....	3,500	1		3,500	
Class 2 .....	2,750	2		5,500	
Class 3 .....	2,500	2		5,000	
Class 5 .....	2,200	1		2,200	
	2,000	7		14,000	
Class 6 .....	1,800	13		23,400	
Class 7 .....	1,700	3		5,100	
	1,600	19		30,400	
Class 8 .....	1,500	13		19,500	
	1,400	23		39,200	
Class 9 .....	1,300	5	1	6,500	1,300
	1,250	3		3,750	
	1,200	24		28,800	
Class 10 .....	1,150	7		8,050	
	1,100	30	3	33,000	3,300
	1,050	6		6,300	
	1,000	64	3	64,000	3,000
Class A .....	950	16	4	15,200	3,800
	900	62	7	55,800	6,300
Class B .....	850	1		850	
	840	2	1	1,680	840
Class C .....	800		11		8,800
	780	1		780	
	720	1		720	
Class D .....	600		1		600
Class E .....	540		2		1,080
Class F .....	480		48		23,040
Class G .....	420		2		840
Class H .....	360		13		4,680
Class I .....	300		7		2,100
Class J .....	240		15		3,600
Class K .....	210		3		630
	180	1	9	180	1,620
	150		7		1,050
	120		1		120
	90		1		90
Total .....		312	139	373,410	66,790
BILIBID PRISON.					
Class 1 .....	3,000	1		3,000	
Class 3 .....	2,500	1		2,500	
Class 5 .....	2,000	1		2,000	
Class 6 .....	1,900	1		1,900	
	1,800	1		1,800	
Class 7 .....	1,700	1		1,700	
	1,600	1		1,600	
Class 8 .....	1,500	1		1,500	
	1,400	4		5,600	
Class 9 .....	1,300	1		1,300	
	1,200	11		13,200	
Class 10 .....	1,080	2		2,160	
	1,000	10		10,000	
Class A .....	900	16	1	14,400	900
Class C .....	720	2	2	1,440	1,440
Class D .....	600		2		1,200
Class E .....	540		1		540
Class F .....	480		1		480
Class G .....	450		5		2,250
Class H .....	375		12		4,500
	360		9		3,240
Class I .....	330		1		330

Tables showing the number of Americans and Filipinos in the Philippine civil service on January 1, 1905, and the salaries paid—Continued.

## INSULAR BUREAUS—Continued.

Position.	Salary.	Ameri- cans.	Fili- pinos.	Salaries of—	
				Americans.	Filipinos.
BILIBID PRISON—continued.					
Class I.....	\$300		7		\$2,100
Class J.....	240		12		2,880
Class K.....	180		12		2,160
Total.....		54	65	\$64,100	22,020
COAST GUARD AND TRANSPORTATION.					
Class 3.....	2,500	3		7,500	
Class 4.....	2,250	2		4,500	
Class 5.....	2,000	1		2,000	
Class 6.....	1,800	20		36,000	
Class 7.....	1,600	20	1	32,000	1,600
Class 8.....	1,400	7		9,800	
Class 9.....	1,200	9		10,800	
Class 10.....	1,080	9		9,720	
	1,020	32		32,640	
	1,000	1		1,000	
Class A.....	900		4	900	3,600
Class B.....	840	19		15,960	
Class E.....	540		1		540
Class F.....	480		10		4,800
Class G.....	420		13		5,460
Class H.....	360		16		5,760
Class I.....	300		1		300
Class J.....	240		1		240
Total.....		124	47	162,820	22,800
COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.					
Class 7.....	1,680	2		3,360	
Class 8.....	1,500	2		3,000	
	1,400	1		1,400	
Class 9.....	1,380	1		1,380	
	1,200	1		1,200	
Class D.....	600		2		1,200
Class E.....	540		3		1,620
Class F.....	480		3		1,440
Class G.....	420		5		2,100
Class H.....	360		4		1,440
Class I.....	300		2		600
Class J.....	240		1		240
Class K.....	180		1		180
Total.....		7	21	10,340	8,820
ENGINEERING.					
Class 1.....	5,000	1		5,000	
	3,500	1		3,500	
	3,000	1		3,000	
Class 3.....	2,500	1		2,500	
Class 5.....	2,200	1		2,200	
	2,000	4		8,000	
Class 6.....	1,800	6		10,800	
Class 7.....	1,600	7		11,200	
Class 8.....	1,400	9		12,600	
Class 9.....	1,200	9		10,800	
Class 10.....	1,080	1		1,080	
Class A.....	900	2		1,800	
Class G.....	420		4		1,680
Class I.....	300		5		1,500
Class J.....	240		1		240
Class K.....	210		1		210
	180		1		180
Total.....		43	12	72,480	3,810
BENGUET ROAD.					
Class 3.....	2,500	1		2,500	
Class 4.....	2,400	1		2,400	
Class 6.....	1,800	3		5,400	
Class 8.....	1,400	1		1,400	
Class 9.....	1,200	1		1,200	
Class A.....	900	1		900	
Total.....		8		13,800	

Tables showing the number of Americans and Filipinos in the Philippine civil service on January 1, 1905, and the salaries paid—Continued.

## INSULAR BUREAUS—Continued.

Position.	Salary.	Ameri- cans.	Fili- pinos.	Salaries of—	
				Americans.	Filipinos.
TREASURY.					
Class 1.....	\$7,000	1		\$7,000	
	4,000	1		4,000	
	3,000	1		3,000	
Class 3.....	2,500	3		7,500	
Class 4.....	2,250	2		4,500	
Class 5.....	2,000	3		6,000	
Class 6.....	1,800	8		14,400	
Class 7.....	1,600	9		14,400	
Class 8.....	1,400	7		9,800	
Class 9.....	1,200	9	1	10,800	\$1,200
Class A.....	900	1		900	
Class C.....	720		1		720
Class D.....	600		3		1,800
Class G.....	420		2		840
Class I.....	300		1		300
Class J.....	240				960
Class K.....	180		4		720
Total.....		45	16	82,300	6,540
AUDITOR.					
Class 1.....	7,000	1		7,000	
	4,000	1		4,000	
Class 3.....	2,500	3		7,500	
Class 4.....	2,250	4		9,000	
Class 5.....	2,000	1		2,000	
Class 6.....	1,800	8		14,400	
Class 7.....	1,600	8		12,800	
Class 8.....	1,400	13		18,200	
Class 9.....	1,200	13	1	15,600	1,200
Class 10.....	1,000	4	2	4,000	2,000
Class A.....	900	3	1	2,700	900
Class B.....	840		1		840
Class C.....	720		2		1,440
Class D.....	600		3		1,800
Class E.....	540		1		540
Class F.....	480		1		480
Class G.....	420		5		2,100
Class H.....	360		1		360
Class I.....	300		5		1,500
Class J.....	240		1		240
Class K.....	150		2		300
	120		1		120
Total.....		59	27	97,200	13,820
CUSTOMS.					
Class 1.....	7,000	1		7,000	
	4,250	1		4,250	
	4,000	4		16,000	
	3,000	4		12,000	
Class 2.....	2,750	2		5,500	
Class 3.....	2,500	2		5,000	
Class 4.....	2,250	6		13,500	
Class 5.....	2,000	16	1	32,000	2,000
Class 6.....	1,800	13	1	23,400	1,800
Class 7.....	1,600	21		33,600	
Class 8.....	1,400	46	2	64,400	2,800
Class 9.....	1,200	37	2	44,400	2,400
Class 10.....	1,000	22	7	22,000	7,000
Class A.....	900	52	13	46,800	11,700
Class B.....	840		1		840
Class C.....	720		9		6,480
Class D.....	630		1		630
	600		19		11,400
Class E.....	540		3		1,620
Class F.....	480		15		7,200
Class G.....	420		5		2,100
Class H.....	360		14		5,040
Class I.....	300		46		13,800
Class J.....	288		1		288
	240		163		39,120
Class K.....	210		1		210
	192		3		576
	180		17		3,060
	150		1		150

Tables showing the number of Americans and Filipinos in the Philippine civil service on January 1, 1905, and the salaries paid—Continued.

## INSULAR BUREAUS—Continued.

Position.	Salary.	Ameri- cans.	Fili- pinos.	Salaries of—	
				Americans.	Filipinos.
Class K.....	\$120		5		\$600
	90		14		1,260
Total.....		227	344	\$329,850	122,074
INTERNAL REVENUE.					
Class 1.....	4,000	1		4,000	
	3,000	1		3,000	
Class 5.....	2,000	1		2,000	
Class 6.....	1,800	1	1	1,800	1,800
Class 7.....	1,600	6		9,600	
Class 8.....	1,400	8		11,200	
Class 9.....	1,200	8		9,600	
Class 10.....	1,100	1		1,100	
	1,080	1		1,080	
	1,000	2		2,000	
Class A.....	900	3		2,700	
Class D.....	600		2		1,200
Class G.....	420		3		1,260
Class I.....	300		4		1,200
Class J.....	240		1		240
Class K.....	180		1		180
	120		2		240
Total.....		33	14	48,080	6,120
COLD STORAGE AND ICE PLANT.					
Class 3.....	2,500	1		2,500	
Class 4.....	2,400	1		2,400	
Class 6.....	1,800	1		1,800	
Class 7.....	1,600	4		6,400	
Class 8.....	1,400	4		5,600	
Class 9.....	1,200	5	1	6,000	1,200
Class 10.....	1,000	2		2,000	
Class A.....	900	4		3,600	
Class B.....	888	1		888	
	840	1		840	
Class C.....	780	5		3,900	
	720	12	1	8,640	720
Class D.....	600	1	1	600	600
Class E.....	540		1		540
Class F.....	480		2		960
Class H.....	360		4		1,440
Class I.....	300		3		900
Class J.....	240		5		1,200
Class K.....	216		1		216
Total.....		42	19	45,168	7,776
SUPREME COURT.					
Class 1.....	7,500		1		7,500
	7,000	2	2	14,000	14,000
	3,000		1		3,000
Class 6.....	1,800	2		3,600	
Class 7.....	1,600	1		1,600	
Class 8.....	1,400	1		1,400	
Class C.....	720		1		720
Class D.....	600		1		600
Class F.....	480		2		960
Class G.....	420		1		420
Class H.....	360		3		1,080
Class I.....	300		1		300
Class J.....	240		4		960
Class K.....	150		4		600
Total.....		6	21	20,600	30,140
COURTS OF FIRST INSTANCE.					
Class 1.....	5,500	2	1	11,000	5,500
	5,000	6	4	30,000	20,000
	4,500	7	3	31,500	13,500
Class 5.....	2,000		1		2,000
Class 7.....	1,600	5	5	8,000	8,000
Class 8.....	1,500		1		1,500
	1,400	3		4,200	

Tables showing the number of American and Filipinos in the Philippine civil service on January, 1, 1905, and the salaries paid—Continued.

## INSULAR BUREAUS—Continued.

Position.	Salary.	Ameri- cans.	Fili- pinos.	Salaries of—	
				Americans.	Filipinos.
COURTS OF FIRST INSTANCE—continued.					
Class 9.....	\$1,200	6	6	\$7,200	\$7,200
Class 10.....	1,100		2		2,200
	1,000		7		7,000
Class A.....	900	1	17	900	15,300
Class C.....	800		6		4,800
Class D.....	700		3		2,100
	600		8		4,800
Class F.....	480		1		480
Class G.....	450		1		450
	420		2		840
Class H.....	400		1		400
	360		10		3,600
Class I.....	300		5		1,500
Class J.....	240		31		7,440
Class K.....	200		8		1,600
	180		12		2,160
	150		10		1,500
	144		1		144
	120		27		3,240
	90		2		180
	60		1		60
Total.....		30	176	92,800	117,494
COURT OF CUSTOMS APPEALS.					
Class 1.....	4,500		1		4,500
Class 7.....	1,600	1		1,600	
Class 8.....	1,400	1		1,400	
Class K.....	180		1		180
Total.....		2	2	3,000	4,680
COURT OF LAND REGISTRATION.					
Class 1.....	5,000		1		5,000
	4,500	1		4,500	
Class 3.....	2,500	1		2,500	
Class 5.....	2,000		1		2,000
Class 6.....	1,800	2		3,600	
Class 7.....	1,600		1		1,600
Class 8.....	1,500		1		1,500
	1,400	1		1,400	
Class 9.....	1,200	2	1	2,400	1,200
Class A.....	900		3		2,700
Class C.....	720	1	1	720	720
Class F.....	480		4		1,920
Class G.....	420		2		840
Class H.....	360		8		2,880
Class I.....	300		4		1,200
	240		1		240
Class K.....	190		1		180
	120		4		480
Total.....		8	33	15,120	22,460
OFFICE OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL.					
Class 1.....	7,000	1		7,000	
	5,500		1		5,500
	4,500	1		4,500	
	3,500	1		3,500	
Class 3.....	2,500	1	1	2,500	2,500
Class 4.....	2,400	2		4,800	
	2,250	1		2,250	
Class 6.....	1,800	3		5,400	
Class 7.....	1,600	5	1	8,000	1,600
Class 8.....	1,400	3		4,200	
Class 9.....	1,200	1		1,200	
Class A.....	900		1		900
Class C.....	800		1		800
Class D.....	600		2		1,200
Class F.....	480		1		480
Class H.....	360		1		360
Class K.....	180		1		180
	150		1		150
Total.....		19	11	43,350	13,670

Tables showing the number of Americans and Filipinos in the Philippine civil service on January 1, 1906, and the salaries paid—Continued.

## INSULAR BUREAUS—Continued.

Position.	Salary.	Ameri- cans.	Fili- pinos.	Salaries of—	
				Americans.	Filipinos.
EDUCATION.					
Class 1.....	\$6,000	1	.....	\$6,000	.....
.....	3,000	1	.....	3,000	.....
Class 3.....	2,500	3	.....	7,500	.....
Class 4.....	2,400	2	.....	4,800	.....
.....	2,250	6	.....	13,500	.....
Class 5.....	2,000	8	.....	16,000	.....
Class 6.....	1,800	14	.....	25,200	.....
Class 7.....	1,600	16	.....	25,600	.....
Class 8.....	1,500	57	.....	85,500	.....
.....	1,400	66	.....	92,400	.....
Class 9.....	1,380	2	.....	2,760	.....
.....	1,350	6	.....	8,100	.....
.....	1,320	4	.....	5,280	.....
.....	1,300	55	.....	71,500	.....
.....	1,260	3	.....	3,780	.....
.....	1,200	208	.....	248,600	.....
Class 10.....	1,140	10	.....	11,400	.....
.....	1,100	43	.....	47,300	.....
.....	1,080	6	.....	6,480	.....
.....	1,020	2	.....	2,040	.....
.....	1,000	155	1	155,000	\$1,000
Class A.....	900	190	.....	171,000	.....
Class C.....	780	1	.....	780	.....
.....	720	1	.....	720	.....
Class D.....	660	.....	1	.....	660
.....	650	.....	1	.....	650
.....	600	1	11	600	6,600
Class F.....	480	.....	18	.....	8,640
Class G.....	420	.....	23	.....	9,660
Class H.....	360	.....	45	.....	16,200
Class I.....	300	.....	52	.....	15,600
Class J.....	270	.....	2	.....	540
.....	240	.....	78	.....	17,520
Total.....	.....	856	227	1,009,840	77,070
PUBLIC PRINTING.					
[97 craftsmen and junior craftsmen and 56 apprentices, all Filipinos, do not appear in this list.]					
Class 1.....	4,000	1	.....	4,000	.....
.....	3,000	1	.....	3,000	.....
Class 3.....	2,500	1	.....	2,500	.....
Class 5.....	2,000	5	.....	10,000	.....
Class 6.....	1,800	7	.....	12,600	.....
Class 7.....	1,600	13	.....	20,800	.....
Class 8.....	1,400	11	.....	15,400	.....
Class 9.....	1,200	1	.....	1,200	.....
Class 10.....	1,000	1	.....	1,000	.....
Class A.....	900	3	1	2,700	900
Class B.....	840	.....	2	.....	1,680
Class C.....	720	4	.....	2,880	.....
Class G.....	420	.....	1	.....	420
Class H.....	375	.....	1	.....	375
.....	360	.....	3	.....	1,080
Class K.....	180	.....	1	.....	180
.....	150	.....	1	.....	150
Total.....	.....	48	10	76,080	4,785
ARCHIVES.					
Class 1.....	3,000	.....	1	.....	3,000
Class 9.....	1,200	.....	3	.....	3,600
Class A.....	900	.....	1	.....	900
Class D.....	600	.....	3	.....	1,800
Class F.....	480	.....	1	.....	480
Class H.....	360	.....	3	.....	1,080
Class I.....	300	.....	1	.....	300
Class J.....	240	.....	2	.....	480
Class K.....	150	.....	2	.....	300
Total.....	.....	.....	17	.....	11,940

Tables showing the number of Americans and Filipinos in the Philippine civil service on January 1, 1905, and the salaries paid—Continued.

## INSULAR BUREAUS—Continued.

Position.	Salary.	Ameri- cans.	Filli- pinos.	Salaries of—	
				Americans.	Filipinos.
ARCHITECTURE.					
Class 1.....	\$4,000	1	.....	\$4,000	.....
Class 3.....	2,500	1	.....	2,500	.....
Class 6.....	1,800	4	.....	7,200	.....
Class 7.....	1,600	2	.....	3,200	.....
Class 8.....	1,400	4	.....	5,600	.....
Class 9.....	1,200	4	.....	4,800	.....
Class 10.....	1,080	1	.....	1,080	.....
Class F.....	480	.....	2	.....	\$960
Class G.....	420	.....	1	.....	420
Class I.....	300	.....	2	.....	600
Class K.....	180	.....	1	.....	180
.....	150	.....	1	.....	150
Total .....	.....	17	7	28,380	2,310
CIRCULATING LIBRARY.					
Class 9.....	1,200	1	.....	1,200	.....
Class 10.....	1,000	1	.....	1,000	.....
Class K.....	120	.....	1	.....	120
Total .....	.....	2	1	2,200	120
OFFICIAL GAZETTE.					
Class 6.....	1,800	1	.....	1,800	.....
Class 8.....	1,400	.....	1	.....	1,400
Class C.....	720	.....	1	.....	720
Class F.....	480	.....	1	.....	480
Class I.....	300	.....	2	.....	600
Total .....	.....	1	5	1,800	3,200
RECAPITULATION.					
Class 1.....	7,500	1	1	7,500	7,500
.....	7,000	6	2	42,000	14,000
.....	6,000	3	.....	18,000	.....
.....	5,500	2	2	11,000	11,000
.....	5,000	9	5	45,000	25,000
.....	4,750	1	.....	4,750	.....
.....	4,500	9	4	40,500	18,000
.....	4,250	1	.....	4,250	.....
.....	4,000	11	.....	44,000	.....
.....	3,700	1	.....	3,700	.....
.....	3,500	10	1	35,000	3,500
.....	3,250	1	.....	3,250	.....
.....	3,200	1	.....	3,200	.....
.....	3,000	17	2	51,000	6,000
Class 2.....	2,750	6	.....	16,500	.....
.....	2,700	1	.....	2,700	.....
Class 3.....	2,500	39	8	97,500	7,500
Class 4.....	2,400	10	.....	24,000	.....
.....	2,250	25	.....	56,250	.....
Class 5.....	2,200	2	.....	4,400	.....
.....	2,000	84	5	168,000	10,000
Class 6.....	1,900	1	.....	1,900	.....
.....	1,800	141	5	253,800	9,000
Class 7.....	1,700	4	.....	6,800	.....
.....	1,680	2	.....	3,360	.....
.....	1,600	189	11	302,400	17,600
Class 8.....	1,500	76	3	114,000	4,500
.....	1,400	306	4	428,400	5,600
Class 9.....	1,380	3	.....	4,140	.....
.....	1,350	6	.....	8,100	.....
.....	1,320	4	.....	5,280	.....
.....	1,300	61	1	79,300	1,300
.....	1,280	3	.....	3,780	.....
.....	1,250	3	.....	3,750	.....
Class 10.....	1,200	419	25	502,800	30,000
.....	1,150	7	.....	8,050	.....
.....	1,140	10	.....	11,400	.....
.....	1,100	74	5	81,400	5,500
.....	1,080	34	.....	36,720	.....
.....	1,050	6	.....	6,300	.....
.....	1,020	35	.....	35,700	.....
.....	1,000	312	22	312,000	22,000

Tables showing the number of Americans and Filipinos in the Philippine civil service on January 1, 1905, and the salaries paid—Continued.

## INSULAR BUREAUS—Continued.

Position.	Salary.	Ameri- cans.	Fili- pinos.	Salaries of—	
				Americans.	Filipinos.
RECAPITULATION—continued.					
Class A .....	\$960		1		\$960
	960	16	4	\$15,200	3,800
	900	423	64	380,700	57,600
Class B .....	888	1		888	
	850	1		850	
	840	26	11	21,840	9,240
Class C .....	800		18		14,400
	780	7		5,460	
	750		7		5,250
	720	67	45	48,240	82,400
Class D .....	700		3		2,100
	680		1		680
	650		1		650
	630		1		630
	600	22	89	13,200	53,400
Class E .....	540		28		15,120
Class F .....	480	2	141	960	67,680
Class G .....	450		8		8,600
	420	2	125	840	52,500
Class H .....	400		1		400
	375		13		4,875
	360		180		64,800
Class I .....	330		1		330
	300	12	282	3,600	78,600
Class J .....	288		1		288
	270		2		540
	240	8	350	720	84,000
Class K .....	216		2		432
	210		9		1,890
	200		9		1,800
	192		3		576
	180	6	127	1,080	22,860
	150	2	45	300	6,750
	144		1		144
	120	7	85	840	10,200
	100		7		700
	96		1		96
	90	15	73	1,350	6,570
	60	17	223	1,020	13,380
	12	1		12	
Total .....		2,566	2,048	3,388,980	817,221

## PROVINCIAL SERVICE.

Class 1 .....	\$4,000	3		\$12,000	
	3,000	4	3	12,000	\$9,000
Class 3 .....	2,500	7	1	17,500	2,500
Class 4 .....	2,400	4		9,600	
	2,300	1		2,300	
	2,250		1		2,250
Class 5 .....	2,200	4		8,800	
	2,100	5		10,500	
	2,000	11	6	22,000	12,000
Class 6 .....	1,800	15	9	27,000	16,200
Class 7 .....	1,776	2		8,552	
	1,700	4	3	6,800	5,100
	1,600	7	5	11,200	8,000
Class 8 .....	1,500	11	22	16,500	38,000
	1,400	4	5	5,600	7,000
Class 9 .....	1,380	1		1,380	
	1,350	8	11	4,060	14,850
	1,300		7		9,100
	1,250		1		1,250
	1,200	62	36	74,400	49,200
Class 10 .....	1,150		1		1,150
	1,100		6		6,600
	1,080	1		1,080	
	1,050	1		1,050	
	1,000	11	6	11,000	6,000
Class A .....	900	16	13	13,500	11,700
Class B .....	840	2	1	1,680	840



Tables showing the number of Americans and Filipinos in the Philippine civil service on January 1, 1905, and the salaries paid—Continued.

## PROVINCIAL SERVICE—Continued.

Position.	Salary.	Ameri- cans.	Filli- pinos.	Salaries of—	
				Americans.	Filipinos.
Class C .....	\$800	1	6	\$800	\$4,800
	750		1		750
	720	4	3	2,880	2,160
Class D .....	700		4		2,800
	660		1		660
	600	1	22	600	13,200
Class E .....	550		1		550
	540		2		1,080
Class F .....	520		1		520
	500		4		2,000
	490		1		1,960
	480		11		5,280
Class G .....	470		3		1,410
	460		2		920
	458		1		456
	450		5		2,250
	440		2		880
	425		3		1,275
	420		13		5,460
Class H .....	400		18		7,200
	396		1		396
	390		11		4,290
	380		3		1,140
	375		2		750
	372		3		1,116
	360		36		12,960
Class I .....	350		5		1,750
	340		1		340
	335		1		335
	330		2		660
	322		2		644
	320		5		1,600
	300		81		24,300
Class J .....	298		1		298
	294		2		588
	290		9		2,610
	288		3		864
	287		2		574
	280		2		560
	275		12		3,300
	272		19		5,168
	270		18		4,860
	267		3		801
	266		1		266
	264		3		792
	263		1		263
	262		1		262
	261		2		522
	260		14		3,640
	258		3		774
	254		1		254
	252		1		252
	250	1	18	250	3,250
	248		2		496
	246		1		246
	243		5		1,215
	240		133		31,800
Class K .....	238		2		476
	237		2		474
	228		3		684
	225		9		2,025
	222		2		444
	216		2		432
	212		1		212
	210		37		7,770
	200		33		6,600
	198		4		792
	195		2		390
	192		5		960
	190		3		570
	188		2		376
	187		3		561
	186		10		1,860
	183		1		183
	180		108		19,440
	175		4		700
	170		1		170
	168		11		1,848

Tables showing the number of Americans and Filipinos in the Philippine civil service on January 1, 1905, and the salaries paid—Continued.

## PROVINCIAL SERVICE—Continued.

Position.	Salary.	Ameri- cans.	Fili- pinos.	Salaries of—	
				Americans.	Filipinos.
Class K.....	\$162	.....	2	.....	\$324
	160	.....	1	.....	160
	156	.....	3	.....	468
	155	.....	1	.....	155
	153	.....	2	.....	306
	150	.....	88	.....	12,450
	148	.....	1	.....	148
	144	.....	1	.....	144
	138	.....	3	.....	414
	136	.....	1	.....	136
	133	.....	1	.....	133
	132	.....	1	.....	132
	130	.....	1	.....	130
	126	.....	2	.....	252
	123	.....	2	.....	246
	120	.....	56	.....	6,720
	118	.....	1	.....	118
	117	.....	2	.....	234
	115	.....	1	.....	115
	114	.....	7	.....	798
	111	.....	2	.....	222
	108	.....	4	.....	432
	105	.....	2	.....	210
	102	.....	4	.....	408
	100	.....	4	.....	400
	99	.....	1	.....	99
	96	.....	13	.....	1,248
	90	.....	23	.....	2,070
	84	.....	4	.....	336
	78	.....	6	.....	468
	76	.....	4	.....	300
	72	.....	17	.....	1,224
	66	.....	1	.....	66
	60	.....	18	.....	1,080
	57	.....	1	.....	57
	51	.....	2	.....	102
	48	.....	4	.....	192
	42	.....	1	.....	42
	36	.....	2	.....	72
	30	.....	2	.....	60
	24	.....	2	.....	48
	20	.....	1	.....	20
	18	.....	3	.....	54
Total .....		185	1,182	\$278,022	437,819

## MUNICIPAL SERVICE, MANILA.

MUNICIPAL BOARD.					
Class 1.....	\$4,500	2	2	\$9,000	\$9,000
	8,000	1	.....	8,000	.....
Class 2.....	2,750	1	.....	2,750	.....
Class 6.....	1,950	1	.....	1,950	.....
	1,800	2	.....	3,600	.....
Class 7.....	1,600	2	1	3,200	1,600
Class 8.....	1,400	3	.....	4,200	.....
Class 9.....	1,200	.....	1	.....	1,200
Class 10.....	1,000	.....	1	.....	1,000
Class C.....	720	.....	1	.....	720
Class F.....	480	.....	2	.....	960
Class K.....	180	.....	3	.....	540
	120	.....	1	.....	120
Total .....		12	12	27,700	15,140
ENGINEERING AND PUBLIC WORKS.					
Class 1.....	4,500	2	.....	9,000	.....
Class 3.....	2,500	3	.....	7,500	.....
Class 4.....	2,250	2	.....	4,500	.....
Class 5.....	2,000	3	.....	6,000	.....
Class 6.....	1,800	6	.....	10,800	.....
Class 7.....	1,600	8	.....	12,800	.....
Class 8.....	1,400	8	1	11,200	1,400
Class 9.....	1,200	17	3	20,400	3,600

Tables showing the number of Americans and Filipinos in the Philippine civil service on January 1, 1905, and the salaries paid—Continued.

## MUNICIPAL SERVICE, MANILA—Continued.

Position.	Salary.	Ameri- cans.	Fili- pinos.	Salaries of—	
				Americans.	Filipinos.
ENGINEERING AND PUBLIC WORKS—continued.					
Class 10.....	\$1,080	3	.....	\$3,240	.....
.....	1,020	1	.....	1,020	.....
.....	1,000	2	1	2,000	\$1,000
Class A.....	900	8	.....	7,200	.....
Class B.....	840	20	1	16,800	840
Class C.....	780	.....	1	.....	780
.....	720	16	4	11,520	2,880
Class D.....	660	.....	1	.....	660
.....	600	.....	16	.....	9,600
Class E.....	540	.....	7	.....	3,780
Class F.....	480	.....	10	.....	4,800
Class G.....	420	.....	17	.....	7,140
Class H.....	360	.....	27	.....	9,720
Class I.....	300	.....	19	.....	5,700
Class J.....	240	.....	2	.....	480
Class K.....	120	.....	1	.....	120
Total.....	.....	99	111	123,980	52,500
ASSESSMENTS AND COLLECTIONS.					
Class 1.....	4,000	1	.....	4,000	.....
.....	3,000	1	.....	3,000	.....
Class 4.....	2,250	1	.....	2,250	.....
Class 6.....	1,800	4	.....	7,200	.....
Class 7.....	1,600	1	.....	1,600	.....
Class 8.....	1,400	7	.....	9,800	.....
Class 9.....	1,200	9	.....	10,800	1,200
Class A.....	900	.....	4	.....	3,600
Class C.....	720	.....	1	.....	720
Class D.....	600	.....	1	.....	600
Class F.....	480	.....	6	.....	2,880
Class G.....	420	.....	13	.....	5,460
Class H.....	360	.....	5	.....	1,800
Class I.....	300	.....	20	.....	6,000
Class J.....	240	.....	29	.....	6,960
Class K.....	180	.....	1	.....	180
.....	150	.....	11	.....	1,650
.....	120	.....	2	.....	240
Total.....	.....	24	94	38,650	31,290
FIRE.					
Class 3.....	2,500	1	.....	2,500	.....
Class 4.....	2,250	1	.....	2,250	.....
Class 7.....	1,600	1	.....	1,600	.....
Class 8.....	1,500	2	.....	3,000	.....
Class 9.....	1,300	13	.....	16,900	.....
.....	1,200	17	.....	20,400	.....
Class 10.....	1,140	.....	2	.....	2,280
.....	1,080	1	.....	1,080	.....
.....	1,000	8	.....	8,000	.....
Class A.....	900	31	.....	27,900	.....
Class D.....	600	.....	4	.....	2,400
Class F.....	480	.....	2	.....	960
Class H.....	360	.....	36	.....	12,960
Class I.....	300	.....	4	.....	1,200
Class J.....	240	.....	11	.....	2,640
Total.....	.....	75	59	83,630	22,440
LAW.					
Class 1.....	4,500	1	.....	4,500	.....
.....	3,500	.....	1	.....	3,500
Class 3.....	2,500	1	1	2,500	2,500
Class 4.....	2,250	1	.....	2,250	.....
Class 5.....	2,000	1	.....	2,000	.....
Class 6.....	1,800	1	1	1,800	1,800
Class 7.....	1,600	2	.....	3,200	.....
Class 8.....	1,400	3	1	4,200	1,400
Class 9.....	1,200	4	.....	4,800	.....
Class 10.....	1,000	.....	2	.....	2,000
Class A.....	900	.....	2	.....	1,800
Class K.....	180	.....	1	.....	180
.....	120	.....	1	.....	120
Total.....	.....	14	10	25,250	13,300

Tables showing the number of Americans and Filipinos in the Philippine civil service on January 1, 1905, and the salaries paid—Continued.

## MUNICIPAL SERVICE, MANILA—Continued.

Position.	Salary.	Ameri- cans.	Fili- pinos.	Salaries of—	
				Americans.	Filipinos.
SHERIFF.					
Class 1.....	\$3,000	1	.....	\$3,000	.....
Class 8.....	1,400	1	.....	1,400	.....
Class 9.....	1,200	1	.....	1,200	.....
Class A.....	900	2	.....	1,800	.....
Class C.....	720	.....	1	.....	\$720
Class H.....	360	.....	2	.....	720
Class I.....	300	.....	2	.....	600
Class J.....	240	.....	5	.....	1,200
Class K.....	180	.....	2	.....	360
Total .....		5	12	7,400	3,600
COURTS.					
Class 1.....	3,500	1	.....	3,500	.....
Class 7.....	1,600	1	.....	1,600	.....
Class 10.....	1,000	.....	3	.....	3,000
Class D.....	600	.....	3	.....	1,800
Class I.....	300	.....	2	.....	600
Class K.....	120	.....	2	.....	240
Total .....		2	10	5,100	5,640
REGISTER OF DEEDS.					
Class 5.....	2,000	.....	1	.....	2,000
Class 10.....	1,000	.....	1	.....	1,000
Class F.....	480	.....	1	.....	480
Class J.....	288	.....	2	.....	576
Class K.....	240	.....	2	.....	480
Class K.....	120	.....	1	.....	120
Total .....			8		4,656
POLICE.					
Class 1.....	3,500	1	.....	3,500	.....
Class 2.....	3,000	1	.....	3,000	.....
Class 3.....	2,500	1	.....	2,500	.....
Class 5.....	2,000	6	2	12,000	4,000
Class 6.....	1,800	2	.....	3,600	.....
Class 7.....	1,600	2	.....	3,200	.....
Class 8.....	1,500	4	.....	6,000	.....
Class 9.....	1,400	3	1	4,200	1,400
Class 9.....	1,300	23	3	29,900	3,900
Class 10.....	1,200	24	2	28,800	2,400
Class 10.....	1,140	96	.....	109,440	.....
Class 10.....	1,080	47	.....	50,760	.....
Class 10.....	1,000	80	.....	80,000	.....
Class A.....	900	63	2	56,700	1,800
Class D.....	600	.....	18	.....	10,800
Class E.....	540	.....	2	.....	1,080
Class F.....	480	.....	12	.....	5,760
Class G.....	450	.....	11	.....	4,950
Class H.....	420	.....	1	.....	420
Class H.....	412	.....	4	.....	1,648
Class H.....	375	.....	1	.....	375
Class I.....	360	.....	148	.....	58,280
Class I.....	330	.....	49	.....	16,170
Class J.....	300	.....	123	.....	36,900
Class J.....	240	.....	46	.....	11,040
Class K.....	120	.....	3	.....	360
Total .....		353	428	393,600	156,283
CITY SCHOOLS.					
Class 1.....	3,000	1	.....	3,000	.....
Class 6.....	1,800	1	.....	1,800	.....
Class C.....	720	.....	5	.....	3,600
Class D.....	660	.....	5	.....	3,300
Class D.....	600	.....	6	.....	3,600
Class E.....	540	.....	9	.....	4,860
Class F.....	480	.....	24	.....	11,520
Class G.....	420	.....	58	.....	24,360
Class H.....	360	.....	57	.....	20,520
Class I.....	300	.....	12	.....	3,600
Class J.....	240	.....	1	.....	240
Class K.....	180	.....	1	.....	180
Total .....		2	178	4,800	75,780

Tables showing the number of Americans and Filipinos in the Philippine civil service on January 1, 1905, and the salaries paid—Continued.

## MUNICIPAL SERVICE, MANILA—Continued.

Position.	Salary.	Ameri- cans.	Filipi- nos.	Salaries of—	
				Americans.	Filipinos.
RECAPITULATION.					
Class 1.....	\$4,500	5	2	\$22,500	\$9,000
	4,000	1		4,000	
	3,500	2	1	7,000	3,500
	3,000	5		15,000	
Class 2.....	2,750	1		2,750	
Class 3.....	2,500	6	1	15,000	2,500
Class 4.....	2,250	5		11,250	
Class 5.....	2,000	10	3	20,000	6,000
Class 6.....	1,950	1		1,950	
	1,800	16	1	28,800	1,800
Class 7.....	1,600	17	1	27,200	1,600
Class 8.....	1,500	6		9,000	
	1,400	25	3	35,000	4,200
Class 9.....	1,300	36	3	46,800	3,900
	1,200	72	7	86,400	8,400
Class 10.....	1,140	96	2	109,440	2,280
	1,080	51		55,080	
	1,020	1		1,020	
	1,000	90	8	90,000	8,000
Class A.....	900	104	8	93,600	7,200
Class B.....	840	20	1	16,800	840
Class C.....	780		1		780
	720	16	12	11,520	8,640
Class D.....	660		6		3,960
	600		48		28,800
Class E.....	540		18		9,720
Class F.....	480		57		27,360
Class G.....	450		11		4,950
	420		89		37,380
Class H.....	412		4		1,648
	375		1		375
	360		275		99,000
Class I.....	330		49		16,170
	300		182		54,600
Class J.....	288		2		576
	240		96		23,040
Class K.....	180		8		1,440
	150		11		1,650
	120		11		1,320
Total.....		586	922	710,110	380,629

## GENERAL RECAPITULATION OF THE PHILIPPINE CIVIL SERVICE.

Class 1.....	15,000	1	.....	15,000	.....
	10,500	4	.....	42,000	.....
	7,500	1	1	7,500	7,500
	7,000	6	2	42,000	14,000
	6,000	3	.....	18,000	.....
	5,500	2	2	11,000	11,000
	5,000	9	8	70,000	40,000
	4,750	1	.....	4,750	.....
	4,500	14	6	63,000	27,000
	4,250	1	.....	4,250	.....
	4,000	15	.....	60,000	.....
	3,700	1	.....	3,700	.....
	3,500	12	2	42,000	7,000
	3,250	1	.....	3,250	.....
	3,200	1	.....	3,200	.....
	3,000	26	5	78,000	15,000
Class 2.....	2,750	7	.....	19,250	.....
Class 3.....	2,700	1	.....	2,700	.....
	2,500	53	5	132,500	12,500
Class 4.....	2,400	18	.....	43,200	.....
	2,300	1	.....	2,300	.....
	2,250	30	1	67,500	2,250
Class 5.....	2,200	6	.....	13,200	.....
	2,100	5	.....	10,500	.....
	2,000	105	14	210,000	28,000
Class 6.....	1,950	1	.....	1,950	.....
	1,900	1	.....	1,900	.....
	1,800	172	15	309,600	27,000

<sup>a</sup> The governor-general and the four secretaries of departments also receive salaries as Commissioners.

Tables showing the number of Americans and Filipinos in the Philippine civil service on January 1, 1905, and the salaries paid—Continued.

## GENERAL RECAPITULATION OF THE PHILIPPINE CIVIL SERVICE—Continued.

Position.	Salary.	Ameri- cans.	Filipi- nos.	Salaries of—	
				Americans.	Filipinos.
Class 7.....	\$1,776	2		\$3,552	
	1,700	8	3	13,000	\$5,100
	1,680	2		3,360	
	1,600	213	17	340,800	27,200
Class 8.....	1,500	93	25	139,500	37,500
	1,400	335	15	469,000	21,000
Class 9.....	1,380	4		5,520	
	1,350	9	11	12,150	14,860
	1,320	4		5,280	
	1,300	97	11	126,100	14,300
	1,280	3		3,780	
	1,250	3	1	3,750	1,250
	1,200	553	68	663,600	81,600
Class 10.....	1,150	7	1	8,050	1,150
	1,140	106	2	120,840	2,280
	1,100	74	11	81,400	12,100
	1,080	86		92,880	
	1,060	7		7,350	
	1,020	36		36,720	
	1,000	413	36	413,000	36,000
Class A.....	960		1		960
	950	16	4	15,200	3,800
	900	542	85	487,800	76,500
Class B.....	888	1		888	
	850	1		850	
Class C.....	840	48	13	40,320	10,920
	800	1	24	800	19,200
	780	7	1	5,460	780
	750		8		6,000
Class D.....	720	87	60	62,640	48,200
	700		7		4,900
	660		8		5,280
	650		1		650
	630		1		630
	600	23	159	13,800	96,400
Class E.....	550		1		550
	540		48		25,920
Class F.....	520		1		520
	500		4		2,000
	490		4		1,960
	480	2	209	960	100,320
Class G.....	470		3		1,410
	460		2		920
	458		1		458
	450		24		10,800
	440		2		880
	425		3		1,275
	420	2	227	840	95,340
Class H.....	412		4		1,648
	400		19		7,600
	396		1		396
	390		11		4,290
	380		3		1,140
	375		16		6,000
	372		3		1,116
	360		491		176,760
Class I.....	350		5		1,750
	340		1		340
	335		1		335
	330		52		17,160
	322		2		644
	320		5		1,600
	300	12	525	3,600	157,500
Class J.....	298		1		298
	294		2		588
	290		9		2,610
	288		6		1,728
	287		2		574
	280		2		560
	275		12		3,300
	272		19		5,188
	270		15		4,050
	267		3		801
	266		1		266
	264		3		792
	263		1		263
	262		1		262
	261		2		522
	260		14		3,640

Tables showing the number of Americans and Filipinos in the Philippine civil service on January 1, 1905, and the salaries paid—Continued.

## GENERAL RECAPITULATION OF THE PHILIPPINE CIVIL SERVICE—Continued.

Position.	Salary.	Ameri- cans.	Fili- pinos.	Salaries of—	
				Americans.	Filipinos
Class J.....	\$258		3		\$774
	254		1		254
	252		1		252
	250	1	13	\$250	3,250
	248		2		496
	246		1		246
	243		5		1,215
	240	3	579	720	138,960
Class K.....	238		2		476
	237		2		474
	228		3		684
	225		9		2,025
	222		2		444
	216		4		864
	212		1		212
	210		46		9,660
	200		42		8,400
	198		4		792
	195		2		390
	192		8		1,536
	190		3		570
	188		2		376
	187		3		561
	186		10		1,860
	183		1		183
	180	6	243	1,080	43,740
	175		4		700
	170		1		170
	168		11		1,848
	162		2		324
	160		1		160
	156		3		468
	155		1		155
	153		2		306
	150	2	139	300	20,850
	148		1		148
	144		2		288
	138		3		414
	136		1		136
	133		1		133
	132		1		132
	130		1		130
	126		2		252
	123		2		246
	120	7	152	840	18,240
	118		1		118
	117		2		234
	115		1		115
	114		7		798
	111		2		222
	108		4		432
	105		2		210
	102		4		408
	100		11		1,100
	99		1		99
	96		14		1,344
	90	15	96	1,350	8,640
	84		4		336
	78		6		468
	75		4		300
	72		17		1,224
	66		1		66
	60	17	241	1,020	14,460
	57		1		57
	51		2		102
	48		4		192
	42		1		42
	36		2		72
	30		2		60
	24		2		48
	20		1		20
	18		3		54
	12	1		12	
Totals.....		3,347	4,153	4,471,212	1,654,869

<sup>a</sup> Deduct 40 Americans and 180 Filipinos for names counted by reason of employees who hold two positions.

*Comparison of the number of American and Filipino officers and employees in the service, and the salaries paid, on January 1, 1904, and on January 1, 1905.*

Date.	Officers and employees.			Salaries paid.			Average salaries.		
	Ameri- cans.	Filipi- nos.	Total.	Ameri- cans.	Filipinos.	Total.	Ameri- cans.	Filipi- nos.	Total.
1905.....	3,307	4,023	7,330	\$4,471,212	\$1,654,869	\$6,126,081	\$1,352.04	\$411.85	\$835.75
1904.....	3,228	3,377	6,605	4,331,860	1,466,417	5,798,277	1,341.96	434.24	877.86
Increase...	79	646	725	139,352	188,452	327,804	10.08	a 22.89	a 42.11

a Decrease, due to inclusion of municipal treasurers.

*Officers and employees January 1, 1905.*

	Per cent.
Increase in Americans employed.....	2.4
Increase in Filipinos employed.....	19.1
Increase in salaries paid to Americans.....	8.2
Increase in salaries paid to Filipinos.....	12.9
Americans in the service.....	45.1
Per cent of total salary received by Americans.....	73.0



## EXHIBIT E.

### OPERATIONS UNDER THE CONGRESSIONAL RELIEF FUND.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,  
BUREAU OF AUDITS,  
Manila, October 28, 1905.

SIR: In compliance with your request I have the honor to submit herewith a special report of the operations under the appropriation by the Congress of the United States of \$3,000,000 "for the relief of distress in the Philippine Islands, to be expended under the discretion of the Philippine government in such proportions as it may deem wise in the direct purchase and distribution or sale of farm implements, farm animals, supplies, and necessities of life, and through the employment of labor in the construction of government wagon roads and other public works, to be immediately available."

This appropriation, made March 3, 1903, was entered upon the books of this office in its equivalent of ₱6,000,000, and the accounts have been uniformly carried in the Philippine currency. The last special narrative report on this subject included the period to October 1, 1904, and this report covers the operations to October 1 of this year.

The actual expenditures from this appropriation appear in the annual reports of the auditor for each fiscal year.

The balance carried over from last report amounted to ₱1,750,893.30, consisting of moneys appropriated and allotted but not withdrawn for expenditure amounting to ₱1,141,664.77, and a balance available for appropriation amounting to ₱609,228.53.

On October 1, 1905, the balance in the fund amounted to ₱903,156.90, consisting of moneys appropriated but not withdrawn amounting to ₱901,928.37, and a balance available for appropriation of ₱1,228.53.

The transactions for the year may therefore be summarized as follows:

Balances October 1, 1904, as shown by report of that date.....	₱1,750,893.30
Net withdrawals from October 1, 1904, to October 1, 1905, as per detailed statement herewith .....	847,736.40

Balances October 1, 1905, as per detailed statement herewith...	903,156.90
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#### TRANSACTIONS IN DETAIL.

The various items comprising the total net withdrawals or disbursements from the insular treasury during the year covered and the balances on hand on October 1 of this year are herewith given in detail:

Appropriating act No.—	Resolution of—	Purpose.	Net withdrawals.	Net repayments.
738	.....	Preliminary expenses in purchase of draft cattle for relief of agricultural conditions .....		₱40,204.30
786	.....	Purchase, sale, and distribution of rice .....	₱8,994.29	
797	Apr. 19, 1905	Care and maintenance of carabaos consigned to provinces .....	628.18	
797	Feb. 16, 1905	Care and maintenance of carabaos .....	14,508.30	
797	Feb. 25, 1905	Making previous appropriation for relief of distress caused by fire in the municipality of San Mateo, Rizal Province, available for same purpose in the municipality of Lumban, Laguna Province .....	750.00	
797	Jan. 17, 1905	Settlement of claims at Calabanga, Ambos Camarines, for houses destroyed by fire in suppressing cholera .....	12,000.00	

OPERATIONS UNDER THE CONGRESSIONAL RELIEF FUND. 755

Appropriating act No.—	Resolution of—	Purpose.	Net withdrawals.	Net repayments.
797	Jan. 17, 1906	Purchase of carabao for relief of agricultural distress	₱4,745.91	
797	Nov. 16, 1904	Expenses of locust board in destroying pests	2,000.00	
797	Oct. 31, 1904	Completion of construction and repair of Pagbilao-Atimonan road and bridges, Tayabas Province	20,000.00	
797	Oct. 18, 1904	Loan to province of Bulacán for completion and improvement of the Malolos-Bulacán road	10,000.00	
797	.....do.....	Rations for the relief of destitute and homeless people in the municipality of Bifan, Laguna Province	8,066.68	
797	Oct. 7, 1904	Purchase of rice for people employed in the construction of school buildings in the province of Ilocos Norte	15,976.42	
797	Oct. 5, 1904	Purchase of carabao for relief of agricultural distress	12,000.00	
797	Oct. 4, 1904	Construction of bridges in province of Bataan	2,130.80	
797	Sept. 27, 1904	Construction of school buildings in the province of Cavite	11,575.00	
797	Oct. 1, 1903	Construction of shelter and corrals for carabao for relief of agricultural distress	1,887.00	
797	.....do.....	Transportation of carabao, rice, and coal for relief of distress	11,000.00	
797	Sept. 24, 1903	Purchase of rice		₱42,941.80
797	Sept. 23, 1903	Labor employed in constructing shelter for carabao	500.00	
797	Sept. 7, 1903	Purchase of carabao	1,218.46	
797	.....do.....	Care of carabao		122.06
797	Aug. 18, 1903	.....do.....		1,665.41
797	July 27, 1903	Employment of veterinarians and inoculators in combating spread of disease among draft cattle	5,456.10	
797	July 10, 1903	Care of carabao		13,081.44
797	June 28, 1906	Employment of people in constructing roads in Cavite Province, thereby relieving distress and suffering among the unemployed	20,000.00	
797	Sept. 25, 1903	Purchase of shovels and crowbars for suppression of locusts and road work, province of Rizal	142.04	
797	Sept. 14, 1905	For school purposes, province of Bohol	2,000.00	
828		Sale of carabao		3,023.00
918		Pasacao-Nueva Cáceres road		3,823.17
920		Construction of the Vigan-Bangued road, provinces of Ilocos Sur and Abra	6,865.54	
920		Construction of the Bacon-Bulacan road, connecting the Pacific Ocean and China Sea, in the province of Sorsogon	14,370.55	
920		Padre Juan Villaverde trail, Bayombong to San Nicolás, provinces of Nueva Vizcaya and Pangasinan	5.55	
1015		Construction of a wagon road from Pagbilao to Atimonan, Tayabas Province	9,309.88	
1016		Capas-O'Donnell-Iba wagon road, provinces of Tarlac and Zambales	156,627.82	
1046	Feb. 26, 1904	Purchase of stallions, jackasses, mares, boars, and sows for breeding purposes	679.00	
1046	.....do.....	Expenses incurred by the serum laboratories in combating contagious disease among cattle, feed for serum animals, and other expenses connected with inoculation	7,082.44	
1046	.....do.....	Veterinarians and inoculators		8,837.40
1046	Feb. 20, 1904	Purchase of rice for relief of famine and distress	3,404.10	
1046	Feb. 3, 1904	Pozorrubio, Pangasinan, to Baguio wagon road		52,598.12
1046	Feb. 25, 1904	Care of carabao		1,144.00
1073		Construction of road from Bay to Tisang, province of Laguna	78,829.28	
1073		Construction of road joining Magdalena with the Santa Cruz-Pagsanjan road, Laguna Province	56,766.15	
1073		Construction of road from Lucena to Sariaya and construction of a bridge at Sariaya and at Candelaria, Tayabas Province	10,045.22	
1074		Construction and repair of the Calamba-Los Baños-Bay road, Laguna Province		198.80
1076		Loan to province of Abra		2,000.00
1137	Apr. 30, 1904	Continuing construction upon road from Pozorrubio, Pangasinan, to Baguio, Benguet	52,598.12	
1137	July 22, 1904	Purchase of carabao	400.00	
1198	Sept. 9, 1904	Construction and repair of roads in Cápiz Province for the purpose of giving work to the unemployed	10,000.00	
1198	July 27, 1904	Employment and expenses of veterinarians and inoculators in combating disease among cattle	80,696.15	
1198	Aug. 3, 1904			33.37
1198	Aug. 4, 1904	Plowing engine		577.18
1220		Purchase and delivery of draft cattle	36,000.00	
1260		Loan to province of Albay for construction of wagon roads	65,000.00	

Appropriating act No. —	Resolution of—	Purpose.	Net withdrawals.	Net repayments.
1275	.....	Construction of public school buildings in various provinces as determined by the general superintendent of education .....	₱43,787.25	.....
1305	Feb. 27, 1905	Purchase of cattle and calves and feed for same, employment of veterinarian, and purchase of other supplies for use of serum laboratory.....	16,725.00	.....
1305	Mar. 6, 1905	Relief of Rafaela Dalmacio, widow of Tomás Testa, assassinated by ladrones while in the discharge of his official duty as president of the municipality of Meycauayan, province of Bulacán .....	1,000.00	.....
1305	Mar. 13, 1905	Purchase, care, and distribution of farm animals, implements, and supplies, bureau of agriculture..	15,000.00	.....
1305	Apr. 12, 1905	Purchase of rice for relief of inhabitants of Tigbauan, Iloilo Province, rendered homeless by fire .....	1,909.60	.....
1305	Apr. 27, 1905	Relief of inhabitants of Naguilian, province of La Unión .....	1,000.00	.....
1305	June 3, 1905	Purchase, care, and distribution of carabaoe .....	49,275.00	.....
1305	June 12, 1905	Purchase of food stuffs and medicine for distribution to peaceable inhabitants in the province of Samar in need of same as result of depredations by outlaws and pulajanes .....	15,000.00	.....
1327	.....	Loan to province of Cavite for repairing and metaling of Indang-Nalc road .....	25,000.00	.....
1329	.....	Construction of a road from Cebú to Toledo, province of Cebú .....	29,810.13	.....
1350	June 13, 1905	Purchase and distribution of cattle for relief of agricultural distress .....	37,481.58	.....
1350	June 16, 1905	Purchase of materials and employment of labor in construction of public works, province of Bohol, for the purpose of giving relief to destitute people.	20,000.00	.....
1350	June 23, 1905	Purchase of cattle and calves and feed for same and employment of veterinarian for serum laboratory .....	7,843.46	.....
1350	July 24, 1905	Expenses in connection with extermination of locusts, province of Romblón .....	5.52	.....
1350	July 27, 1905	Repair and maintenance of Padre Juan Villaverde trail, province of Nueva Vizcaya .....	3,000.00	.....
Total .....			1,017,936.47	₱170,200.07

## RECAPITULATION.

Total withdrawals.....	₱1,017,936.47
Total repayments.....	170,200.07
Net withdrawals or disbursements from insular treasury, as per summary.....	847,736.40

*Statement of balances unappropriated or undrawn October 1, 1905.*

Appropriating act No. —	Resolution of—	Purpose of appropriation or allotment.	Balances.
738	.....	Balance available for appropriation, original fund .....	₱1,223.58
786	.....	Purchase of draft cattle.....	55,543.11
795	.....	Purchase, sale, and distribution of rice .....	2,809.91
823	.....	Bureau of government laboratories, contingent expenses .....	1,499.67
918	.....	Sale of carabaoe .....	3,023.00
920	.....	Pasacao-Nueva Cáceres road .....	3,823.17
1015	.....	Vigan-Benguet road .....	2,114.80
1016	.....	Pagbilao-Atimonan road .....	822.10
1073	.....	Capas-O'Donnell-Iba road .....	45,809.77
1073	.....	Bay-Tiaong road .....	30,138.43
1073	.....	Magdalena-Santa Cruz road .....	13,283.85
1074	.....	Lucena-Sariaya road .....	8,697.31
1076	.....	Calamba-Los Baños road .....	198.80
1137	.....	Loan to Abra Province .....	6,000.00
1220	.....	Not allotted .....	471.82
1275	.....	Purchase of draft cattle .....	19,000.00
1305	Apr. 12, 1905	Construction of school buildings.....	306,262.75
1329	.....	Relief of Tigbauan.....	90.40
1350	.....	Cebú-Toledo road .....	131,920.36
1350	.....	Not allotted .....	700.00
1350	July 27, 1904	Veterinarians and inoculators .....	24,408.85
1350	Aug. 3, 1904	do .....	38.57
1350	Aug. 4, 1904	Plowing engine, etc.....	577.18
1350	Sept. 12, 1904	Purchase of palay seed.....	1,500.00

# OPERATIONS UNDER THE CONGRESSIONAL RELIEF FUND. 757

Statement of balances unappropriated or undrawn October 1, 1905—Continued.

Appropriating act No.—	Resolution of—	Purpose of appropriation or allotment.	Balance.
797	July 27, 1903	Veterinarians and inoculators .....	P1,277.89
797	July 28, 1903	Serum cattle .....	15,000.00
797	July 31, 1903	Expenses of Señor Laureano to Shanghai .....	565.60
797	Aug. 8, 1903	Locust pest in Abra .....	1,500.00
797	Aug. 18, 1903	Care of carabaos .....	1,665.41
797	Sept. 7, 1903	.....do .....	122.08
797	Sept. 19, 1903	Locust board .....	4,000.00
797	Sept. 7, 1903	Purchase of carabaos .....	14,635.05
797	Sept. 24, 1903	Purchase of rice .....	28,441.80
797	Oct. 23, 1903	Purchase of carabaos .....	.01
797	(Nov. 27, 1903)	Well-boring machines .....	7,576.44
797	(Oct. 10, 1904)	Care of carabaos .....	5,491.70
797	Feb. 16, 1905	Relief of inhabitants of Lumban .....	250.00
797	Feb. 25, 1905	School purposes in Bohol Province .....	4,000.00
797	Sept. 14, 1905	Not allotted .....	16,047.05
1046	Feb. 20, 1904	Purchase of rice .....	119,559.42
1046	Feb. 25, 1904	Care of carabaos .....	1,144.00
1046	Feb. 26, 1904	Veterinarians .....	557.40
1046	Feb. 27, 1904	Expense of serum laboratory .....	1,273.08
1046	Feb. 28, 1904	Animals for bureau of agriculture .....	15,647.80
1046	Mar. 10, 1904	Locust board .....	155.00
1046	Mar. 11, 1904	Cattle for bureau of agriculture .....	7,000.00
1046	May 8, 1904	Animals for bureau of agriculture .....	.77
1046	June 9, 1904	Repairs to trail Camp Four to Bagulo .....	127.78
1046	.....	Not allotted .....	250.00
1350	June 23, 1905	Cattle for serum laboratory .....	826.54
1350	July 24, 1905	Relief of Romblón Province .....	244.48
1350	.....	Not allotted .....	598.47
Total balance carried to summary .....			908,156.90

It is apparent that certain unexpended balances of appropriations heretofore made, amounting to P223,525.42, will not be required to complete the purposes for which intended, and this amount will soon revert to the original fund and become available for reappropriation, thus increasing the available balance to P224,753.99.

Respectfully submitted.

A. L. LAWSHE, Auditor.

The GOVERNOR-GENERAL,  
Ayuntamiento.

## EXHIBIT F.

### EXECUTIVE ORDERS AND PROCLAMATIONS

#### BY THE CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—A PROCLAMATION.

Act numbered nine hundred and twenty-six, entitled "An act prescribing rules and regulations governing the homesteading, selling, and leasing of portions of the public domain of the Philippine Islands, prescribing terms and conditions to enable persons to perfect their titles to public lands in said islands, providing for the issuance of patents without compensation to certain native settlers upon the public lands, providing for the establishment of town sites and sale of lots therein, and providing for the determination by the Philippines court of land registration of all proceedings for completion of imperfect titles and for the cancellation or confirmation of Spanish concessions and grants in said islands, as authorized by sections thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, and sixty-two of the act of Congress of July first, nineteen hundred and two, entitled 'An act temporarily to provide for the administration of the affairs of civil government in the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes,' " having been approved by the President of the United States and by him transmitted to the Congress of the United States at the beginning of its last session, and the Congress of the United States having failed to either disapprove or amend the same at said session.

Now, therefore, I, Luke E. Wright, civil governor of the Philippine Islands, do hereby, pursuant to the provisions and requirements of section numbered seventy-nine of said act numbered nine hundred and twenty-six, declare and proclaim that said act is in full force and effect from this date.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the government of the Philippine Islands to be affixed.

Done at Manila, Philippine Islands, this twenty-sixth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and four.

LUKE E. WRIGHT,  
*Civil Governor.*

By the civil governor:

F. W. CARPENTER,  
*Acting Executive Secretary.*

#### BY THE CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the President of the United States did, on the first day of November, issue the following proclamation:

#### "BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—A PROCLAMATION.

"It has pleased Almighty God to bring the American people in safety and honor through another year, and in accordance with the long, unbroken custom handed down to us by our forefathers the time has come when a special day shall be set apart in which to thank Him who holds all nations in the hollow of His hand for the mercies thus vouchsafed to us. During the century and a quarter of our national life, we as a people have been blessed beyond all others, and for this we owe humble and heartfelt thanks to the Author of all blessings. The year that has closed has been one of peace within our own borders as well as between us and all other nations. The harvests have been abundant and those who work, whether with hand or brain, are prospering greatly. Reward has waited upon honest effort. We have been enabled to do our duty to ourselves and to others. Never has there been a time when religious and charitable effort has been more evident. Much has been given to us and much will be expected from us. We speak of what has been done by this nation in no spirit of

boastfulness or vainglory, but with full and reverent realization that our strength is as nothing unless we are helped from above. Hitherto we have been given the heart and the strength to do the tasks allotted to us as they severally arose. We are thankful for all that has been done for us in the past and we pray that in the future we may be strengthened in the unending struggle to do our duty fearlessly and honestly, with charity and good will, with respect for ourselves and with love toward our fellow-men. In this great Republic the effort to combine national strength with personal freedom is being tried on a scale more gigantic than ever before in the world's history. Our success will mean much, not only for ourselves but for the future of all mankind, and every man or woman in our land should feel the grave responsibility resting upon him or her, for in the last analysis this success must depend upon the high average of our individual citizenship, upon the way in which each of us does his duty by himself and his neighbor.

"Now, therefore, I, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, do hereby appoint and set apart Thursday the twenty-fourth of this November to be observed as a day of festival and thanksgiving by all the people of the United States at home or abroad, and do recommend that on that day they cease from their ordinary occupations and gather in their several places of worship or in their homes devoutly to give thanks unto Almighty God for the benefits He has conferred upon us as individuals and as a nation and to beseech Him that in the future His divine favor may be continued to us.

"In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the city of Washington, this first day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and four and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-ninth.

"[SEAL.]

"By the President:

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

"JOHN HAY, *Secretary of State.*"

Now, therefore, I, Luke E. Wright, civil governor of the Philippine Islands, do hereby recommend the observance of the foregoing proclamation by the residents of the Philippine Islands.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the government of the Philippine Islands to be affixed.

Done at the city of Manila this fifth day of November, one thousand nine hundred and four.

"[SEAL.]

By the civil governor:

LUKE E. WRIGHT.

A. W. FERGUSSON, *Executive Secretary.*

#### BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—A PROCLAMATION.

The following Act of the Congress of the United States, having been approved by the President on the third day of March, anno Domini nineteen hundred and five, is hereby published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

AN ACT To revise and amend the tariff laws of the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the provisions of General Orders, Numbered Forty-nine, office of the United States military governor in the Philippine Islands, dated October twenty-third, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, relating to customs duties on imports and exports of the Philippine Islands, and tonnage duties and wharf charges therein, and the several orders supplemental thereto and amendatory thereof, are hereby amended to read as follows:

SEC. 2. That duties shall be collected on all articles, goods, and merchandise imported into the Philippine Islands at the rates hereinafter provided, except when expressly exempted from duty by this Act.

SEC. 3. That merchandise in transit at the time the present revision goes into effect may be entered under the provisions of law existing at the time of shipment: *Provided, however,* That this privilege shall not be extended beyond the period of sixty days after the date of the enforcement of the present tariff of duties and taxes.

SEC. 4. That duties shall be collected at the rates hereinafter provided on such articles, goods, and merchandise exported from the Philippine Islands as are hereinafter specifically prescribed in this Act.

SEC. 5. That the following rules and regulations shall be observed in the construction and enforcement of the various provisions of this Act.

## GENERAL RULES.

## CUSTOMS TREATMENT OF TEXTILES.

**RULE 1. NUMBER OF THREADS AND ITS ASCERTAINMENT.**—By the number of threads in a textile shall, unless otherwise stipulated, be meant the totality of all the threads comprised in the warp and weft in a square of six millimeters. The warp of textiles is to be considered as the totality of the threads which lie longitudinally, whether they form the foundation of the same or whether they have been added in order to form patterns or give the stuff more body. The weft shall be considered the totality of the threads which cross the warp of the textile and combine the same conditions of helping to form patterns or to add to the body of the stuff, even though such threads be cut or show a want of continuity. In order to determine for customs treatment of textiles the number of threads and the proportion in which the threads \* \* \* subject to the highest duty are found in the textile, the instrument known as the "thread counter" shall be employed.

Should there be a doubt as to the ascertainment of the number of threads in a textile, owing to the textile being more closely woven in some parts than in others, the most closely woven part and the most loosely woven part shall be taken, and the average number of threads resulting from the two shall serve as a basis for levying duty.

When the nature of the tissue permits it, the thread shall always be counted on the obverse side of the stuff.

In all woolly or melton-like textiles, and generally in all textiles in which the threads have become indistinct by carding or fulling, the threads shall be counted on the reverse side of the stuff by rasping or burning the hair when necessary.

In exceptional cases, where after these operations the ascertainment of the number of threads remains doubtful, a sufficient part of the textiles shall be unraveled.

Should this likewise be impossible, as, for instance, in case of ready-made articles, the textile shall be subject to the highest duty of the group to which it belongs, and should the textile be mixed, it shall be dutiable according to the class in which the most highly taxed material entering into the mixture is comprised.

## CUSTOMS TREATMENT OF MIXED TEXTILES.

**RULE 2. ADMIXTURES OF TWO MATERIALS.**—Textiles of all kinds, composed of two materials, shall be dutiable as follows:

(a) Cotton textiles containing threads of hemp, jute, linen, ramie, or other vegetable fiber shall be dutiable according to the corresponding numbers of group three, class four, with the surtaxes established in each case [Class IV, group three, Rule A]: *Provided*, That the number of these threads of hemp, jute, linen, ramie, or other vegetable fibers, counted in the warp and weft, does not exceed one-fifth of the total number of threads composing the textile.

When the number of threads of hemp, jute, linen, ramie, or other vegetable fiber exceeds one-fifth of the total, the textiles shall be subject to the corresponding duties of class five.

(b) Cotton textiles containing threads of wool, flock wool, hair, or wastes of these materials shall be dutiable according to the corresponding numbers of group three, Class IV, with the surtaxes established in each case [Class IV, group three, Rule A]: *Provided*, That the number of threads of wool, flock wool, hair, or their wastes, counted in the warp and weft, does not exceed one-fifth of the total number of threads composing the textile.

When the number of threads of wool, flock wool, hair, or their wastes exceeds one-fifth of the total, the textiles shall be subject to the corresponding duties of Class VI, as textiles mixed with wool.

(c) Cotton textiles containing threads of silk or floss silk shall be dutiable according to the corresponding numbers of group three, Class IV, with the surtaxes established in each case [Class IV, group three, Rule A]: *Provided*, That the number of silk or floss-silk threads, counted in the warp and weft, does not exceed one-fifth of the total number of threads composing the textile.

When the number of threads of silk or floss silk exceeds one-fifth of the total, the textile shall be subject to the corresponding duties of Class VII [Class IV, group three, Rule A].

(d) Textiles of hemp, jute, linen, ramie, or other vegetable fibers, containing threads of wool, flock wool, hair, or their wastes shall be dutiable according to the corresponding numbers of group two, Class V, with the surtaxes established in each case [Class V, group two, Rule A]: *Provided*, That the number of these threads of wool, flock wool, hair, or their wastes counted in the warp and weft does not exceed one-fifth of the total number of threads composing the textile.

When the number of threads of wool, flock wool, hair, or their wastes exceeds one-fifth of the total, the textiles shall be subject to the corresponding duties of group three, Class VI, as textiles mixed with wool. [Class V, group two, Rule A.]

(e) Textiles of hemp, jute, linen, ramie, or other vegetable fibers containing threads of silk or floss silk shall be dutiable according to the corresponding numbers of group two, Class V, with the surtaxes established in each case [Class V, group two, Rule A]: *Provided*, That the number of these threads of silk or floss silk counted in the warp and weft does not exceed one-fifth of the total number of threads composing the textile.

When the number of silk or floss-silk threads exceeds one-fifth of the total, the textiles shall be subject to the corresponding duties of Class VII. [Class V, group two, Rule A.]

(f) Textiles of wool, flock wool, or hair, containing threads of silk, or floss silk, shall be dutiable according to the corresponding numbers of group three, Class VI, with the surtaxes established in each case [Class VI, group three, Rule A]: *Provided*, That the number of silk or floss-silk threads does not exceed one-fifth of the total number of threads composing the textile.

When the number of silk or floss-silk threads exceeds one-fifth of the total, the textiles shall be subject to the corresponding duties of Class VII. [Class VI, group three, Rule A.]

**RULE 3. ADMIXTURES OF MORE THAN TWO MATERIALS.**—Textiles composed of more than two materials shall be dutiable as follows:

(a) Textiles containing an admixture of wool and cotton, or of wool and other vegetable fibers and, at the same time, threads of silk or of floss silk, shall be subject to the corresponding duties of Class VI, as mixed woolen textiles, whatever be the proportion of the threads of vegetable fibers, and shall, in addition, be liable to the surtax leviable on the silk or floss-silk threads: *Provided*, That the number of these threads counted in the warp and weft does not exceed one-fifth of the total number of threads composing the textile.

When the number of silk or floss-silk threads exceeds one-fifth of the total, the textiles shall be subject to the corresponding duties of Class VII.

(b) Textiles containing an admixture of cotton and other vegetable fibers, and at the same time threads of silk or floss silk, shall be subject to the corresponding duties of Class V and assimilated to textiles of jute, hemp, and so forth, whatever be the proportion of the cotton threads; they shall, in addition, be liable to the surtax leviable on the silk or floss-silk threads: *Provided*, That the number of these threads, counted in the warp and weft, does not exceed one-fifth of the total number of threads composing the textile.

When the number of silk or floss-silk threads exceeds one-fifth of the total, the textiles shall be subject to the corresponding duties of Class VII.

(c) Textiles of an admixture of wool, cotton, and other vegetable fibers, containing no silk threads, shall be subject to the corresponding duties of Class V, and shall, in addition, be liable to the surtax leviable on woolen threads: *Provided*, That the number of these threads, counted in the warp and weft, does not exceed one-fifth of the total number of threads composing the textile.

When the number of woolen threads exceeds one-fifth of the total, the textiles shall be subject to the corresponding duties of Class VI, as woolen textiles.

**RULE 4. SILK TEXTILES.**—All textiles containing silk or floss-silk threads the number of which, counted in the warp and weft, exceeds one-fifth of the total number of threads composing the textile, shall be considered as textiles of silk.

**EXCEPTIONS.**—For knitted stuffs, tulles, laces, blondes ribbons, and all pile fabrics provided for under paragraphs one hundred and twenty-four and one hundred and fifty-one, composed of an admixture, exception to the preceding rules shall be made in the following cases:

**RULE 5. KNITTED AND NETTED STUFFS.**—All kinds of knitted stuffs and tulles, laces, and blondes, when mixed, shall be dutiable according to the corresponding numbers of the class comprising threads of the material most highly taxed, whatever be the proportion of such threads in the textile.

Plushes, velvets, velveteens, and all pile fabrics provided for under paragraphs one hundred and twenty-four and one hundred and fifty-one, when mixed, shall be dutiable according to the corresponding numbers of the class comprising the threads of the material most highly taxed, whatever be the proportion of such threads in the textile.

Knitted stuffs, laces, blondes, tulles, and the pile fabrics mentioned in the preceding paragraph, comprised in class VII, shall be considered as textiles mixed with silk when they contain threads of cotton or other vegetable fibers, or of wool, or of flock wool, whatever be the proportion of such threads in the mixture.

**RULE 6. RIBBONS.**—Ribbons and galloons mixed with cotton and other vegetable fibers or with vegetable fibers and wool, containing no silk, shall be subject to the corresponding duties of the class comprising the threads most highly taxed.

Ribbons or galloons containing silk, in whatever proportion, shall be dutiable as textiles according to the corresponding numbers of Class VII.

**RULE 7. TRIMMINGS.**—Trimmings shall be dutiable on the total weight, as if exclusively composed of the apparent or visible textile material.

Trimmings composed on their apparent or visible part of various textile materials shall be subject to the corresponding duties of the class comprising the material most highly



taxed. When the predominating component material consists of metallic threads of any kind, the trimmings shall be dutiable according to class VII.

Trimmings are distinguished from ribbons and galloons by the latter being real textiles, with warp and weft, while trimmings are plaited.

#### SURTAXES.

**RULE 8. ESTABLISHMENT OF SURTAXES.**—The surtaxes applicable, owing to broché, embroidery, metal threads, or making up, shall always be computed on the duties leviable on the textile by taking into account, if necessary, the increase of such duties in case of admixture.

For the collection of the total duty, the surtaxes applicable for either of the above-mentioned reasons shall, when necessary, be added together.

**RULE 9. BROCHÉS.**—Textiles, brochés or woven like brocades, with silk or floss silk, shall be liable to the duties leviable thereon plus the surtaxes established in every case. [Class IV, group three, Rule B, letter (a), and Class V, group two, Rule B, letter (a).]

Brochés or brocaded textiles are all textiles with flowers or other ornaments applied by means of a shuttle in such manner that the threads do not occupy the entire width of the stuff, but only the space comprising the flower or pattern.

**RULE 10. EMBROIDERY.**—Textiles embroidered by hand or machine after weaving or with application of trimmings shall be liable to the duties leviable thereon plus the surtaxes established in every case. [Class IV, group three, Rule B, letter (b); Class V, group two, Rule B, letter (b).]

Embroidery is distinguished from patterns woven in the textile as the latter are destroyed by unraveling the weft of the textile, while embroidery is independent of the warp and weft and can not be unraveled.

**RULE 11. METALLIC THREADS.**—Textiles and trimmings containing metallic threads, in whatever proportion, shall be liable to the duties leviable thereon, plus the surtaxes established in every case. [Class IV, group three, Rule B, letter (c); Class V, group two, Rule B, letter (c).]

Textiles exclusively composed of metallic threads shall be dutiable according to Class VII.

**RULE 12. MADE-UP ARTICLES.**—Textiles manufactured into articles of all kinds shall be liable to the duties leviable thereon, plus the surtaxes established in every case. [Class IV, group three, Rule B, letter (d); Class V, group two, Rule B, letter (d).]

Ready-made clothing, wearing apparel of all kinds and of any style, and, generally, all articles made up by the seamstress or tailor, shall, for their total weight, be liable to duties leviable on the principal component textile on their most visible exterior part.

For the application of the corresponding surtaxes, clothing and articles, half finished, cut or basted, shall be considered as made-up articles and clothing.

#### RULES APPLICABLE TO GOODS NOT SPECIALLY MENTIONED AND TO ARTICLES COMPOSED OF SEVERAL MATERIALS.

**RULE 13.** Articles not enumerated in the tariff shall, for the application of duty, be assimilated to those which they most closely resemble (see rule fifteen), and shall in the first instance be so classified by the collector of the port of entry into which the articles are brought.

When an article presented for appraisal is not mentioned in a number of the tariff or in the repertory, and when doubts arise as to its assimilation to articles specified in the tariff, the interested party or the importer may request the collector at the port of entry to indicate the number according to which such article is dutiable.

In such case the appraisal shall be made according to the number so indicated.

**RULE 14.** Articles which, by reason of their nature or their application, are composed of two or more materials or of different parts, as, for instance, the handle of an implement and the implement itself; the glass and frame of a mirror, shall, for the total weight, be taxed according to the material chiefly determining the value of the article.

**RULE 15.** That each and every imported article, not enumerated in this Act, which is similar, either in material, quality, texture, or the use to which it may be applied, to any article enumerated in this Act as chargeable with duty, shall pay the same rate of duty which is levied on the enumerated article which it most resembles in any of the particulars before mentioned; and if any nonenumerated article equally resembles two or more enumerated articles on which different rates of duty are chargeable, there shall be levied on such nonenumerated article the same rate of duty as is chargeable on the article which it resembles paying the highest rate of duty; and on articles not enumerated, manufactured of two or more materials, the duty shall be assessed at the highest rate at which the same would be chargeable if

composed wholly of the component material thereof of chief value; and the words "component material of chief value," wherever used in this Act, shall be held to mean that component material which shall exceed in value any other single component material of the article; and the value of each component material shall be determined by the ascertained value of such material in its condition as found in the article. If two or more rates of duty shall be applicable to any imported article, it shall pay duty at the highest of such rates.

**REGULATIONS TO BE APPLIED TO LEVYING DUTY ON PACKING, PACKAGES, AND RECEPTACLES.**

**RULE 16.** Common packing, packages, receptacles, and coverings of imported merchandise in use and imported with such merchandise, shall be dutiable under their corresponding paragraphs of the tariff except in cases of goods dutiable by gross weight or ad valorem.

**RULE 17.** In all cases in which dutiable merchandise shall by its tariff number be dutiable upon the gross weight, the dutiable weight of such merchandise shall include the weight of all covers, receptacles, wrappers, packages, and packing of every description, whether exterior, interior, or immediate, without any allowance for tare.

**RULE 18.** In all cases in which dutiable merchandise shall by its tariff number be dutiable upon net weight, the dutiable weight of such merchandise shall not include the weight of any common exterior cover, receptacle, package, wrappers, or packing, but shall include all interior or immediate receptacles.

**RULE 19.** When in a single receptacle are imported goods dutiable by net weight, together with others dutiable by gross weight, the former shall be assessed by their net weight, in accordance with the preceding rule numbered eighteen, and the latter shall be assessed together with the weight of the entire exterior receptacle; or, in case there should be more than one class of goods dutiable by gross weight, they shall be assessed together with the weight of the entire exterior receptacle proportionately divided between them in accordance with their respective net weights.

In the case of goods dutiable by net weight packed together with goods dutiable by unities, the former shall be assessed as above prescribed, and the latter shall pay by unities; the exterior receptacle will then be dutiable by its corresponding paragraph. For the purposes of this rule, goods dutiable ad valorem and goods free of duty shall be considered and appraised as by net weight.

**RULE 20.** Where merchandise, dutiable upon its net weight, where not otherwise specially provided for, is customarily contained in packing, packages, or receptacles of uniform or similar character, it shall be the duty of the Collector of the Islands from time to time to ascertain by tests the actual weight or quantity of such merchandise and the actual weight of the packages, packing, or receptacles thereof, respectively, in which such merchandise is customarily imported, and, upon such ascertainment, to prescribe regulations for estimating the dutiable weight or quantity of such merchandise, and thereafter such merchandise imported in such customary packing, packages, and receptacles shall be entered and the duties thereon levied and collected upon the basis of such estimated dutiable weight or quantity.

**PROHIBITED IMPORTATIONS.**

**SEC. 6.** That the importation of the following articles is prohibited:

(1) Dynamite, gunpowder, and similar explosives, and firearms of all descriptions and detached parts therefor, unless the importer shall produce a special authorization for landing issued to him by the Civil Governor.

(2) Books, pamphlets, or other printed matter, paintings, or illustrations, figures, or other objects of an obscene or indecent character.

(3) Roulette wheels, gambling layouts, dealing boxes, and all other machines, apparatus, or mechanical devices used in gambling, or used in the distribution of money, cigars, or other articles, when such distribution is dependent upon lot or chance.

**SEC. 7.** That the following abbreviations shall be employed in the tariff:

G. W. equals gross weight.

N. W. equals net weight.

Hectog equals hectogram.

Kilo equals kilogram.

Kilos equals kilograms.

Hectol equals hectoliter.

**SEC. 8.** That duty shall be paid in the money of the United States, or its equivalent in Philippine currency.

**SEC. 9.** That the metrical system of weights and measures as authorized by sections thirty-five hundred and sixty-nine and thirty-five hundred and seventy of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and at present in use in the Philippine Islands, shall be continued.

The meter is equal to thirty-nine and thirty-seven one-hundredths inches.

The liter is equal to one and five hundred and sixty-seven ten-thousandths quarts, wine measure.

The kilogram is equal to two and two thousand and forty-six ten-thousandths pounds, avoirdupois.

SEC. 10. That importations from the United States are dutiable under the provisions of this Act, but no customs duties shall be imposed on articles, goods, or merchandise transported only from one place or port to another place or port in the Philippine Islands.

SEC. 11. That the rates of duties to be collected on articles, goods, and merchandise imported into the Philippine Islands shall be as follows:

*CLASS I.—Stones, earths, ores, glass, and ceramic products.*

*GROUP 1.—Stones and earths employed in building, arts, and manufactures.*

1. Marble, onyx, jasper, alabaster, and similar fine stones:
  - (a) In the rough, or in dressed pieces squared or prepared for shaping, G. W., one hundred kilos, fifty cents;
  - (b) Slabs, plates, or steps of any dimension, polished or not, G. W., one hundred kilos, two dollars;

Marble affixed to or packed with and belonging to furniture shall be liable to the same duty as the furniture.

  - (c) Sculptures, high and bas-reliefs, vases, urns, and similar articles for house decoration, G. W., one hundred kilos, ten dollars;
  - (d) Wrought or chiseled into all other articles, polished or not, G. W., one hundred kilos, six dollars.
2. Stones, other, natural or artificial:
  - (a) In the rough, unwrought, in rough blocks or cubes, G. W., one hundred kilos, four cents;
  - (b) Crushed stone for pavements and foundations, G. W., one hundred kilos, ten cents;
  - (c) Slabs, plates or steps, G. W., one hundred kilos, fifty cents;
  - (d) Millstones and grindstones, G. W., one hundred kilos, twenty-five cents;
  - (e) Wrought into all other articles, N. W., one hundred kilos, one dollar.
3. Earths employed in manufactures and arts:
  - (a) Lime, gypsum, chalk, or cement, G. W., one hundred kilos, four cents;
  - (b) Other, G. W., one hundred kilos, twenty cents.
4. Gypsum manufactured into articles:
  - (a) Statuettes, stucco work, and similar articles for house decoration, N. W., one hundred kilos, three dollars;
  - (b) Other articles, N. W., one hundred kilos, seventy-five cents;

*Provided*, That none of the articles classified under letter (a) of this paragraph shall pay a less rate of duty than thirty per centum ad valorem.
5. Chalk manufactured into articles: Billiard chalk, red chalk, including French and tailor's chalk, N. W., kilo, three cents.

*GROUP 2.—Coal.*

6. Coal and coke, G. W., one thousand kilos, twenty-five cents.

*GROUP 3.—Schists, bitumens and their derivatives.*

In case of doubt as to the clearance of crude petroleum, the following rules shall be observed:

1. A sample of two hundred cubic centimeters shall be taken from each fifty cases or less comprised in the declaration and belonging to the same kind of goods. If the oil is imported in bulk or in tanks, samples of equal quantities shall be taken from each receptacle in which the oil is contained, sufficient to make more than two liters in all after mixing.

2. These samples shall be thoroughly mixed in a large receptacle, and when the discharge of the shipment is terminated, two liters are taken therefrom and put into separate bottles, which are sealed and furnished with labels signed by the customs employees and the interested party. These bottles shall be forwarded to the customs chemical expert in order to be assayed.

3. Immediately after this operation the goods shall be cleared and the corresponding duty applied, but the interested party shall always be bound by the results of the analysis, and the clearance shall not be deemed definite until that result be known.

4. The samples must be assayed within one month, and the interested party has the right to be present when the samples are opened and analyzed, provided that he

has made a written request to this effect at the time of identifying the samples by affixing his signature to the labels. He may also appeal to the Collector of the Islands from the report of the experts.

5. Should the interested party in his appeal request that a new analysis be made, this operation shall be effected at his expense if the report of the experts be sustained. In contrary case the expense shall be borne by the Government.

6. The following shall be considered:

- (a) As crude oil derived from the distillation of slates or schists, those obtained from first distillation having a specific gravity of from nine hundred to nine hundred and twenty, at a temperature of twenty-one and one-ninth Centigrade, or measured on a Baumé scale for fluids lighter than water, which give a reading from about twenty-seven (corresponding to a specific gravity of about nine hundred) to twenty-two (corresponding to a specific gravity of about nine hundred and twenty-four).
  - (b) As crude and natural petroleum, that imported in the state in which found when extracted from the well, and which had undergone no operation whatever, whereby the natural chemical composition is altered or modified. When gradually and continuously distilled up to a temperature of three hundred degrees Centigrade, this petroleum must leave a residuum exceeding twenty per centum of its primitive weight.
7. Tar and mineral pitch, bitumens, schists, unrefined creosote, asphalt, and also asphalt paving blocks, G. W., one hundred kilos, ten cents;  
The customs authorities must take care that under the denomination of tar, or mixtures containing tar, no oils derived from schists are imported. Tar must not contain in appreciable proportions volatile products or oils which might be extracted by means of distillation at three hundred degrees Centigrade. Though imported under the name of asphalts, or bitumens, impure paraffin, or other products must be included in number one hundred and two of Class III.
8. Crude oils derived from schists, including crude petroleum and axle grease for cars and carts, G. W., one hundred kilos, ten cents;  
Crude mineral oils mixed with crude animal oils, as well as crude mineral oils mixed with crude vegetable oils when these oils are exclusively destined to lubricating machinery, are likewise dutiable according to this number.
9. Petroleum and other mineral oils, rectified or refined, intended for illumination or lubrication, N. W., one hundred kilos, one dollar and twenty-five cents.
10. Benzine, and mineral oils not specially mentioned, including vaseline, G. W., one hundred kilos, one dollar and twenty-five cents.  
(a) Gasoline, G. W., one hundred kilos, sixty-five cents.  
All mineral oils not having the properties described in paragraph (a) of rule six of the rules for this group shall be considered as refined.

#### GROUP 4.—Ores.

11. Ores other than copper, gold, and silver, G. W., one thousand kilos, twenty-five cents.

#### GROUP 5.—Crystal and glass.

12. Common or ordinary hollow glassware, G. W., one hundred kilos, eighty cents.  
(a) Siphons for aerated waters, G. W., one hundred kilos, two dollars and eighty cents.
13. Crystal, and glass imitating crystal:  
(a) Articles cut, engraved, painted, enameled, or gilt, G. W., one hundred kilos, twelve dollars;  
(b) The same, neither cut, engraved, painted, enameled, nor gilt, G. W., one hundred kilos, five dollars and sixty cents;  
(c) Lamp chimneys of all kinds, per one hundred chimneys, twenty-five cents.
- NOTE.—Decanters, glasses, tumblers, cups, goblets, saucers, plates, dishes, pitchers, bowls, candlesticks, pillar-lamps, bracket-lamps, and other articles of table service and lighting, white or colored, and statuettes, flower stands, vases, urns, and similar articles for toilet purposes or house decoration are included in this paragraph.
14. Plate glass or plate crystal:  
(a) Slabs for paving or roofing, G. W., one hundred kilos, one dollar and sixty-five cents;  
(b) For windows or in other articles, provided that they are neither polished, beveled, engraved, nor annealed, G. W., one hundred kilos, two dollars and twenty cents;  
(c) Window glass set in lead; frosted pane glass, plain or in design; and plate glass polished, beveled or not, G. W., one hundred kilos, four dollars and fifty cents;  
(d) Articles engraved or enameled, G. W., one hundred kilos, ten dollars.

## 15. Mirrors and looking-glasses of glass and crystal:

- (a) Common mirrors not exceeding two millimeters in thickness, G. W., kilo, four cents;
- (b) Other mirrors, not beveled, G. W., kilo, seven cents;
- (c) Beveled mirrors, G. W., kilo, twelve cents.

## 16. Other articles and manufactures of glass:

- (a) All kinds of spectacles, eye-glasses, and goggles, and glasses for same, per dozen, twenty-five cents.
- (b) Other articles, neither cut, engraved, painted, enameled, nor gilt, G. W., one hundred kilos, four dollars;
- (c) The same, either cut, engraved, painted, enameled, or gilt, G. W., one hundred kilos, eight dollars.

NOTE.—Washbowls, wash basins, soap dishes, toothbrush holders, and washstand pitchers are included in this number.

*Provided*, That none of the articles classified under paragraphs thirteen and sixteen shall pay a less rate of duty than thirty per centum ad valorem, and none of the articles classified under paragraphs twelve, fourteen, and fifteen shall pay a less rate of duty than twenty per centum ad valorem.

GROUP 6.—*Pottery, earthenware, and porcelain.*

## 17. Common clay:

- (a) In common bricks, fire bricks, and squares, unglazed, for building and industrial purposes, G. W., one thousand kilos, thirty cents;
- (b) Pressed, vitrified, or glazed bricks or squares, G. W., one thousand kilos, sixty cents;
- (c) In tubes or pipes, not varnished, vitrified, or glazed, for building or drainage purposes, G. W., one hundred kilos, ten cents;
- (d) In tubes or pipes, varnished, glazed, or vitrified, for industrial or drainage purposes, G. W., one hundred kilos, twenty cents.

## 18. Ceramic tiles:

- (a) Varnished, vitrified, or not, plain and undecorated, G. W., one hundred kilos, thirty-two cents;
- (b) The same, glazed, ornamented, or decorated, G. W., one hundred kilos, one dollar and twenty cents.

## 19. Earthen and stone ware:

- (a) Household or kitchen utensils, except dishes or tableware, not gilt, painted, or ornamented in relief, G. W., one hundred kilos, sixty-four cents;
- (b) Dishes, tableware, or other articles not specially provided for, not gilt, painted, or ornamented in relief, G. W., one hundred kilos, one dollar and sixty cents;
- (c) Flowerpots of common earthenware and common bottles of the same, G. W., one hundred kilos, eighty cents;
- (d) Articles not specially provided for, gilt, painted, or ornamented in relief, G. W., one hundred kilos, four dollars and forty cents.

## 20. Faience, not specially provided for:

- (a) Neither painted, gilt, nor ornamented in relief, G. W., one hundred kilos, two dollars and eighty cents;
  - (b) Gilt, painted, or with ornaments in relief, G. W., one hundred kilos, five dollars:
- Provided*, That none of the articles classified under this paragraph shall pay a less rate of duty than sixty per centum ad valorem.

## 21. Porcelain, in dishes or hollow ware and all other articles not specially provided for:

- (a) Neither painted, gilt, nor ornamented in relief, G. W., one hundred kilos, four dollars;
- (b) Painted, gilt, ornamented in relief, or with letters in relief, G. W., one hundred kilos, six dollars;
- (c) Ordinary clear white, transparent or not, which on fracture appears to be of a bluish gray tint, evidencing that it was manufactured from an inferior raw material only, not painted, gilt, ornamented in relief, or with letters in relief, G. W., one hundred kilos, one dollar and sixty cents:

*Provided*, That none of the articles classified under letters (a) and (b) of this paragraph shall pay a less rate of duty than sixty per centum ad valorem.

## 22. Porcelain, plain, in door knobs and similar articles, not decorated, not specially provided for, G. W., one hundred kilos, four dollars;

- (a) The same wares, gilt, painted, or with ornaments in relief, G. W., one hundred kilos, eight dollars.

## 23. Statuettes, flower stands, vases, high and bas reliefs, articles for toilet purposes and house decoration, all of said articles of clay, faience, stoneware, porcelain or bisque; bowls for opium pipes and cloisonné vases, N. W., kilo, twenty-five cents:

*Provided*, That none of the articles classified under this paragraph shall pay a less rate of duty than sixty per centum ad valorem.

GROUP 7.—*Precious stones, pearls and imitations of the same, unset.*

- 24. Precious stones and doublets, unset: Ad valorem, fifteen per cent.
- 25. Pearls, unset, fifteen per centum ad valorem.
- 26. Imitation of precious stones and of pearls, unset, fifteen per centum ad valorem.

CLASS II.—*Metals and all manufactures in which a metal enters as a principal element.*GROUP 1.—*Gold, silver, and platinum, and alloys of these metals, and gold and silver plate.*

## 27. Gold and platinum or alloys thereof:

- (a) In jewelry, plate, and goldsmiths' wares, not otherwise provided for, N. W., hectog, twelve dollars and fifty cents;
- (b) Same set with pearls or precious stones, not otherwise provided for, N. W., hectog, twenty-five dollars;
- (c) Same set with doublets, imitation precious stones, or imitation pearls, N. W., hectog, seventeen dollars and fifty cents;
- (d) Same manufactured into articles other than jewelry or plate, except as otherwise specially provided, N. W., hectog, three dollars.

## 28. Silver:

- (a) In jewelry, plate, and toilet articles, not set with pearls or precious stones, or imitation pearls or imitation precious stones, N. W., hectog, one dollar;
- (b) In jewelry, plate, toilet articles, and all manufactures of silver, set with pearls or precious stones, N. W., hectog, fifteen dollars and fifty cents;
- (c) In jewelry, plate, toilet articles, and all manufactures of silver, set with imitation pearls or imitation precious stones, N. W., hectog, eight dollars;
- (d) Other articles and manufactures of silver, not specially provided for, including toilet articles and plate composed in part of glass, porcelain, clay, steel, or common metal, of which the material of chief value is silver; also silver manufactured for dentists when not in sheets; solder and silver foil, N. W., hectog, forty cents.

## 29. Gold and silver plated wares:

- (a) Gold and silver plated jewelry, N. W., kilo, two dollars and forty cents;
- (b) Gold and silver plated wares other than jewelry, N. W., kilo, two dollars:

*Provided*, That none of the articles classified under paragraphs twenty-seven, twenty-eight, and twenty-nine shall pay a less rate of duty than twenty-five per centum ad valorem: *And provided further*, That all articles classified for duty under paragraphs twenty-seven, twenty-eight, and twenty-nine shall pay the prescribed rates on the net weight of the articles themselves, and that the immediate packing in which they are contained shall be assessed for duty under the paragraph covering the article of which it is manufactured.

GROUP 2.—*Cast iron.*

Articles of malleable cast iron are dutiable as manufactures of wrought iron.

- 30. Pigs, G. W., one hundred kilos, ten cents.
- 31. Articles not coated or ornamented with another metal or porcelain, neither polished nor turned:
  - (a) Bars, beams, plates, grates for furnaces, columns, and pipes, G. W., one hundred kilos, thirty-five cents;
  - (b) Lubricating boxes for railway trucks and carriages, and railway chairs, G. W., one hundred kilos, thirty cents;
  - (c) Articles, other, not elsewhere mentioned, G. W., one hundred kilos, seventy-five cents.
- 32. Articles of all kinds not coated or ornamented with another metal or porcelain, either polished or turned, N. W., one hundred kilos, one dollar and twenty cents.
- 33. Articles of all kinds, enameled, bronze, gilt, tinned, or coated, or with ornaments, borders, or parts of other metals (gold or silver excepted), or combined with glass or ceramic ware, N. W., one hundred kilos, two dollars:
 

*Provided*, That none of the articles classified under paragraphs thirty-two and thirty-three shall pay a less rate of duty than fifteen per centum ad valorem.

GROUP 3.—*Wrought iron and steel.*

- 34. Iron, soft or wrought, in ingots or "tochos," steel in ingots, G. W., one hundred kilos, twenty-four cents.
- 35. Wrought iron or steel, rolled:
  - (a) Rails, G. W., one hundred kilos, thirty cents;

Bent rails, or rails screwed or bolted together in crossings, and similar simple track sections, shall be dutiable under letter (a) of this paragraph, with a surtax of thirty per centum.

## 35. Wrought iron or steel, rolled—Continued.

- (b) Bars and beams, neither perforated, riveted with screws, nor cut to measure, of all kinds (excepting fine crucible steel), including rods, tires, and hoops, G. W., one hundred kilos, sixty cents;

The rods in question are iron or steel rods exceeding eight millimeters in thickness employed in the manufacture of iron wire.

- (c) The same, of crucible steel, G. W., one hundred kilos, one dollar and five cents; Crucible steel is distinguishable from bar and other pieces of iron or common steel by its sharp edges. The surface is very smooth, of a bluish color darker than that of iron, and its fracture is close grained. (This steel is generally imported in round, triangular, square, octagonal, or flat bars.)

## 36. Wrought iron and steel in sheets, rolled:

- (a) Neither polished nor tinned, and hoop iron, G. W., one hundred kilos, seventy-eight cents;

By hoop iron (fleges) shall be understood unpolished, flat bands or circles less than three millimeters in thickness.

- (b) Tinned and tin plate, G. W., one hundred kilos, one dollar;

- (c) Polished, corrugated, perforated, cold rolled, galvanized or not, and bands of polished hoop iron, G. W., one hundred kilos, ninety cents:

*Provided*, That any of the foregoing made up in ridgings, eaves, drainpipes, gutters, and similar articles shall be dutiable at the rate provided for the respective materials, with a surtax of one hundred per centum.

## 37. Wrought iron or steel.

Cast in pieces in the rough, neither polished, turned, nor adjusted, weighing each:

- (a) Twenty-five kilos or more, G. W., one hundred kilos, seventy-five cents;

- (b) Less than twenty-five kilos, G. W., one hundred kilos, one dollar.

## 38. Wrought iron or steel cast in pieces, finished:

- (a) Wheels weighing more than one hundred kilos, fishplates, chairs, sleepers, axles and springs for railways and tramways, and lubricating boxes, G. W., one hundred kilos, forty-five cents;

- (b) Wheels weighing one hundred kilos or less; axles and springs other than for railways and tramways, and cranks, G. W., one hundred kilos, one dollar and five cents.

## 39. Wrought iron or steel pipes:

- (a) Covered with sheet brass, G. W., one hundred kilos, one dollar and forty cents;

- (b) Other, galvanized or not, G. W., one hundred kilos, one dollar and five cents.

## 40. Wrought iron or steel wire, galvanized or not:

- (a) Two millimeters or more in diameter, N. W., one hundred kilos, seventy-five cents;

- (b) More than half and less than two millimeters in diameter, N. W., one hundred kilos, one dollar;

- (c) One-half millimeter or less in diameter and wire covered with a textile, N. W., one hundred kilos, one dollar and forty cents.

## 41. Wrought iron or steel in large pieces, composed of bars or bars and sheets fastened by means of rivets or screws; the same, unriveted, perforated, or cut to measure, for bridges, frames, buildings, or other similar constructions, G. W., one hundred kilos, one dollar.

## 42. Anchors, iron or steel plates for vessels, chains for vessels or machines, moorings, switches, and signal disks, G. W., one hundred kilos, fifty cents.

## 43. Anvils, G. W., one hundred kilos, one dollar and seventy-five cents.

## 44. Wire gauze:

- (a) Up to forty threads per square inch, N. W., one hundred kilos, three dollars;

- (b) Of forty threads or more per square inch, N. W., one hundred kilos, five dollars.

## 45. Cables, fencing (barbed wire), netting; furniture springs, N. W., one hundred kilos, seventy-five cents.

## 46. Tools and implements of all kinds, not apparatus, of wrought iron or steel, for arts, trades and professions, including emery wheels and emery cloth, twenty per centum ad valorem.

## 47. Screws, nuts, bolts, washers, and rivets, N. W., one hundred kilos, two dollars.

## 48. Nails, clasp nails, tacks and brads, N. W., one hundred kilos, one dollar.

## 49. Saddlery hardware:

- (a) Common, made of iron or steel, common bits, halter chains, spurs, buckles, and all finishes of common harness, not nicked or covered with other metals or materials, N. W., one hundred kilos, three dollars;

- (b) The same, ornamented, nicked or covered with other metals or materials, N. W., one hundred kilos, six dollars.

NOTE.—This paragraph shall include similar buckles used by carriage makers.

50. Buckles, not gold or silver plated, not specially provided for:  
 (a) Bronze gilt or nicked, N. W., kilo, twenty cents.  
 (b) Others not specially provided for, N. W., kilo, fifteen cents.
51. Pens and needles of all kinds, except surgical needles, N. W., kilo, thirty cents.
52. Common and safety pins, and hooks and eyes, N. W., kilo, thirty cents;
53. Crochet hooks and the like, hairpins, N. W., kilo, thirty cents.
54. Cutlery:  
 (a) Butchers', shoemakers', saddlers', kitchen, bread, vegetable, cheese, plumbers', and painters' knives; table knives and forks with common wood or iron handles (not nicked); scissors and shears with glazed or japanned bows, N. W., kilo, fifteen cents;  
 (b) Pocket cutlery, side arms (not fire), and parts for same; razors, N. W., kilo, sixty cents;  
 (c) Pruning and budding knives, grass, garden, hedge, pruning, and sheep shears, N. W., kilo, five cents;  
 (d) Fishhooks; all other cutlery, including scissors and shears, not specially provided for, N. W., kilo, thirty cents;  
 (e) Surgical and dental instruments of all kinds, cutlery or not, including those of other materials except gold, platinum, or silver; and including, also, medical induction batteries and thermocauteries, N. W., kilo, thirty cents.

*Provided*, That none of the articles classified under paragraphs fifty-one, fifty-two, fifty-three, and fifty-four shall pay a less rate of duty than fifteen per centum ad valorem.

55. Small arms and barrels:  
 (a) Barrels, unfinished, for portable arms, N. W., kilo, twenty-five cents;  
 (b) Barrels, finished, for portable arms, N. W., kilo, sixty cents;  
 (c) Pistols and revolvers, also their detached parts, except barrels, N. W., kilo, three dollars.
56. Other arms, breech and muzzle loading, and detached parts thereof, except barrels, N. W., kilo, two dollars.
57. Manufactures of tin plate, N. W., one hundred kilos, five dollars.
58. Wrought iron or steel in common articles of all kinds not specially provided for, though coated with lead, tin, or zinc, or painted or varnished, N. W., one hundred kilos, two dollars and fifty cents:

*Provided*, That none of the articles classified under this paragraph shall pay a less rate of duty than fifteen per centum ad valorem.

59. Wrought iron or steel in articles of all kinds not specially mentioned, fine, that is, polished, enameled, coated with porcelain, nickel, or other metals (with the exception of lead, tin, zinc, gold, or silver), or with ornaments, borders, or parts of other metals (except gold or silver), or combined with glass or earthenware, N. W., one hundred kilos, four dollars:

*Provided*, That none of the articles classified under this paragraph shall pay a less rate of duty than fifteen per centum ad valorem.

*GROUP 4.—Copper and alloys of common metals with copper (brass, bronze, and so forth).*

60. Copper scales (laminæ), copper of first fusion, old copper, brass, and so forth, G. W., one hundred kilos, one dollar and fifty cents.
61. Copper and alloys of copper; in ingots, G. W., one hundred kilos, two dollars.
62. The same rolled in bars of all kinds, G. W., one hundred kilos, two dollars and twenty-five cents.
63. The same rolled in sheets, G. W., one hundred kilos, two dollars and fifty cents.
64. The same in wire, galvanized or not:  
 (a) One millimeter or more in diameter, N. W., one hundred kilos, four dollars and fifty cents.  
 (b) Less than one millimeter in diameter, N. W., one hundred kilos, four dollars and fifty cents.  
 (c) Silvered or nicked, N. W., kilo, thirty-five cents.
65. The same in wire, covered with textiles other than silk, not specially provided for, or with insulating materials; cables for conducting electricity, N. W., one hundred kilos, five dollars;  
 (a) The same in wire covered with silk, flexible or not, N. W., kilo, fifteen cents.
66. The same in wire gauze:  
 (a) Up to two hundred threads per inch, N. W., kilo, four cents;  
 (b) Of two hundred threads or more per inch, N. W., kilo, ten cents.
67. The same in pipes, bearings, and plates for fireplaces, either wrought or partially wrought, G. W., one hundred kilos, three dollars and twenty-five cents.



68. The same in nails, tacks, crochet hooks, pins, pens, hairpins, screws, nuts, bolts, washers, and rivets:
- (a) Nails, tacks, screws, nuts, bolts, washers, and rivets, bronze-gilt or nickeled, N. W., kilo, twenty cents;
  - (b) Same, not bronze-gilt or nickeled, N. W., kilo, five cents;
  - (c) Pins, pens, crochet hooks, and hairpins, N. W., kilo, thirty cents.
69. Copper and alloys of copper:
- (a) In articles not specially provided for, varnished or not, N. W., kilo, fifteen cents;
  - (b) In articles of bronze gilt or nickeled, not specially provided for, except when exclusively used for sanitary constructions, N. W., kilo, thirty cents;
  - (c) In articles of bronze gilt or nickeled, when exclusively used for sanitary constructions, N. W., kilo, twenty cents;
- By "sanitary constructions" are meant the fixtures, fittings, and attachments such as pipes, valves, drains, spigots, basins, faucets, and douches, used in modern sanitary house plumbing and for bathrooms:
- Provided*, That none of the articles classified under this paragraph shall pay a less rate of duty than fifteen per centum ad valorem.

GROUP 5.—*Other metals and their alloys.*

70. Mercury, G. W., kilo, ten cents.
71. Nickel, aluminum, and their alloys:
- (a) In lumps and ingots, G. W., one hundred kilos, four dollars;
  - (b) In bars, sheets, pipes, and wire, N. W., one hundred kilos, six dollars;
  - (c) In all other articles of nickel, N. W., kilo, fifty cents;
  - (d) In cooking utensils of aluminum, N. W., kilo, twenty-five cents;
  - (e) In all other articles of aluminum, N. W., kilo, one dollar;
- Provided*, That none of the articles classified under this paragraph shall pay a less rate of duty than twenty-five per centum ad valorem.
72. Tin and alloys thereof:
- (a) In lumps or ingots, G. W., one hundred kilos, two dollars;
  - (b) In bars, sheets, pipes, and wire, N. W., one hundred kilos, three dollars and fifty cents;
  - (c) Hammered in thin leaves (tin foil) and capsules for bottles, N. W., kilo, five cents;
  - (d) In other articles of all kinds, N. W., kilo, thirty cents.
73. Zinc, lead, and other metals, not specially mentioned, as well as their alloys:
- (a) In lumps or ingots, G. W., one hundred kilos, fifty cents.
  - (b) In bars, sheets, pipes, and wire, including shot, G. W., one hundred kilos, seventy-five cents;
  - (c) Articles bronze gilt or nickeled, except when exclusively used for sanitary construction, N. W., kilo, fifty cents;
  - (d) Articles bronze gilt or nickeled, when used exclusively for sanitary construction, N. W., kilo, twenty cents;
  - (e) Zinc nails and tacks, neither bronze gilt nor nickeled, N. W., kilo, six cents;
  - (f) In other articles, including type, N. W., kilo, fifteen cents;
- Provided*, That none of the articles classified under this paragraph shall pay a less rate of duty than fifteen per centum ad valorem.

GROUP 6.—*Wastes and scoriz.*

74. Filings, shavings, cuttings of iron or steel, and other wastes of cast iron or from the manufacture of common metals, fit only for resmelting, G. W., one hundred kilos, fifteen cents.
75. Scoriz resulting from the smelting of ores, G. W., one hundred kilos, three cents.

CLASS III.—*Substances employed in pharmacy and chemical industries, and products composed of these substances.*

GROUP 1.—*Simple drugs.*

76. Oleaginous seed, copra, or cocoanuts, G. W., one hundred kilos, sixty cents.
77. Resins and gums:
- (a) Colophony, Burgundy, and similar pitch and Stockholm tar, G. W., one hundred kilos, twenty-five cents;
  - (b) Spirits of turpentine, N. W., one hundred kilos, one dollar and seventy-five cents;
  - (c) Caoutchouc and gutta-percha, raw or melted in lumps, G. W., one hundred kilos, three dollars.

78. Camphor (raw), aloes, extract of licorice, and other similar vegetable juices not specially provided for, N. W., one hundred kilos, five dollars;  
 (a) Camphor, refined, N. W., kilo, fifteen cents.
79. Tan bark, G. W., one hundred kilos, ten cents.
80. Opium:  
 (a) Crude, N. W., kilo, four dollars;  
 (b) The same manufactured or prepared for smoking or other purposes, N. W., kilo, five dollars:  
*Provided, however,* That the Philippine Commission or any subsequent Philippine legislature shall have the power to enact legislation to prohibit absolutely the importation or sale of opium, or to limit or restrict its importation and sale, or adopt such other measures as may be required for the suppression of the evils resulting from the sale and use of the drug: *And provided further,* That after March first, nineteen hundred and eight, it shall be unlawful to import into the Philippine Islands opium, in whatever form, except by the Government, and for medicinal purposes only, and at no time shall it be lawful to sell opium to any native of the Philippine Islands except for medicinal purposes.
81. Drugs, such as barks, beans, berries, buds, bulbs, and bulbous roots, fruits, flowers, dried fibers, grains, herbs, leaves, lichens, mosses, stems, vegetables, seeds aromatic, and seeds of morbid growth, weeds, and other similar vegetable products; any of the foregoing which are drugs and not edible and are in a crude state, not specially provided for, and not in the form of a pharmaceutical product or preparation, N. W., one hundred kilos, two dollars and fifty cents;  
 (a) Ginseng root, N. W., kilo, two dollars.
82. Animal products employed in medicine not specially mentioned, N. W., one hundred kilos, three dollars:  
*Provided,* That none of the articles classified under paragraphs eighty-one and eighty-two shall pay a less rate of duty than twenty per centum ad valorem.

## GROUP 2.—Colors, dyes, and varnishes.

83. Natural colors (ochers, and so forth), in powder or lumps, G. W., one hundred kilos, one dollar.  
 NOTE.—Natural colors prepared in paste, oil, or water shall be dutiable under paragraph eighty-four (d).
84. Artificial colors of metallic bases:  
 (a) White and red lead in powder or lumps, N. W., one hundred kilos, one dollar;  
 (b) White and red lead prepared in the paste, oil, or water, also putty, N. W., one hundred kilos, three dollars;  
 (c) Other artificial colors of metallic bases, in powder or lumps, N. W., one hundred kilos, two dollars;  
 (d) Other artificial or natural colors prepared in paste or ready for use in oil, water, varnish, or turpentine, N. W., one hundred kilos, five dollars.
85. Other artificial colors in powder, crystals, lumps, or paste, N. W., kilo, fifteen cents;  
 (a) Printing and lithographic inks, including dry colors for the same not specially provided for; also bituminous paints made from mineral pitch or coal tar (not anilin dyes), N. W., one hundred kilos, two dollars;  
 (b) Writing and drawing inks, N. W., one hundred kilos, four dollars;  
 (c) Lead, colored, and indelible pencils, and charcoal pencils for drawing, N. W., kilo, fifteen cents:  
*Provided,* That none of the articles classified under paragraphs eighty-four and eighty-five shall pay a less rate of duty than fifteen per centum ad valorem.
86. Natural dyes:  
 (a) Woods, barks, roots, and so forth, for dyeing, G. W., one hundred kilos, twenty cents;  
 (b) Madder or rubian, G. W., one hundred kilos, two dollars and twenty-five cents;  
 (c) Indigo and cochineal, G. W., kilo, ten cents.
87. Artificial dyes:  
 (a) Extracts from logwood, orchilla, and other dyeing extracts, N. W., one hundred kilos, one dollar;  
 (b) Colors derived from coal, and all other chemical dye colors not specially provided for, N. W., kilo, fifteen cents.
88. Varnishes, N. W., one hundred kilos, four dollars:  
*Provided,* That none of the articles classified under this paragraph shall pay a less rate of duty than fifteen per centum ad valorem.
89. Blacking of all kinds; graphite and manufactures of graphite of all kinds; polishing, dressing, cleansing, and preserving preparations for shoes or leather; bone and lamp blacks of all kinds, N. W., one hundred kilos, three dollars.

GROUP 3.—*Chemical and pharmaceutical products.*

90. Simple bodies:  
 (a) Sulphur, G. W., one hundred kilos, fifteen cents;  
 (b) Bromine, boron, iodine, and phosphorus, N. W., kilo, eighteen cents.
91. Inorganic acids:  
 (a) Hydrochloric, boric, nitric, and sulphuric acid; also aqua regia, G. W., one hundred kilos, twenty cents;  
 (b) Liquid carbonic acid, N. W., one hundred kilos, five dollars;  
 (c) Other, N. W., one hundred kilos, five dollars:  
*Provided*, That none of the articles classified under letter (c) of this paragraph shall pay a less rate of duty than fifteen per centum ad valorem.
92. Organic acids:  
 (a) Oxalic, citric, tartaric, and carbolic, G. W., one hundred kilos, one dollar;  
 (b) Oleic, stearic, palmitic, G. W., one hundred kilos, one dollar and forty cents;  
 (c) Acetic, G. W., one hundred kilos, six dollars;  
 (d) Other, N. W., one hundred kilos, five dollars:  
*Provided*, That none of the articles classified under letter (d) of this paragraph shall pay a less rate of duty than fifteen per centum ad valorem.
93. Oxides and hydroxides of potassium, sodium, and other caustic alkalies and barilla, including aqua ammonia, G. W., one hundred kilos, twenty-five cents.
94. Inorganic salts:  
 (a) Chloride of sodium (common salt), crude, G. W., one hundred kilos, twenty cents;  
 (b) Chloride of sodium (common salt), ground, powdered, or otherwise manufactured, G. W., one hundred kilos, fifty cents;  
 (c) Chloride of potassium; sulphates of sodium, iron or magnesium, carbonate of magnesium, alum, G. W., one hundred kilos, forty-five cents;  
 (d) Sulphate of ammonium; phosphates and superphosphates of lime, nitrates of potassium and sodium, G. W., one hundred kilos, three cents;  
 (e) Ammonium carbonate, ammonium chloride, copper nitrate, copper sulphate, copper oxide, chloride of lime (bleaching powder), sulphate of potassium, hyposulphite of sodium, borax, and sal soda, also calcium carbide, G. W., one hundred kilos, seventy-five cents;  
 (f) Chlorates of sodium and potassium, G. W., one hundred kilos, one dollar and eighty cents;  
 (g) Bicarbonate of sodium, G. W., one hundred kilos, one dollar;  
 (h) Other, N. W., one hundred kilos, two dollars:  
*Provided*, That none of the articles classified under letter (h) of this paragraph shall pay a less rate of duty than fifteen per centum ad valorem.
95. Organic salts:  
 (a) Acetates and oxalates, G. W., one hundred kilos, two dollars and fifty cents;  
 (b) Citrates and tartrates, N. W., one hundred kilos, three dollars;  
 NOTE.—No acid or double salts shall be dutiable under this paragraph.
96. Alkaloids and their salts, except those of cinchona bark; chlorides of gold, silver, and platinum, N. W., kilo, six dollars and seventy-five cents.
97. Chemical products not specially mentioned, N. W., kilo, two cents.
98. Pills (except quinine pills), capsules or medicinal drázhá'z and the like, N. W., kilo, twenty-five cents.
99. Pharmaceutical products not specially provided for, including Chinese and other similar medical preparations, and materials used exclusively therefor not specially provided for; aseptic and antiseptic surgical dressings, and catgut, silk, and similar ligatures for surgical use, N. W., kilo, twenty-five cents;  
 (a) Absorbent cotton, not medicated, N. W., kilo, ten cents:  
*Provided*, That none of the articles classified under paragraphs ninety-seven, ninety-eight, and ninety-nine shall pay a less rate of duty than fifteen per centum ad valorem.

GROUP 4.—*Oils, fats, wax, and their derivatives.*

100. Vegetable oils:  
 (a) Solid (cocoanut, palm, and so forth), G. W., one hundred kilos, one dollar;  
 (b) Liquid, not specially provided for, and not in the form of a pharmaceutical product or preparation, G. W., one hundred kilos, one dollar and twenty-five cents.
101. Animal oils and animal fats:  
 (a) Cod-liver oil and other medicinal oils not refined, G. W., one hundred kilos, two dollars and fifty cents;  
 (b) Cod-liver oil and other medicinal oils refined, but not in the form of a pharmaceutical product or preparation, G. W., one hundred kilos, five dollars;

## 101. Animal oils and animal fats—Continued.

- (c) Glycerin, olein, stearin, and spermaceti, crude, G. W., one hundred kilos, one dollar and forty cents;
- (d) Other crude oils and fats, G. W., one hundred kilos, fifty cents;
- (e) Other refined oils and fats not specially provided for, G. W., one hundred kilos, three dollars.

## 102. Mineral, vegetable, and animal wax, unwrought, and paraffin in lumps, G. W., one hundred kilos, two dollars.

## 103. Articles of stearin and paraffin; wax of all kinds, wrought, N. W., one hundred kilos, five dollars.

## 104. Soap and other scouring compositions; all soaps, soap powders and preparations, and similar scouring compositions, fifteen per centum ad valorem.

## 105. Perfumery:

- (a) Essential oils, extracts, and products used in the preparation of perfumery, including musk, N. W., kilo, five dollars;
- (b) All other kinds of perfumery not otherwise provided for; powders and oils for toilet purposes, N. W., kilo, fifty cents:

*Provided, That none of the articles classified under paragraph one hundred and five shall pay a less rate of duty than twenty-five per centum ad valorem.*

GROUP 5.—*Various.*

## 106. Artificial or chemical fertilizers, G. W., one hundred kilos, five cents.

## 107. Starch and faculæ for industrial purposes, N. W., one hundred kilos, two dollars.

## 108. Dextrin, N. W., one hundred kilos, one dollar.

## 109. Glues, albumens, and gelatin, G. W., one hundred kilos, four dollars.

## 110. Carbons prepared for electric lighting, G. W., one hundred kilos, five dollars.

## 111. Gunpowder and explosive compounds:

- (a) Gunpowder, explosive compounds and miners' fuses, N. W., one hundred kilos, five dollars;
- (b) Gunpowder, sporting and other explosives not intended for mines, including fireworks of all kinds, N. W., kilo, twenty cents.

All gunpowder intended for any kind of firearms, capable of passing through a metallic riddle with round holes two and one-half millimeters in diameter, shall be considered as sporting.

CLASS IV.—*Cotton and its manufactures.*GROUP 1.—*Raw cotton.*

## 112. Raw cotton, with or without seed, and cotton waste, N. W., one hundred kilos, fifty cents.

Cotton yarns and threads of less than twenty centimeters in length shall be considered as waste of spun cotton.

GROUP 2.—*Yarns.*

Rule applicable to goods classed in the present group:

A meter of number one cotton yarn of a single thread weighs fifty-nine centigrams. To ascertain the number to which a cotton yarn corresponds any number of the meters thereof may be taken. The number of meters so taken must be multiplied by fifty-nine and the product thereof must be divided by the number of centigrams that the tested length of yarn weighs. The quotient so obtained will be the number of the tested yarn, if of not more than one thread. If the yarn is of more than one thread, the quotient must be multiplied by the number of threads, and to give the proper number seven per centum must be added if not dyed, or ten per centum if dyed.

## 113. Yarn in hanks:

- (a) Bleached or unbleached, N. W., kilo, ten cents;
- (b) Dyed, N. W., kilo, fifteen cents.

## 114. Yarn in cops, bobbins, or spools, unbleached, including weight of bobbins, spools, and so forth:

- (a) Up to number thirteen, N. W., kilo, nine cents;
- (b) Number fourteen to number twenty-five, N. W., kilo, eleven cents;
- (c) Number twenty-six to number thirty-five, N. W., kilo, thirteen cents;
- (d) Number thirty-six to number forty-five, N. W., kilo, sixteen cents;
- (e) Number forty-six and above, N. W., kilo, twenty cents.

115. The same, bleached or dyed, including weight of bobbins, spools, and so forth:
- (a) Up to number thirteen, N. W., kilo, fourteen cents;
  - (b) Number fourteen to number twenty-five, N. W., kilo, sixteen cents;
  - (c) Number twenty-six to number thirty-five, N. W., kilo, eighteen cents;
  - (d) Number thirty-six to number forty-five, N. W., kilo, twenty-two cents;
  - (e) Number forty-six and above, N. W., kilo, twenty-five cents.
116. Yarns or threads for sewing, crocheting, darning, or embroidering, including the weight of the reels or spools, N. W., kilo, twenty cents;
- (a) Thread for sewing sails, wrapping twine and cord, twisted or braided, including the weight of the reels, N. W., kilo, twelve cents;
  - (b) Wicks for making candles or matches, including the weight of the reels, N. W., kilo, six cents.

GROUP 3.—*Textiles.*

RULE A. When the textiles included in the numbers of this group contain an admixture they shall, according to kind, be liable to the following surtaxes (see rules two to twelve, inclusive):

1. Cotton textiles containing threads of hemp, jute, linen, ramie, or pita shall be liable to a surtax of fifteen per centum of the duties applicable thereto: *Provided*, That the number of these threads of hemp, jute, linen, ramie, or pita counted in the warp and weft does not exceed one-fifth of the total number of threads composing the textile.

When the number of threads of hemp, jute, linen, ramie, and so forth, exceeds one-fifth of the total the textiles shall be subject to the corresponding duties of Class V.

2. Cotton textiles containing threads of wool, flock wool, hair, or wastes of these materials shall be liable to a surtax of thirty-five per centum of the duties applicable thereto: *Provided*, That the number of threads of wool, flock wool, hair, or their wastes counted in the warp and weft does not exceed one-fifth of the total number of threads composing the textile.

When the number of threads of wool, flock wool, hair, or their wastes exceeds one-fifth of the total, the textiles shall be subject to the corresponding duties of Class VI, as textiles mixed with wool.

3. Cotton textiles containing threads of silk or floss silk, shall be liable to a surtax of seventy per centum of the duties applicable thereto: *Provided*, That the number of silk or floss silk threads, counted in the warp and weft, does not exceed one-fifth of the total number of threads composing the textile.

When the number of threads of silk or floss silk exceeds one-fifth of the total, the textiles shall be subject to the corresponding duties of Class VII.

The provisions of this rule shall not apply to knitted stuffs, tulle, laces, and blondes (see rule five), to ribbons (rule six), or to trimmings (rule seven).

RULE B. Articles included in this group, which are within the undermentioned conditions, shall be liable to the following surtaxes (see rules two to twelve, inclusive):

(a) Textiles brochés, or woven like brocades with silk or floss silk shall be liable to the duties leviable thereon, plus a surtax of fifteen per centum.

(b) Textiles embroidered by hand or by machine after weaving or with application of trimmings shall be liable to the duties leviable thereon, plus a surtax of thirty per centum.

Should the embroidery contain threads, purl, or spangles of common metal or of silver, the surtax shall amount to sixty per centum of the duties applicable to the textile.

When the threads, purl, or spangles are of gold the surtax shall be one hundred per centum.

(c) Textiles and trimmings containing threads, or purl of common metals or silver shall be liable to a surtax of fifty per centum of the duties leviable thereon.

When the threads or purl are of gold the surtax shall amount to one hundred per centum.

(d) Textiles entirely or partially made up into sacks shall be liable to the duties applicable thereto, plus a surtax of fifteen per centum.

Shawls called "mantones" and "pañolones," traveling rugs, sarongs, "patadeones," counterpanes, sheets, towels, tablecloths and napkins, mantles, veils, shawls, hemmed fichus and handkerchiefs shall, for the making up, be liable to a surtax of thirty per centum of the duties leviable thereon.

Other made-up articles, wearing apparel and clothing of all kinds, except corsets and the articles provided for in paragraph one hundred and twenty-five, finished, half finished, cut, or simply basted, shall, for their total weight, be liable to the duties leviable on the principle component textile on their most visible exterior part, plus a surtax of one hundred per centum.

117. Textiles plain and without figures, napped or not, weighing ten kilograms or more per one hundred square meters, unbleached, bleached, or dyed; and  
Textiles plain and without figures, stamped or printed, napped or not, measuring not over one hundred centimeters in width, weighing eight kilograms or more per one hundred square meters; and  
Textiles plain and without figures, not stamped or printed, whatever be their width, weighing eight kilograms or more per one hundred square meters having:
- (a) Up to eighteen threads, N. W., kilo, ten cents;
  - (b) From nineteen to twenty-five threads, N. W., kilo, fourteen cents;
  - (c) The same textiles, stamped, printed, or manufactured, eighteen cents;
  - (d) Thirty-nine threads or more, N. W., kilo, twenty-eight cents;
  - (e) The same textiles, stamped, printed, or manufactured with dyed yarns: Dutiable as the textile, with a surtax of thirty per centum.
118. Other textiles, plain and without figures, napped or not, weighing less than ten kilos per one hundred square meters, unbleached, bleached, or dyed, having:
- (a) Up to twelve threads, N. W., kilo, fifteen cents;
  - (b) From thirteen to twenty-two threads, N. W., kilo, twenty cents;
  - (c) From twenty-three to thirty threads, N. W., kilo, twenty-seven cents;
  - (d) From thirty-one to thirty-eight threads, N. W., kilo, thirty-seven cents;
  - (e) Thirty-nine threads or more, N. W., kilo, fifty cents;
  - (f) The same textiles, stamped, printed, or manufactured with dyed yarns: Dutiable as the textile, with a surtax of forty per centum.
119. Textiles twilled or figured on the loom, napped or not, weighing ten kilograms or more per one hundred square meters, unbleached, bleached, or dyed, having:
- (a) Up to twelve threads, N. W., kilo, twelve cents;
  - (b) From thirteen to twenty-two threads, N. W., kilo, fourteen cents;
  - (c) From twenty-three to thirty threads, N. W., kilo, sixteen cents;
  - (d) From thirty-one to thirty-eight threads, N. W., kilo, twenty-five and one-half cents;
  - (e) Thirty-nine threads or more, N. W., kilo, thirty-three and one-half cents;
  - (f) The same textiles, stamped, printed, or manufactured with dyed yarns: Dutiable as the textile, with a surtax of thirty per centum.
120. Textiles twilled or figured on the loom, napped or not, weighing less than ten kilograms per one hundred square meters, unbleached, bleached, or dyed, having:
- (a) Up to twelve threads, N. W., kilo, eighteen cents;
  - (b) From thirteen to twenty-two threads, N. W., kilo, twenty-three cents;
  - (c) From twenty-three to thirty threads, N. W., kilo, thirty-two cents;
  - (d) From thirty-one to thirty-eight threads, N. W., kilo, forty-three cents;
  - (e) Thirty-nine threads or more, N. W., kilo, fifty-five cents.
  - (f) The same textiles, stamped, printed, or manufactured with dyed yarns: Dutiable as the textile, with a surtax of forty per centum.
121. Textiles for counterpanes, N. W., kilo, twenty-four cents.
122. Piqués of all kinds, N. W., kilo, forty-five cents.
123. Carded textiles in blankets and other articles:
- (a) Unbleached or half bleached, N. W., kilo, eight cents;
  - (b) Bleached or dyed in the piece, N. W., kilo, fourteen cents;
  - (c) Stamped, printed, or manufactured with dyed yarns, N. W., kilo, twenty cents.
- NOTE.—Blankets in pairs, hemmed or bound, and separate blankets, shall be considered as made-up articles for the application of the corresponding surtax.
124. Plushes, velvets, velveteens, and all pile fabrics, cut or uncut, except towels, N. W., kilo, forty-seven cents;
- (a) Bath robes and towels manufactured from pile warp, N. W., kilo, twenty-five cents.
125. Knitted goods, even with needlework: [Knitted goods, mixed with other vegetable fibers, wool, silk, or floss silk, shall respectively be dutiable according to the corresponding numbers of classes V, VI, and VII. (See rule five.)]
- (a) In the piece, N. W., kilo, fifteen cents;
  - (b) Jerseys, undershirts, and drawers, N. W., kilo, thirty-five cents;
  - (c) Stockings, socks, gloves, and other small articles, N. W., kilo, forty cents;
- Provided, That none of the articles classified under this paragraph shall pay a less rate of duty than twenty-five per centum ad valorem.
- NOTE.—The articles classified under this paragraph shall have no surtax for the making up, but shall be liable to such other surtaxes as may be applicable.

126. Tullies of all widths: [When these articles are mixed in any proportion with linen or silk, they shall respectively be included in the corresponding numbers of Classes V and VI. (See rule five.)]
- (a) Plain, N. W., kilo, seventy cents;
  - (b) Figured or embroidered on the loom, N. W., kilo, ninety-two cents.
- NOTE.—Tullies embroidered or figured after weaving, out of the loom, shall be dutiable under letter (a) of this paragraph with a surtax of sixty per centum.
127. Laces and blondes of all kinds:
- (a) Lace curtains, bedspreads, pillow shams, unhemmed, hemmed, or bound, and other laces exceeding thirty-eight centimeters in width, N. W., kilo, ninety cents;
  - (b) Laces not exceeding thirty-eight centimeters in width, N. W., kilo, one dollar and twenty-five cents;
  - (c) Laces less than twenty-five centimeters in width, N. W., kilo, one dollar and forty cents:
- Provided*, That none of the articles classified under paragraph one hundred and twenty-six and one hundred and twenty-seven shall pay a less rate of duty than thirty per centum ad valorem.
128. Carpets of cotton, N. W., kilo, fifteen cents.
129. Textiles called tapestry, for upholstering furniture and for curtains, manufactured with dyed yarns; table covers and counterpanes of the same kind, N. W., kilo, thirty-two cents.
130. Wicks for lamps, N. W., kilo, fifteen cents.
131. Trimmings of cotton, ribbons, and galloons (See rules seven and eleven.) Ribbons and galloons containing in any proportion threads of other vegetable fibers, wool, or silk, shall, respectively, be subject to the corresponding numbers of Classes V, VI, and VII. (See rule six)], N. W., kilo, fifty-two cents;
- (a) Cotton tape, N. W., kilo, twenty-six cents:
- Provided*, That none of the articles classified under this paragraph shall pay a less rate of duty than thirty per centum ad valorem.
132. Shoe and corset laces, N. W., kilo, thirty-five cents.
133. Rope and cordage, G. W., one hundred kilos, six dollars.
134. Cinches and saddle girths, N. W., kilo, twenty-five cents;
- (a) Ribbons or bands for the manufacture of the same, N. W., kilo, twelve cents.
135. Caoutchouc and cotton textiles:
- (a) Waterproof or caoutchouc stuffs on cotton textiles, N. W., kilo, fifteen cents;
  - (b) Cotton elastic textiles manufactured with threads of gum elastic, N. W., kilo, forty-five cents.

*CLASS V.—Hemp, flax, aloe, jute, and other vegetable fibers and their manufactures.*

*GROUP 1.—Raw and spun.*

136. Hemp, raw or hackled, N. W., one hundred kilos, one dollar and ten cents.
137. Flax, raw or hackled, N. W., one hundred kilos, one dollar and twenty-five cents.
138. Jute, aloe, and other vegetable fibers, N. W., one hundred kilos, forty cents.
139. Yarn of hemp or flax, from eight lea and finer, N. W., kilo, seven cents.
140. Yarn of jute, not finer than five lea, N. W., kilo, one and one-half cents.
141. Yarn of hemp and flax, not finer than eight lea, and yarn of jute, finer than five lea, inclusive, N. W., kilo, five cents.
142. Yarn of aloe and other vegetable fibers, not elsewhere mentioned, up to number twelve, inclusive, N. W., one hundred kilos, one dollar and fifty cents.
143. The same, from number thirteen upward, N. W., one hundred kilos, two dollars and seventy-five cents.
144. Threads, twines, cords, and yarns, twisted, of two or more ends, netted hammocks and fishing nets, and other similar manufactured articles, N. W., kilo, twenty-two and one-half cents.
145. Gunny bags, each, two cents.
146. Rope and cordage:
- (a) Twine or rope yarn and cord; also cordage and ropemakers' wares of hemp, flax, jute, or other fibers, not exceeding three millimeters in thickness, G. W., one hundred kilos, six dollars;
  - (b) Cordage and ropemakers' wares, of hemp, flax, jute, or other fibers, exceeding three millimeters in thickness, G. W., one hundred kilos, six dollars.
- By the cordage dutiable under this number shall be understood yarn twisted in two or more strands, ten meters of which shall weigh more than five grams.

GROUP 2.—*Textiles.*

**RULE A.** When the textiles included in the numbers of this group contain an admixture they shall, according to kind, be liable to the following surtaxes (see rules two to twelve, inclusive):

Textiles of hemp, jute, linen, ramie, or pita containing threads of wool, flock wool, hair, or their wastes, shall be liable to a surtax of forty per centum of the duties applicable thereto, provided that the number of these threads of wool, flock wool, hair, or their wastes, counted in the warp and weft, does not exceed one-fifth of the total number of threads composing the textile.

When the number of threads of wool, flock wool, hair, or their wastes, exceeds one-fifth of the total, the textiles shall be subject to the corresponding duties of group three, class six, as textiles mixed with wool.

2. Textiles of hemp, jute, linen, ramie, or pita containing threads of silk or floss silk shall be liable to a surtax of sixty per centum of the duties applicable thereto, provided that the number of these threads of silk or floss silk, counted in the warp and weft, does not exceed one-fifth of the total number of threads composing the textile.

When the number of silk or floss-silk threads exceeds one-fifth of the total, the textiles shall be subject to the corresponding duties of class seven.

3. Textiles of cotton containing an admixture of hemp, linen, ramie, jute, or other vegetable fibers, and at the same time threads of silk or floss silk, shall be dutiable according to the corresponding numbers of this group (see rule four, letter *b*), with a surtax of sixty per centum, provided that the number of silk or floss-silk threads, counted in the warp and weft, does not exceed one-fifth of the total number of threads composing the textile.

When the number of threads of silk or floss silk exceeds one-fifth of the total, the textiles shall be subject to the corresponding duties of class seven.

The provisions of this rule shall not apply to knitted stuffs, tulle, laces, and blondes (see rule five), to ribbons (see rule six), or to trimmings (see rule seven).

**RULE B.** Articles included in this group which are within the undermentioned conditions shall be liable to the following surtaxes (rules two to twelve, inclusive):

(a) Textiles brochés or woven like brocades with silk or floss silk shall be liable to the duties leviable thereon, plus a surtax of thirty per centum;

(b) Textiles embroidered by hand or by machine after weaving or with application of trimmings, shall be liable to the duties leviable thereon, plus a surtax of thirty per centum.

Should the embroidery contain threads, purl, or spangles of common metals or of silver, the surtax shall amount to sixty per centum of the duties applicable to the textile.

When the threads, purl, or spangles are of gold, the surtax shall be one hundred per centum.

(c) Textiles and trimmings containing threads or purl of common metals or silver shall be liable to a surtax of fifty per centum of the duties leviable thereon.

When the threads or purl are of gold, the surtax shall amount to one hundred per centum.

(d) Textiles entirely or partially made up into sacks shall be liable to the duties applicable thereto, plus a surtax of fifteen per centum.

Shawls called "mantones" and "pasolones," traveling rugs, sarongs, and "patadones," counterpanes, sheets, towels, tablecloths and napkins, mantles, veils, shawls, hemmed fichus, and handkerchiefs shall, for the making up, be liable to a surtax of thirty per centum of the duties leviable thereon.

Other made-up articles, wearing apparel and clothing of all kinds, except the articles provided for in paragraph one hundred and fifty-two, finished or half finished, cut, or simply basted, shall, for their total weight, be liable to the duties leviable on the principal component textile on their most visible exterior part, plus a surtax of one hundred per centum.

147. Textiles of hemp, linen, ramie, jute, or other vegetable fibers, not specially mentioned, plain, twilled, or damasked, weighing thirty-five kilograms or more per one hundred square meters (see rules seven and eleven), unbleached or dyed in the piece, having:

(a) Up to ten threads, unbleached, used for bagging and baling, N. W., kilo, two cents;

(b) Up to ten threads, for other purposes, N. W., kilo, four cents;

(c) From eleven to eighteen threads, N. W., kilo, fourteen cents;

(d) Nineteen threads or more, N. W., kilo, seventeen cents;

(e) The same textiles, bleached, half bleached, or printed: Dutiable as the textile, with a surtax of fifteen per centum;

(f) The same textiles, manufactured with dyed yarns: Dutiable as the textile, with a surtax of twenty-five per centum.



148. Textiles, plain, twilled, or damasked, weighing from twenty to thirty-five kilograms per one hundred square meters, unbleached or dyed in the piece, having:
- (a) Up to ten threads, unbleached, used for bagging and baling, N. W., kilo, four cents;
  - (b) Up to ten threads, for other purposes, N. W., kilo, nine cents;
  - (c) From eleven to eighteen threads, N. W., kilo, thirteen cents;
  - (d) From nineteen to twenty-four threads, N. W., kilo, eighteen cents;
  - (e) From twenty-five to thirty threads, N. W., kilo, twenty-four cents;
  - (f) From thirty-one to thirty-eight threads, N. W., kilo, thirty cents;
  - (g) Thirty-nine threads or more, N. W., kilo, thirty-five cents;
  - (h) The same textiles, bleached, half bleached, or printed: Dutiable as the textile, with a surtax of twenty-five per centum.
149. Textiles, plain, twilled, or damasked, weighing from ten to twenty kilograms per one hundred square meters, (see rules 7 and 11) unbleached or dyed in the piece, having:
- (a) Up to eighteen threads, N. W., kilo, fourteen cents;
  - (b) From nineteen to twenty-four threads, N. W., kilo, eighteen cents;
  - (c) From twenty-five to thirty threads, N. W., kilo, twenty-five cents;
  - (d) From thirty-one to thirty-eight threads, N. W., kilo, thirty-five cents;
  - (e) Thirty-nine threads or more, N. W., kilo, fifty cents;
  - (f) The same tissue bleached, half bleached, or printed: Dutiable as the textile, with a surtax of thirty per centum.
  - (g) The same textiles manufactured with dyed yarns: Dutiable as the textile, with a surtax of fifty per centum.
150. Textiles, plain, twilled, or damasked, weighing less than ten kilograms per hundred square meters, unbleached or dyed in the piece, having:
- (a) Up to twelve threads, N. W., kilo, eighteen cents;
  - (b) From thirteen to twenty-two threads, N. W., kilo, twenty-six cents;
  - (c) From twenty-three to thirty threads, N. W., kilo, thirty-six cents;
  - (d) From thirty-one to thirty-eight threads, N. W., kilo, fifty cents;
  - (e) Thirty-nine threads or more, N. W., kilo, ninety cents;
  - (f) The same textiles bleached, half bleached, or printed: Dutiable as the textile, with a surtax of thirty per centum;
  - (g) The same textiles manufactured with dyed yarns: Dutiable as the textile, with a surtax of fifty per centum.
- Provided*, That none of the articles classified under paragraphs one hundred and forty-nine and one hundred and fifty shall pay a less rate of duty than twenty per centum ad valorem.
151. Plushes, velvets, velveteens, and all pile fabrics, cut or uncut, composed of linen, jute, and so forth, N. W., kilo, thirty cents.
152. Knitted goods, even with needlework:
- (a) In the piece, N. W., kilo, one dollar;
  - (b) Jerseys, undershirts, and drawers, N. W., kilo, one dollar and twenty cents;
  - (c) Stockings, socks, gloves, and other small articles, N. W., kilo, one dollar and forty cents.
- NOTE*.—The articles classified under this paragraph shall have no surtax for the making-up, but shall be liable to such other surtaxes as may be applicable.
- Provided*, That none of the articles classified under this paragraph shall pay a less rate of duty than twenty-five per centum ad valorem.
153. Tulles of all widths:
- (a) Plain, N. W., kilo, ninety cents;
  - (b) Figured or embroidered on the loom, N. W., kilo, one dollar and ten cents.
- NOTE*.—Tulles embroidered or figured after weaving, out of the loom, shall have a surtax of thirty per centum of the duties.
154. Laces and blondes of all kinds:
- (a) Lace curtains, bedspreads and pillow shams, and lace for borders exceeding thirty-eight centimeters in width, unhemmed, hemmed, or bound, N. W., kilo, one dollar and fifty cents;
  - (b) Laces less than thirty-eight centimeters and not less than twenty-five centimeters in width, N. W., kilo, two dollars and twenty-five cents;
  - (c) Laces less than twenty-five centimeters in width, N. W., kilo, three dollars;
- Provided*, That none of the articles classified under paragraphs one hundred and fifty-three and one hundred and fifty-four shall pay a less rate of duty than thirty per centum ad valorem.
155. Carpets of jute, hemp, and other vegetable fibers, N. W., kilo, seven and one-half cents.
156. Textiles called tapestry, for upholstering furniture and for curtains, manufactured with dyed yarn; table covers and counterpanes of the same kind, N. W., kilo, forty-two cents.

157. Trimmings, tape, ribbons, and galloons [see rules 7 and 11. Ribbons and galloons containing any proportion of threads of wool or silk shall, respectively, be liable to the corresponding numbers of Class VII (see rule 6)], N. W., kilo, sixty cents:  
*Provided, That none of the articles classified under this paragraph shall pay a less rate of duty than thirty per centum ad valorem.*
158. Shoe and corset laces, N. W., kilo, thirty-five cents.
159. Cinches or saddle girths, N. W., kilo, thirty-five cents;  
 (a) Ribbons or bands for the manufacture of the same, N. W., kilo, fifteen cents.
160. Waterproof or caoutchouc stuffs on textiles of linen or other vegetable fibers, except cotton, or elastic textiles manufactured with threads of gum elastic, N. W., kilo, twenty-five cents.

CLASS VI.—*Wools, bristles, hair, horsehair, and their manufactures.*

GROUP 1.—*Raw.*

NOTE.—Articles dutiable in this class shall not be liable to surtaxes.

161. Bristles, horsehair, and other hair, including the hair of the camel, vicuna, and of the Angora and Cashmere goats, G. W., one hundred kilos, three dollars and sixty cents.
162. Wool:  
 (a) Unwashed, G. W., one hundred kilos, two dollars and fifty-five cents;  
 (b) Washed, G. W., one hundred kilos, four dollars and thirty-five cents;  
 (c) Combed and prepared for yarns, and wool waste carded, G. W., one hundred kilos, five dollars;  
 (d) Combed, carded, and dyed, G. W., one hundred kilos, five dollars and fifty cents.

GROUP 2.—*Yarns.*

163. Woolen and worsted yarns:  
 (a) Spun and twisted, unbleached or in the grease, N. W., kilo, twenty-five cents;  
 (b) Bleached or washed, N. W., kilo, forty cents;  
 (c) Dyed, N. W., kilo, fifty-five cents.

GROUP 3.—*Manufactures of bristles or hair, textiles and fulled stuffs.*

164. Manufactures of bristles or hair, other than human hair, not specially provided for, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.
165. Knitted goods, even with needlework, with or without an admixture of cotton or other vegetable fibers, dyed in the piece or manufactured with dyed yarns, thirty per centum ad valorem;  
 (a) Jerseys, undershirts, and drawers, thirty-five per centum ad valorem;  
 (b) Stockings, socks, gloves, and other small articles, forty per centum ad valorem.
166. Textiles and other manufactures of wool, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

CLASS VII.—*Silk and its manufactures.*

GROUP 1.—*Raw and spun.*

NOTE.—Articles dutiable in this class shall not be liable to surtaxes.

167. Eggs of the silkworm, N. W., kilo, twenty-five cents.
168. Silk waste and cocoons, N. W., kilo, one dollar and twenty-five cents.
169. Spun silks, not twisted, N. W., kilo, one dollar and fifty cents.
170. Twisted silks, N. W., kilo, one dollar and seventy-five cents;  
 (a) The same, dyed, N. W., kilo, one dollar and ninety cents.
171. Floss silks:  
 (a) Neither twisted nor combed nor carded, N. W., kilo, one dollar and twenty-five cents;  
 (b) Combed or carded, not twisted, N. W., kilo, one dollar and thirty-five cents;  
 (c) Twisted, of two or more ends, N. W., kilo, one dollar and forty cents.
172. Floss silks, dyed, N. W., kilo, one dollar and fifty cents.

GROUP 2.—*Textiles.*

173. Knitted goods, even with needlework, dyed in the piece or manufactured with dyed yarns, thirty-five per centum ad valorem;  
 (a) Jerseys, undershirts, and drawers, forty per centum ad valorem;  
 (b) Stockings, socks, gloves, and other small articles, forty-five per centum ad valorem.

174. Textiles of all kinds of silk, and all other manufactures in which silk is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for, forty-five per centum ad valorem.
175. Waterproof or caoutchouc stuffs on silk textiles, or elastic textiles manufactured with threads of gum elastic, forty per centum ad valorem.

CLASS VIII.—*Paper and its application.*

GROUP 1.—*Paper pulp.*

176. Paper pulp, G. W., one hundred kilos, twenty-five cents.

GROUP 2.—*Printing and writing paper.*

177. Printing paper, white or colored, unprinted, suitable for books or newspapers, N. W., one hundred kilos, one dollar.
178. Common paper, including straw and manila paper, continuous or in sheets, white or colored, used for wrapping packages, bundles, and so forth, and toilet paper, not elsewhere provided for, N. W., one hundred kilos, one dollar.

NOTE.—The foregoing paper manufactured into bags of any kind shall be dutiable under this section when without printing with a surtax of thirty per centum. If printed, whether in sheets or bags, it shall be dutiable with a surtax of fifty per centum.

179. Writing, letter, note, ledger, bond, and record paper, ruled or unruled, unprinted, white or colored, N. W., one hundred kilos, three dollars.

Envelopes of all kinds shall pay duty under this paragraph with a surtax of thirty per centum.

Paper with printed headings, billheads, forms for invoices, labels, printed cards, printed envelopes, and the like, and printed blank books shall pay duty under this number with a surtax of fifty per centum:

*Provided*, That none of the articles classified in this paragraph shall pay a less duty than twenty per centum ad valorem.

GROUP 3.—*Paper printed, engraved, or photographed.*

180. Books, bound or unbound, and other printed matter not specially provided for, N. W., one hundred kilos, three dollars;
  - (a) Printed music, with or without words, N. W., kilo, ten cents.
181. Blank books, unprinted, N. W., one hundred kilos, four dollars;
  - (a) Blank books, printed, N. W., one hundred kilos, five dollars;

*Provided*, That none of the articles classified under this paragraph shall pay a less rate of duty than twenty per centum ad valorem.
182. Engravings, etchings, photographs, maps, and charts, not elsewhere provided for, hand-painted designs or drawings in oil, water color, pastels, and pen and ink drawings for use in manufacturing and in industrial arts and sciences, N. W., kilo, thirty cents.
183. Lithographs, chromolithographs, oleographs, and so forth, printed from stone, zinc, aluminum, or other material, used as labels, flaps, bands, and wrappers for tobacco or other purposes:
  - (a) Of one to three printings, inclusive, including articles solely printed in bronze (bronze printing to be counted as three printings), but not including any article printed in whole or in part in metal leaf, N. W., kilo, five cents;
  - (b) Of four to seven printings, inclusive (bronze printing to be counted as three printings), but not including any article printed in whole or in part in metal leaf, N. W., kilo, twenty cents;
  - (c) Of eight to thirteen printings, inclusive (bronze printing to be counted as three printings), but not including any article printed in whole or in part in metal leaf, N. W., kilo, forty cents;
  - (d) Of more than thirteen printings (bronze printing to be counted as three printings), including all articles printed in whole or in part in metal leaf, N. W., kilo, eighty cents.

GROUP 4.—*Wall paper.*

184. Wall paper, printed:
  - (a) On natural ground, N. W., one hundred kilos, two dollars;
  - (b) On dull or glazed ground, N. W., one hundred kilos, four dollars;
  - (c) With gold, silver, wool or glass, N. W., one hundred kilos, ten dollars.

GROUP 5.—*Pasteboard and various papers.*

185. Sand, emery, and glass paper, N. W., one hundred kilos, one dollar and seventy-five cents.
186. Blotting paper, N. W., one hundred kilos, two dollars.
187. Copying and stereotype paper, paper known as bibulous paper, tissue paper, pottery paper, letterpress copying books, surface-coated papers of all kinds, plain basic photographic papers for albuminizing, sensitizing or baryta coating and drawing and tracing paper; crepe, filter, and gum paper, Chinese mulberry and lucky papers and all paper not specially provided for in this tariff, N. W., kilo, four cents;
- (a) Albumen paper, N. W., kilo, ten cents;
  - (b) Sensitized paper, N. W., kilo, thirty cents;
  - (c) Carbon paper, N. W., kilo, twenty cents.
188. Cigarette paper, printed or unprinted:
- (a) Cigarette paper, printed or unprinted, in books, N. W., kilo, twenty cents;
  - (b) In rolls, reams, or other forms, N. W., one hundred kilos, nine dollars.
189. Pasteboard in sheets:
- (a) Cardboard paper and fine glazed or pressed cardboard, N. W., one hundred kilos, three dollars;
  - (b) Other pasteboard, N. W., one hundred kilos, one dollar.
190. Manufactures of pasteboard and cardboard, and manufactures of paper not otherwise provided for:
- (a) Pasteboard and cardboard, cut out, punched, or perforated, but not further elaborated, such as photograph mounts, neither embossed nor printed; visiting cards, neither engraved nor printed; button cards, punched, but not further elaborated; cards for card indexes; and similar manufactures of pasteboard and cardboard, N. W., kilo, four cents;
  - (b) Boxes, not fancy, of common pasteboard or cardboard, covered or lined, with surface-coated or glazed paper, and photograph mounts, embossed or printed, N. W., kilo, ten cents;
  - (c) Boxes of common pasteboard or cardboard, unlined or covered or lined with common paper, N. W., kilo, five cents;
  - (d) All other manufactures of pasteboard, cardboard, and paper not specially provided for in which pasteboard, cardboard, or paper is the material of chief value, such as fancy boxes, letter files, Chinese joss money, and Chinese and Japanese lanterns, N. W., kilo, twenty cents:
- Provided*, That none of the articles classified under this paragraph shall pay a less rate of duty than twenty per centum ad valorem.
191. Paste and carton pierre:
- (a) Unwrought, N. W., one hundred kilos, two dollars;
  - (b) Wrought, finished or not, including moldings, N. W., kilo, fifteen cents.

CLASS IX.—*Wood and other vegetable materials employed in industry, and articles manufactured therefrom.*GROUP 1.—*Wood.*

192. Ordinary wood:
- (a) In boards, deals, rafters, beams, round wood, and timber for shipbuilding, cubic meter, fifty cents;
  - (b) Planed or dovetailed for boxes and flooring, cubic meter, sixty-five cents;
  - (c) Cases wherein imported goods are regularly and usually packed, G. W., one hundred kilos, fifteen cents.
193. Fine wood for cabinetmakers:
- (a) In boards, deals, trunks, or logs, G. W., one hundred kilos, fifty cents;
  - (b) Sawn in veneers, G. W., one hundred kilos, one dollar.
194. Coopers' wares:
- (a) Fitted together, G. W., one hundred kilos, sixty cents;
  - (b) In shooks or staves, also hoops and headings, G. W., one hundred kilos, thirty cents;
  - (c) Wood cut for making hogsheds or casks for sugar or molasses, G. W., one hundred kilos, ten cents;
  - (d) Latticework and fencing, G. W., one hundred kilos, twenty cents;
  - (e) Handles for tools and implements, G. W., one hundred kilos, one dollar.

GROUP 2.—*Furniture, and manufactures of wood.*

195. Common wood manufactured into furniture and other articles of all kinds not specially provided for, whether turned, painted, varnished, or not, but not inlaid, veneered, carved, or upholstered, covered or lined with stuffs or leather, N. W., one hundred kilos, two dollars and fifty cents.

196. Fine wood manufactured into furniture and other articles of all kinds not specially provided for, whether turned, painted, varnished, polished, or not, or upholstered, carved, or lined with stuffs, except silk (pure or mixed) or leather, and common wood manufactured into furniture, and other articles not specially provided for, veneered with fine wood, or upholstered, covered, or lined with stuffs, except silk (pure or mixed) or leather, N. W., one hundred kilos, seven dollars and fifty cents.
  197. Common or fine wood, manufactured into furniture, and other articles of all kinds not specially provided for, gilt, carved, inlaid, veneered with metal, ornamented with metal, or upholstered, covered or lined with silk (pure or mixed), or leather, N. W., one hundred kilos, twelve dollars and fifty cents.
  198. Furniture of bent wood, N. W., one hundred kilos, six dollars.
  199. Barbers' and dentists' chairs and bar fixtures, N. W., one hundred kilos, eleven dollars.
  200. Billiard tables and all parts thereof and appurtenances, except cloth, chalk, and balls, N. W., one hundred kilos, ten dollars:
- Provided*, That none of the articles classified under paragraphs one hundred and ninety-five, one hundred and ninety-six, one hundred and ninety-seven, one hundred and ninety-eight, one hundred and ninety-nine, and two hundred shall pay a less rate of duty than twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

GROUP 3.—*Various.*

201. Charcoal, firewood, and other vegetable fuels, G. W., one hundred kilos, fifteen cents.
202. Cork:
  - (a) In the rough or in boards, G. W., one hundred kilos, one dollar and forty cents;
  - (b) Manufactured, N. W., one hundred kilos, ten dollars.
203. Rushes, vegetable hair, cane, osiers, fine straw, palm, genista, esparto, and other analogous materials, unmanufactured, N. W., one hundred kilos, one dollar and twenty cents.
204. The same, in wickerwork or furniture, N. W., one hundred kilos, eight dollars.
  - (a) In other articles not specially provided for, N. W., one hundred kilos, ten dollars.

CLASS X.—*Animals and animal wastes employed in industry.*GROUP 1.—*Animals.*

205. Horses and mares:
  - (a) Horses, gelded, each, ten dollars;
  - (b) Other horses and mares, each, five dollars.
206. Mules, each, five dollars
207. Asses, each, five dollars.
208. Bovine animals:
  - (a) Oxen, each, two dollars;
  - (b) Bulls and cows, each, one dollar and fifty cents;
  - (c) Calves and heifers, each, one dollar:

*Provided*, That articles classified under letter (b) of paragraph two hundred and five and under paragraphs two hundred and seven and two hundred and eight shall be admitted free of duty until January first, nineteen hundred and nine.
209. Pigs, each, one dollar.
210. Sucking pigs, each, twenty-five cents.
211. Sheep, goats, and animals not specially mentioned, each, fifty cents.
212. Live birds, excluding poultry, each fifteen cents.

GROUP 2.—*Hides, skins, and leather wares.*

213. Pelts, in their natural state or dressed for trimmings, G. W., kilo, one dollar.
214. Hides and skins, green, or not tanned, G. W., one hundred kilos, one dollar and fifty cents;
  - (a) The same, wet salted, G. W., one hundred kilos, seventy-five cents;
  - (b) The same, dry salted, G. W., one hundred kilos, one dollar.
215. Hides tanned with the hair on, G. W., kilo, ten cents.
216. Hides tanned without the hair:
  - (a) Cow, and other large hides, whole, G. W., kilo, ten cents;
  - (b) Other, and backs of large hides, G. W., kilo, twenty-five cents.
217. Hides and skins curried, dyed or not:
  - (a) Sheepskins (basils), N. W., kilo, fifteen cents;
  - (b) Calf or goat skins, N. W., kilo, fifteen cents;
  - (c) Kid, lamb, or young calf skins, N. W., kilo, twenty-five cents;
  - (d) Cow, and other large hides, whole, N. W., kilo, fifteen cents;
  - (e) Backs of large hides, and skins not specially mentioned, N. W., kilo twenty cents.

218. Hides and skins, varnished, satiny, grained, dulled, and hides and skins with figures, engravings, or embossed, N. W., kilo, twenty-five cents.

Leather cut out for boots and shoes or other articles shall pay twenty per centum additional to the duty on the material.

219. Chamois leather or parchment of all kinds, and gilt or bronzed hides and skins, N. W., kilo, forty cents.

220. Gloves of all kinds in which leather is the component material of chief value, per pair, ten cents:

*Provided*, That none of the articles classified under this paragraph shall pay a less rate of duty than twenty per centum ad valorem.

221. Shoes of cowhide and similar leather and canvas:

- (a) For men, size numbered five and one-half or larger, per pair, ten cents;
- (b) For boys, smaller than size numbered five and one-half, per pair, five cents;
- (c) For women, size numbered two and one-half or larger, per pair, eight cents;
- (d) For girls, smaller than size numbered two and one-half, per pair, five cents;
- (e) For babies, per pair, five cents.

222. Shoes of patent and similar leather and of imitation patent leather:

- (a) For men, size numbered five and one-half or larger, per pair, forty cents;
- (b) For boys, smaller than size numbered five and one-half, per pair, thirty cents;
- (c) For women, size numbered two and one-half or larger, per pair, thirty-five cents;
- (d) For girls, smaller than size numbered two and one-half, per pair, thirty cents;
- (e) For babies, per pair, ten cents.

223. Shoes or gaiters of calfskin, with elastic or buttons or for lacing:

- (a) For men, size numbered five and one-half or larger, per pair, thirty cents;
- (b) For boys, smaller than size numbered five and one-half, per pair, twenty cents;
- (c) For women, size numbered two and one-half or larger, per pair, twenty-five cents;
- (d) For girls, smaller than size numbered two and one-half, per pair, twenty cents;
- (e) For babies, per pair, five cents.

224. Gaiters of patent or similar leather and of imitation patent leather:

- (a) For men, size numbered five and one-half or larger, per pair, forty cents;
- (b) For boys, smaller than size numbered five and one-half, per pair, thirty cents;
- (c) For women, size numbered two and one-half or larger, per pair, thirty-five cents;
- (d) For girls, smaller than size numbered two and one-half, per pair, thirty cents;
- (e) For babies, per pair, ten cents.

NOTE.—The sizes of shoes and gaiters referred to in the above paragraphs are of the American standard.

225. Other boots and shoes, fancy, per pair, fifty cents;

- (a) Other boots and shoes not specially provided for, per pair, thirty cents.

226. Riding boots, per pair, one dollar.

227. Sandals:

- (a) Of leather, per pair, fifteen cents;
- (b) Of other materials, and common shoes worn by the Chinese, per pair, ten cents;
- (c) Spanish alpargatas, with hemp or corded soles, per pair, five cents.

228. Saddlery and harness:

- (a) Draft harness, and parts, other than for carriages, N. W., kilo, fifteen cents;
- (b) Carriage harness and parts, N. W., kilo, thirty cents;
- (c) Other saddlery and harness makers' wares, including saddles, valises, hat boxes, and traveling bags, wholly or in part leather, N. W., kilo, thirty cents;

229. Other manufactures of leather or covered with leather, not specially provided for, N. W., kilo, forty cents;

- (a) Leather belting, N. W., kilo, twenty-five cents:

*Provided*, That none of the articles classified under paragraphs two hundred and twenty-eight or two hundred and twenty-nine shall pay a less rate of duty than twenty per centum ad valorem.

#### GROUP 3.—Various.

230. Feathers for ornaments, in their natural state or manufactured, N. W., kilo, two dollars and fifty cents:

*Provided*, That none of the articles classified under this paragraph shall pay a less rate of duty than sixty per centum ad valorem.

231. Feather dusters, N. W., kilo, thirty cents;

- (a) Other feathers and manufactures of feathers not specially provided for, N. W., kilo, sixty cents.

- 232. Stuffed or mounted birds or animals not specially provided for in paragraph three hundred and eighty-nine, N. W., kilo, one dollar.
- 233. Intestines, dried, N. W., kilo, two dollars.
- 234. Animal wastes, unmanufactured, not especially mentioned, G. W., one hundred kilos, fifty cents.

CLASS XI.—*Instruments, machinery, and apparatus employed in music, agriculture, industry, and locomotion.*

GROUP 1.—*Musical instruments, clocks, and watches.*

- 235. Pianos:
  - (a) Concert grand, each, one hundred dollars;
  - (b) Ordinary grand, each, seventy-five dollars;
  - (c) Concert upright, square, each, fifty dollars;
  - (d) Ordinary upright, square, each, thirty dollars.
- 236. Harmoniums and cabinet organs, each, ten dollars.
- 237. Mechanical music boxes:
  - (a) Playing three airs or less, each, seventy-five cents;
  - (b) Playing more than three airs, each two dollars and fifty cents.
 Other musical instruments shall be dutiable according to the principal component part thereof, and, in addition thereto, a surtax of one hundred per centum.
- 238. Watches, watch cases of all kinds, watch movements, and parts of watches, twenty per centum ad valorem;
  - (a) Parts of watches and clocks commonly known as watch and clock materials and suitable for repairs only, including watch crystals, twenty per centum ad valorem.
- 239. Clocks of all kinds (except tower clocks), complete; parts of the same, including those parts commonly known as clock materials and suitable for repair only; cases, stands, glasses, shades, and other accessories of the same, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.
- 240. Tower clocks, complete; machinery and parts for the same, whether set up or not, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.
- 241. Chronometers in cases or boxes for marine or professional use, and cases, movements, crystals, and other parts for the same, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

GROUP 2.—*Apparatus and machinery.*

- 242. Machinery and apparatus for weighing of all kinds, not specially provided for, and detached parts therefor, twenty per centum ad valorem.
  - 243. Marine engines, stationary engines, hydraulic, steam, petroleum, gasoline, and hot or compressed air motors, fifteen per centum ad valorem.
  - 244. Steam boilers of all kinds, whether attached to engines or not, fifteen per centum ad valorem.
  - 245. Agricultural machinery and apparatus, machinery and apparatus for pile driving, dredging, hoisting, and making or repairing roads, for refrigerating and ice making, sawmill machinery, machinery and apparatus for extracting vegetable oils, and for converting the same into other products, for making sugar, for preparing rice, hemp, and other vegetable products of the Islands for the markets, and detached parts therefor, also traction and portable engines and their boilers adapted to and imported for and with rice-threshing machines, and steam plows, five per centum ad valorem.
- NOTE.—The expression "Preparing vegetable products for the markets," shall be taken to mean putting said products in their first marketable condition.
- 246. Locomotives, including tenders, and traction and portable engines complete, and detached parts therefor, fifteen per centum ad valorem.
  - 247. Turntables and power and hand cranes, fifteen per centum ad valorem.
  - 248. Apparatus and appliances for the generation, distribution, testing, measuring, and installation of electricity, dry and wet batteries, carbon brushes, arc lamps and their fittings, insulating materials, tapes, and compounds used exclusively for electrical purposes; bells, annunciators, telephones, and apparatus pertaining to the same; galvanometers, amperemeters, voltmeters, and wattmeters; and all or any parts of apparatus specified, including insulators of glass or porcelain or other material, five per centum ad valorem.
  - 249. Storage batteries, five per centum ad valorem.
  - 250. Dynamos, generators, exciters, and all other machinery for the generation of electricity for lighting or for power; transformers and electric motors and electric fans, five per centum ad valorem:
    - (a) Incandescent lamps, mounted or not mounted, fifteen per centum ad valorem.

- 251. All sewing machines and detached parts therefor, except needles, fifteen per centum ad valorem.
- 252. Bicycles and velocipedes and detached parts and accessories thereto, including lamps twenty-five per centum ad valorem.
- 253. Typewriters, and detached parts therefor; including ribbons, fifteen per centum ad valorem.
- 254. Phonographs, cinematographs, biographs, and similar machines, including detached parts and records and films therefor, thirty per centum ad valorem.
- 255. Cash registers and adding machines, and detached parts therefor, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.
- 256. Automatic slot machines for weighing and other purposes, not prohibited, and detached parts therefor, thirty per centum ad valorem.
- 257. Other machinery and detached parts of machines not specially provided for:
  - (a) Of copper and its alloys, twenty per centum ad valorem.
  - (b) Of other materials, ten per centum ad valorem.

GROUP 3.—*Carriages.*

- 258. Coaches and berlins, new, used, or repaired, twenty per centum ad valorem.
- 259. Omnibuses, diligences, Concord, and similar coaches, new, used, or repaired, twenty per centum ad valorem.
- 260. Other common four-wheeled carriages, with four or more seats, new or repaired, twenty per centum ad valorem.
- 261. All other carriages not specially provided for, new, used, or repaired, including automobiles for persons or merchandise, baby carriages, trimmed or untrimmed, and jinrikishas, twenty per centum ad valorem.
- 262. Railway carriages of all kinds for passengers, each, one hundred dollars:
  - (a) Finished wooden parts of the same, N. W., one hundred kilos, one dollar and fifty cents;
  - (b) Railway box cars, each, fifty dollars;
  - (c) Railway flat cars, each, thirty dollars;
  - (d) Cars for industrial railways, fifteen per centum ad valorem.
- 263. Tramways carriages of all kinds:
  - (a) Bodies, either set up or knocked down, each, thirty-five dollars;
  - (b) Trucks, per set, for same, each, ten dollars.
- 264. Wagons, each, seven dollars and fifty cents.
- 265. Carts for transporting merchandise, each, five dollars;
  - (a) All others not specially provided for, twenty per centum ad valorem.
- 266. Hand carts, each, three dollars;
  - (a) Wheelbarrows, of wood, each, fifty cents;
  - (b) Wheelbarrows, wholly of iron or steel, each, one dollar and fifty cents:

*Provided*, That wooden parts for any of the vehicles classified under paragraphs two hundred and fifty-eight, two hundred and fifty-nine, two hundred and sixty, two hundred and sixty-one, two hundred and sixty-four, two hundred and sixty-five, and two hundred and sixty-six shall be dutiable at the rate of twenty per centum ad valorem!

GROUP 4.—*Small boats and other water craft.*

- 267. Small boats, launches, lighters, and all other water craft imported into the Philippine Islands, either set up or knocked down, thirty per centum ad valorem.

NOTE.—The expression "imported into the Philippine Islands" shall be held to mean "brought into the jurisdictional waters of the Islands in or on another vessel, or towed therein by another vessel, as distinguished from coming into these Islands under the craft's own steam, sail, or other motive power."

CLASS XII.—*Alimentary substances.*GROUP 1.—*Meats and fish.*

- 268. Poultry and game, dressed or undressed, N. W., kilo, three cents.
- 269. Meat, salted or in brine, and jerked beef, G. W., one hundred kilos, seventy-five cents.
- 270. Hams, bacon, and other meats, smoked or cured, also sausages not preserved in cans, N. W., one hundred kilos, three dollars:
 

*Provided, however*, That the salt ordinarily used for the packing of any of the articles enumerated in this paragraph shall be classified under paragraph ninety-four (a).
- 271. Lard (however contained), G. W., one hundred kilos, two dollars.



272. Vegetable lard and all imitations of lard, G. W., one hundred kilos, one dollar and sixty cents.
273. Salted cod and stockfish, G. W., one hundred kilos, seventy-five cents.
274. Fish, other, except as included in paragraphs three hundred and seventeen and three hundred and eighteen:
- (a) Fresh, with only the salt indispensable for its preservation, G. W., one hundred kilos, fifty cents;
  - (b) Salted, smoked, or pickled, but packed in bulk, and not of the class of "canned or potted fish" covered by paragraphs three hundred and seventeen and three hundred and eighteen, G. W., one hundred kilos, one dollar and fifty cents.
275. Oysters, clams, and shellfish, not in glass or canned, G. W., one hundred kilos, two dollars and fifty cents.

GROUP 2.—*Grain, dried fruit, and vegetables, and preparations of the same.*

276. Rice: Until May first, nineteen hundred and five:
- (a) Unhusked, G. W., one hundred kilos, forty cents;
  - (b) Husked, G. W., one hundred kilos, fifty cents;
  - (c) Flour, G. W., one hundred kilos, one dollar and fifty cents.
- On May first, nineteen hundred and five, and until January first, nineteen hundred and seven:
- (a) Unhusked, G. W., one hundred kilos, sixty cents;
  - (b) Husked, G. W., one hundred kilos, seventy-five cents;
  - (c) Flour, G. W., one hundred kilos, one dollar and seventy-five cents.
- On and after January first, nineteen hundred and seven:
- (a) Unhusked, G. W., one hundred kilos, eighty cents;
  - (b) Husked, G. W., one hundred kilos, one dollar;
  - (c) Flour, G. W., one hundred kilos, two dollars:
- Provided, however, That the Philippine Commission may, in its discretion, continue in force the rate of duty first above stated, until in its opinion the conditions in the Philippine Islands may warrant the higher rates herein provided.*
277. Wheat, rye, and barley:
- (a) In grain, G. W., one hundred kilos, twenty-five cents;
  - (b) In flour, G. W., one hundred kilos, forty cents.
278. Corn (maize), oats, and other cereals not mentioned elsewhere:
- (a) In grain, G. W., one hundred kilos, ten cents;
  - (b) In meal or flour, G. W., one hundred kilos, forty cents.
279. Millet:
- (a) In grain, G. W., one hundred kilos, forty cents;
  - (b) In flour, G. W., one hundred kilos, fifty cents.
280. Malt, G. W., one hundred kilos, two dollars and fifty cents.
281. Hops, G. W., one hundred kilos, three dollars.
282. Cereals prepared for table use, such as oatmeal, cracked wheat, cornstarch, avena, and all other preparations of cereals for table use not elsewhere specially provided for, N. W., one hundred kilos, two dollars.
283. Bread, biscuit, crackers, and wafers made of flour from cereals or pulse:
- (a) Unsweetened, N. W., one hundred kilos, three dollars;
  - (b) Sweetened, N. W., one hundred kilos five dollars.
284. Vermicelli, macaroni, and pastes for soups, N. W., one hundred kilos, three dollars.
285. Dried raisins, dates, figs, and citron, put up in small packages, N. W., one hundred kilos, two dollars and fifty cents.
286. The same fruits in bulk and all other dried and desiccated fruits, N. W., one hundred kilos, seventy-five cents.
287. Dried beans, peas, and pulse:
- (a) In bulk, G. W., one hundred kilos, seventy-five cents;
  - (b) Put up in small packages, N. W., one hundred kilos, one dollar;
  - (c) Flour of, G. W., one hundred kilos, one dollar and fifty cents.
288. Dried or desiccated vegetables, not elsewhere specially provided for, G. W., one hundred kilos, one dollar.

GROUP 3.—*Tropical and semitropical products.*

289. Sugar:
- (a) Raw and glucose, G. W., one hundred kilos, one dollar and sixty-two cents;
  - (b) Refined, N. W., one hundred kilos, three dollars.

290. Cocoa:
- (a) Of all kinds in the bean, G. W., one hundred kilos, five dollars and seventy-five cents;
  - (b) Ground, in paste, powder, and cocoa butter, N. W., one hundred kilos, ten dollars.
291. Coffee:
- (a) In grains, G. W., one hundred kilos, seven dollars and fifty cents;
  - (b) Ground, N. W., one hundred kilos, eight dollars and seventy cents.
292. Succory root and chicory in any form, N. W., one hundred kilos, seven dollars and fifty cents.
293. Cinnamon, first grade:
- (a) Uground, N. W., one hundred kilos, eight dollars;
  - (b) Ground, N. W., one hundred kilos, ten dollars.
294. Cinnamon, second grade:
- (a) Uground, N. W., one hundred kilos, six dollars;
  - (b) Ground, N. W., one hundred kilos, eight dollars.
295. Vanilla beans, N. W., kilo, five dollars.
296. Cloves and other spices not specially mentioned:
- (a) Uground, N. W., kilo, eight cents;
  - (b) Ground, N. W., kilo, ten cents;
  - (c) Saffron of all kinds, N. W., kilo, four dollars.
297. Allspice and mace:
- (a) Uground, N. W., kilo, seven cents;
  - (b) Ground, N. W., kilo, nine cents.
298. Nutmegs:
- (a) Unhusked, G. W., kilo, four cents;
  - (b) Husked, G. W., kilo, six cents.
299. Pepper:
- (a) Whole, N. W., kilo, four cents;
  - (b) Ground, N. W., kilo, six cents.
300. Mustard:
- (a) Seed, N. W., kilo, four cents;
  - (b) Ground, N. W., kilo, six cents;
  - (c) In paste, N. W., kilo, fifteen cents.
301. Tea, N. W., kilo, twenty cents.

GROUP 4.—*Seeds and forage.*

302. Seeds not elsewhere provided for and carob beans, G. W., one hundred kilos, fifty cents.
303. Hay, forage, and bran, G. W., one hundred kilos, five cents.

GROUP 5.—*Oils and beverages.*

304. Olive oil:
- (a) In receptacles of earthenware, wood, or tin, N. W., one hundred kilos, four dollars;
  - (b) In bottles, N. W., kilo, seven and one-half cents.
305. Other refined oils in bottles for table use, N. W., kilo, five cents.
306. Alcohol, liter, seventy cents.
307. Methyl alcohol, N. W., liter, thirty-five cents.
308. (a) Whisky, rum, gin, and brandy, per proof liter, thirty-five cents;
- (b) Cocktails, blackberry and ginger brandy, per gauge liter, thirty-five cents;
  - (c) Liqueurs, cordials, and all compound spirits not specially mentioned, per gauge liter, sixty-five cents:
- Provided, however,* That if the proof in the liquors classified under (b) and (c) of this paragraph should be above one hundred and five degrees the same shall pay a surtax of twenty-five cents per liter.
309. Wines, sparkling, liter, eighty-five cents.
310. Wines, still (fine):
- (a) All white and red fine wines, including the products known as generous wines (vinos generosos), and all white and red wines known as dessert or liqueur wines, similar to fine moscatels and madeiras, except those mentioned in the next number, in wood, liter, twenty-five cents;
  - (b) The same in bottles, flasks, demijohns and other similar receptacles, liter, forty cents.
311. Wines, still (common):
- (a) Common red and white wines, such as vin ordinaire, vino comun and others of like quality, in wood, liter, five cents;
  - (b) The same in bottles, flasks, demijohns, or other similar receptacles, liter, ten cents.

312. Malt liquors, malt extract, ciders, mineral waters, and other nonalcoholic beverages:  
 (a) Malt liquors, malt extract, and cider, in wood, hectol, three dollars and forty cents;  
 (b) Malt liquors, malt extract, and cider, in bottles or other receptacles, hectol, four dollars and sixty cents;  
 (c) Sweetened, flavored, or aerated waters; natural mineral waters, aerated, carbonated, or not; ginger ale, root beer, and other nonalcoholic beverages not specially provided for, hectol, one dollar and fifty cents.
313. Fruit juice, pure or with sufficient sugar to preserve it; fruit sirups for beverages, and fruit pulp, liter, five cents.
314. Vinegar, liter, two cents.

GROUP 6.—*Various.*

315. Canned or potted meats, such as beef, mutton, sausage, chicken, turkey, ham, bacon, and generally all meats preserved in cans or jars, when not exceeding in value one dollar per dozen cans of the weight of one-tenth of a kilogram for each can, and not exceeding in value one dollar and seventy-five cents per dozen cans of the weight of one-fifth of a kilogram for each can, N. W., kilo, five cents.
316. Canned or potted meats of the delicatessen class, including mince-meat, pate de fois gras, deviled ham, and generally all meats preserved in cans or jars, when exceeding in value one dollar per one dozen cans of the weight of one-tenth of a kilogram for each can, and exceeding in value one dollar and seventy-five cents per dozen cans of the weight of one-fifth of a kilogram for each can, N. W., kilo, twenty cents.
317. Cod, herring, and sardines, in tins, cans, or jars, N. W., kilo, three and one-half cents;  
 (a) Salmon, in cans, N. W., kilo, one and one-half cents;  
 (b) Other canned or potted fish, and sea food, such as oysters, clams, and generally all sea products preserved in cans or jars, N. W., kilo, six cents.
318. Canned and potted fish and sea food of the delicatessen class, such as anchovies, caviar, fish roe, and generally all fish or sea food preserved in cans or jars, not in use as ordinary food, N. W., kilo, twenty cents.
319. Canned or potted soups of all kinds, including clam broth, N. W., kilo, five cents.
320. Condensed or concentrated milk and canned vegetables of all kinds, such as tomatoes, corn, pease, beans, pumpkins, and generally vegetables preserved in cans or jars, N. W., kilo, two and one-half cents;  
 (a) Evaporated cream unsweetened, N. W., kilo, one and one-half cents.
321. Pickled vegetables and fruits of all kinds:  
 (a) In stone or glass, N. W., kilo, four cents;  
 (b) In wood, G. W., kilo, one and one-half cents.
322. Canned or preserved fruits:  
 (a) In wood; and those belonging to the class known as "Pie fruits," packed in water, in tin or glass, N. W., kilo, two cents;  
 (b) Others, in tin or glass, including those packed in sirups, known as "Table fruits," N. W., kilo, two cents.
323. Preserved or brandied fruits in cordials or spirits of any kind containing more than eighteen per centum of alcohol, such as brandied peaches, cherries preserved in maraschine and the like, whether put up in tin or glass, N. W., kilo, fifteen cents.
324. Canned breads of all kinds, N. W., kilo, two and one-half cents.
325. Canned cakes, puddings, and sweetmeats not candied, such as plum pudding and the like, N. W., kilo, ten cents.
326. Saccharine, N. W., kilo, three dollars.
327. Flavoring extracts not containing more than twelve per centum of alcohol, N. W., kilo, twenty-five cents.
328. Sauces and condiments for table use, such as caper, tabasco, Worcestershire, and the like preparations, N. W., kilo, twelve and one-half cents;  
 (a) Tomato sauces, including catsup, N. W., kilo, five cents.
329. Nuts, dried, of all kinds in natural state, not otherwise provided for, N. W., one hundred kilos, two dollars and fifty cents.
330. Chocolate:  
 (a) In forms or lumps for manufacturing purposes, N. W., kilo, fifteen cents;  
 (b) In cakes or powders, for table use, but not made up into bonbons or sweetmeats of any description, N. W., kilo, twenty cents.
331. Conserved or crystallized fruit or nuts, used as confectionery and sweetmeats, whether put up in paper, metal, or glass, N. W., kilo, twenty-five cents.
332. Confectionery, candies, and sweetmeats of all kinds, N. W., kilo, twelve and one-half cents.

*Provided, That none of the articles classified under paragraphs three hundred and thirty, three hundred and thirty-one, and three hundred and thirty-two shall pay a less rate of duty than twenty per centum ad valorem.*

333. Eggs, salted or preserved, G. W., one hundred kilos, two dollars and fifty cents.
334. Cheese:
- (a) Fine, in glass, stone, or metal, not in use as common food, N. W., kilo, fifteen cents;
  - (b) Other (common), G. W., kilo, two and one-half cents.
335. Butter, N. W., kilo, five cents.
336. Oleomargarine, butterine and all imitations of butter, N. W., kilo, six cents.
337. Honey, maple sirup, molasses, and sirup of cane, G. W., one hundred kilos, one dollar.

CLASS XIII.—*Miscellaneous.*

338. Fans of all kinds, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.
339. Combs:
- (a) Of horn or india rubber, N. W., kilo, two dollars.
  - (b) Of tortoise shell or ivory, N. W., kilo, five dollars;
  - (c) Others; shall be classified for duty according to their component material.
340. Trinkets and ornaments of all kinds, except those of gold or silver, or of gold and silver plate, or in which the predominant substance is amber, jet, tortoise shell, coral, ivory, meerschaum, mother-of-pearl, horn, bone, whalebone, celluloid or compositions imitating any of the materials herein mentioned, N. W., kilo, one dollar and twenty-five cents.
341. Amber, jet, tortoise shell, coral, ivory, meerschaum, mother-of-pearl:
- (a) Unwrought, N. W., kilo, one dollar;
  - (b) Wrought, N. W., kilo, three dollars and fifty cents.
342. Horn, bone, whalebone, or celluloid, also compositions imitating these or those of the preceding number:
- (a) Unwrought, N. W., kilo, sixty cents;
  - (b) Wrought, N. W., kilo, one dollar and fifty cents.
343. Walking sticks and sticks for umbrellas and parasols, and sword sticks, including the sword, per one hundred, four dollars:  
*Provided*, That none of the articles classified under this paragraph shall pay a less rate of duty than twenty per centum ad valorem.
344. Hair, human, manufactured into articles of all kinds, or any shape, N. W., hectog, fifty cents.
345. Buttons:
- (a) Bone, porcelain, composition, wood, steel, iron, and similar materials, N. W., kilo, twenty cents;
  - (b) Rubber, copper and its alloys, N. W., kilo, fifty cents;
  - (c) Mother-of-pearl and others not specially provided for, except of gold or silver, or gold or silver plated, N. W., kilo, one dollar.
346. Cartridges with or without projectiles or bullets, also primers and caps for such arms, N. W., kilo, fifteen cents.
347. Tarpaulins, coated with sand for vans, N. W., one hundred kilos, twenty cents.
348. Paper, felt, or other textile, prepared or coated with tar, pitch, or other substances, for roofs and structural purposes, G. W., one hundred kilos, thirty cents.
349. Oilcloths:
- (a) For floors and packing purposes, N. W., one hundred kilos, three dollars;
  - (b) For wearing apparel, unmanufactured, N. W., one hundred kilos, three dollars;
  - (c) Manufactured into wearing apparel, N. W., one hundred kilos, six dollars;
  - (d) Other, including linoleum, N. W., one hundred kilos, five dollars.
350. Artificial flowers of all kinds, also artificial fruits, seeds, pistils, or buds of any material for the manufacture of flowers, N. W., kilo, two dollars and fifty cents.
351. Matches of wax, wood or cardboard, N. W., kilo, twenty cents.
352. Caoutchouc and gutta-percha manufactured into any kind of articles not specially provided for:
- (a) Rubber, pure or with cloth or wire insertions for machinery packing, including gaskets and washers, N. W., kilo, three cents;
  - (b) Hard rubber articles, not specially provided for, N. W., kilo, fifty cents;
  - (c) Boots and shoes of rubber, N. W., kilo, twenty-five cents;
  - (d) All other articles, including rubber in sheets other than packing, N. W., kilo, twenty cents;
  - (e) Hose and belting of all descriptions into which rubber enters as a component material, N. W., kilo, ten cents.
353. Games and toys, except those of gold or silver, or of gold or silver plate, or of the materials mentioned in paragraphs two hundred and forty-one and two hundred and forty-two, N. W., kilo, ten cents: *Provided*, That none of the articles classified under this paragraph shall pay a less rate of duty than twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

354. Umbrellas and parasols:  
 (a) Covered with paper, eight cents each;  
 (b) Covered with silk, fifty cents each;  
 (c) Covered with other stuffs, twenty cents each.
355. Hats and bonnets and crowns for same, of straw:  
 (a) Complete, not trimmed, thirteen cents each;  
 (b) Same, trimmed, twenty-two cents each;  
 (c) Crowns for (untrimmed), eleven cents each.
356. The same articles of other materials:  
 (a) Complete, not trimmed, six cents each;  
 (b) Same, trimmed, twenty cents each;  
 (c) Crowns for (untrimmed), five cents each.
357. Caps of all kinds:  
 (a) For adults, of any material, plain, fifteen cents each;  
 (b) For adults, embroidered or decorated, fifty cents each;  
 (c) For children, plain, ten cents each;  
 (d) For children, embroidered or ornamented, thirty-five cents each;  
*Provided*, That none of the articles classified under paragraphs three hundred and fifty-four, three hundred and fifty-five, three hundred and fifty-six, and three hundred and fifty-seven shall pay a less rate of duty than twenty per centum ad valorem.
358. Cameras of which the lenses are not removable or adjustable; made of wood or of metal, polished or covered with leather or imitation of leather; fitted for either plates or films, or for both, twenty per centum ad valorem.
359. The same articles made of wood or metal, painted, varnished, shellacked, or plain, and otherwise, twenty per centum ad valorem.
360. Cameras with removable or adjustable lenses, not including the lenses, twenty per centum ad valorem.
361. Single lenses for photographic apparatus, twenty per centum ad valorem.
362. Combination lenses, tripods, plateholders, dry and other plates, and kodak films, twenty per centum ad valorem.
363. Tuns, pipes, casks, and other similar wooden receptacles of liquids, or of articles in liquid or in brine, imported separately, or in use as immediate containers of imported merchandise which is not dutiable on the gross weight:  
 (a) Such as are used as containers for olives and pickles, having a capacity not to exceed three liters, each, fifteen cents;  
 (b) Having a capacity not to exceed ten liters, each, thirty-five cents;  
 (c) Having a capacity not to exceed fifty liters, each, fifty cents;  
 (d) Having a capacity not to exceed one hundred and ten liters, each, eighty-five cents;  
 (e) Having a capacity not to exceed two hundred and twenty liters, each, one dollar;  
 (f) Having a capacity not to exceed four hundred and forty liters, each, one dollar and seventy-five cents;  
 (g) Having a capacity greater than four hundred and forty liters, each, three dollars and fifty cents.
364. Tobacco:  
 (a) In the leaf, unmanufactured, N. W., kilo, fifty cents;  
 (b) Manufactured, N. W., kilo, one dollar.
365. On all other goods, wares, merchandise, and effects not otherwise enumerated or provided for, except crude materials, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.
366. On crude materials not otherwise enumerated, ten per centum ad valorem.

## ARTICLES FREE OF DUTY.

367. Trees, shoots, and plants.
368. Moss in a natural or fresh state.
369. Copper, gold, and silver ores.
370. Ordinary and usual commercial samples, imported by bona fide commercial travelers, after examination by the customs authorities and upon the filing of a bond with security satisfactory to the collector of customs for the exportation of said samples within three months after their date of importation: *Provided*, That said samples shall be positively identified by the customs authorities before exportation, and that their appraised value shall not exceed two thousand dollars in any one case: *And provided further*, That the period of three months allowed for their exportation may be extended in the discretion of the collector of customs for a further period not to exceed three months, upon application being made to him in writing before the expiration of the original period. In the case of any consignment of bona fide commercial samples the appraised value of which exceeds two thousand dollars, the

owner may select any portion thereof up to two thousand dollars in appraised value for entry under the above provisions of this paragraph, and the remainder of the consignment shall be entered in bond or for duty, as in the case of regular importations.

(a) All samples of the kind, in such quantity, and of such dimensions or construction as to render them unsalable or of no appreciable commercial value.

371. Articles of the growth, produce, and manufacture of the Philippine Islands exported to a foreign country and returned without having been advanced in value or improved in condition by any process of manufacture or other means, and upon which no drawback or bounty has been allowed.
372. Gold, silver, and platinum, in broken-up jewelry or table services, bars, sheets, coins, pieces, dust, and scraps.
373. Gold, silver, and platinum, in articles manufactured and stamped in the Philippine Islands.
374. Fresh fruits.
375. Fresh garden produce.
376. Fresh meat, except poultry and game; also ice.
377. Fresh eggs.
378. Fresh milk.
379. Diamonds and other precious stones in the rough, unmounted.
380. Hand paintings in oil, water color, or pastel, and pen and ink drawings intended for use as works of art, and not as a part of decoration of any other merchandise, nor for use in the manufactures and industrial arts and sciences; also family photographs, paintings, crayons, and other pictures of the members of a person's family.
381. Lithographs, posters, calendars, and folders for advertising purposes only, having no commercial value and designed for free public distribution.
382. (a) Spanish scientific, literary, and artistic works, not subversive of public order, imported under provisions of article thirteen of the treaty between Spain and the United States signed at Paris on the tenth day of December, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight.
- (b) Public magazines, reviews, newspapers, and like published periodicals, Bibles, and schoolbooks; but complete books published in parts and not otherwise entitled to free entry shall not be classified under this paragraph.
383. Manures, natural.
384. Quinine, sulphate and bisulphate of, and all alkaloids or salts of cinchona bark, in pills or otherwise.

#### ARTICLES FREE OF DUTY, SUBJECT TO CONDITIONS.

385. Supplies imported by the United States Government for its use or that of its subordinate branches, or by the Insular Government for its use or that of its subordinate branches.
386. Wearing apparel, toilet objects and articles for personal use, bed and table linen, books, portable tools and instruments, theatrical costumes, jewels, and table services bearing evident signs of having been used, imported by travelers in their luggage in quantities proportionate to their profession and position.
- (a) Wearing apparel, and toilet objects for personal use, brought by citizens or inhabitants of the Philippine Islands in their personal luggage in quantities proportionate to their profession and position; also bed and table linen, books, portable tools and instruments, jewels, and table service, brought in the luggage of citizens or inhabitants of the Philippine Islands, which are their personal property and not for barter or sale and which have been used by such persons in the Philippine Islands and exported therefrom under conditions to be prescribed by the Collector of Customs.

The customs authorities may exact a bond for the exportation of these articles when deemed necessary by them.

387. Works of fine art destined for public museums, galleries, or art schools; when due proof is given as to their destination.
388. Archaeological and numismatical objects for public museums, academies, and scientific and artistic corporations, on proof of their destination.
389. Specimens and collections of mineralogy, botany, zoölogy, and ethnology, and small models for public museums, public schools, academies, and scientific and artistic corporations, on proof of their destination.
390. (a) Philosophical, historical, economic, and scientific books, apparatus, utensils, instruments, and preparations, including packing, packages, and receptacles thereof, specially imported in good faith and for the use and by the order of any

society or institution incorporated or established solely for philosophical, educational, scientific, or literary purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts, or for the use and by order of any college, academy, school, or seminary of learning in the Philippine Islands, or of any public library, and not for sale or hire, subject to such regulations as may be prescribed by the Collector of Customs of the Islands; and the provisions of this paragraph in respect to books shall apply also to any individual importing not exceeding two copies of any one work for his own use and not for sale or hire.

(b) Books and music in raised print, used exclusively by the blind.

If the regulations in each case are not complied with, or if the examination is not entirely satisfactory, the exemption shall be annulled, and the duties stipulated in the tariff shall be collected.

**ARTICLES FREE OF DUTY SUBJECT TO THE FORMALITIES PRESCRIBED IN EACH CASE BY THE CUSTOMS AUTHORITIES.**

391. Casks, sacks, and large metal receptacles in use as immediate containers of dutiable imported commodities, when such receptacles are to be reexported.
392. Carriages, trained animals, portable theaters, circus equipments, panoramas, wax figures, and other similar objects for public entertainment, imported temporarily.
393. Used household furniture of persons coming to settle in the Philippine Islands, including such articles, effects, and furnishings as pictures, books, pianos, organs, china-ware, and kitchen utensils, in quantities and of the class suitable to the rank and position of the persons bringing the same and intended for their own use and benefit and not for barter or sale: *Provided*, That they have all been used by said persons for more than one year; that they are brought within a reasonable time after the arrival of the owners, in the discretion of the Collector of Customs: *And provided further*, That satisfactory evidence be produced that such persons are actually coming to settle in the Philippine Islands; that the change of residence is bona fide, and that the privilege of free entry under this paragraph has never been previously granted to them: *And provided further*, That if such persons are coming to the Philippine Islands from the United States and are citizens thereof, the period of one year specified in the first proviso of this paragraph shall not be effective. Officers of the United States Army, Navy, and Marine Corps and religious missionaries taking station in the Islands shall be given the same privileges granted to other persons in this article: *And provided further*, That all articles of professional equipment, wearing apparel, and household goods belonging to officers of the United States Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, officers of the Philippine Government, and religious missionaries who are citizens of the United States, imported from the United States for their personal use and benefit and not for barter or sale, may be entered free of duty on the personal certificate of such person that they fulfill the above conditions: *Provided, however*, That United States Government vessels whether transports of the Army or naval vessels, when coming from the United States or a foreign port to the ports of the Philippine Islands, shall be subject to the same inspection by customs officers of the Philippine Government, for the purpose of determining whether they have on board articles or merchandise dutiable under the laws of the Philippine Islands, as such United States Government vessels are subject to by customs officers of the United States Government when such vessels enter ports of the United States from foreign countries for the purpose of determining whether such vessels have on board articles or merchandise dutiable under the laws of the United States.
  - (b) Vessels for communion or other sacred purposes, vestments, relics, jewels, candleabra, and other articles belonging to any church and used solely for religious ceremonial purposes in and about an altar of a church, or worn by priests or ministers of religion, for such purposes, if such articles were in the Philippine Islands, and were removed therefrom before July first, nineteen hundred and two, to avoid the danger of robbery or depredation; but such articles are to be admitted without duty only after the Governor-General shall be satisfied by evidence produced that the articles presented for admission are within the foregoing description and shall certify the fact to the Collector of Customs for the Philippine Islands.
394. Foreign articles destined to exhibitions held in the Philippine Islands, under such rules, regulations, and conditions as may be prescribed by the Philippine Commission.
395. Submarine telegraph cables.
396. Pumps, intended for the salvage of vessels, imported temporarily.
397. Parts of machinery, pieces of metal, and wood imported for the repair of foreign vessels which have entered ports of the Philippine Islands through stress of weather.

## EXPORT DUTIES.

SEC. 13. That on the following products of the Philippine Islands, when exported therefrom, there shall be levied and collected on the gross weight thereof export duties as follows:

- 398. Abacá, raw or wrought hemp, one hundred kilos, seventy-five cents.
- 399. Indigo, one hundred kilos, twenty-five cents.
- 400. Indigo employed for dyeing ("tintarron"), one hundred kilos, two and one-half cents.
- 401. Sugar, one hundred kilos, five cents.
- 402. Cocoanuts, fresh and dried (copra), one hundred kilos, ten cents.
- 403. Tobacco, manufactured, of all kinds and whatever origin, one hundred kilos, one dollar and fifty cents.
- 404. Tobacco, raw, grown in the Provinces of Cagayán, Isabela, and Nueva Vizcaya (Luzón Island), one hundred kilos, one dollar and fifty cents.
- 405. Tobacco, raw, grown in the Visayas and Mindanao Island, one hundred kilos, one dollar.
- 406. Tobacco, raw, grown in other provinces of the Archipelago, one hundred kilos, seventy-five cents.

Certificates of origin of raw tobacco may be required by the customs authorities when proof of the place of production is necessary:

*Provided*, That the rates of duty levied, collected, and paid upon products of the Philippine Islands coming into the United States shall be less any export duty or taxes levied, collected, and paid thereon upon the shipment thereof from the Philippine Islands, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; but all articles the growth and product of the Philippine Islands admitted into the ports of the United States free of duty, and coming directly from said Islands to the United States, for use and consumption therein, shall be exempt from any export duties imposed in the Philippine Islands.

## TONNAGE DUES.

SEC. 14. That at all ports or places in the Philippine Islands there shall be levied the following navigation and port charges: On the entry of a vessel from a port or place not in the Philippine Islands a duty of six cents per ton, not to exceed thirty cents per net ton per annum, as expressed in her national certificate of registry.

On the entry of a vessel from a port or place not in the Philippine Islands lading or discharging cargo which is less than the net tonnage of the vessel, dues of twenty cents per thousand kilograms may be imposed, at the option of the master or consignor or consignee of the cargo, in lieu of the tonnage tax above prescribed.

On the entry of a vessel only to discharge or take on board passengers and their baggage, the tonnage tax above prescribed shall not be imposed.

SEC. 15. That the following shall be exempt from tonnage dues:

- A vessel belonging to or employed in the service of the Government of the United States.
- A vessel of a foreign government not engaged in trade.
- A vessel in distress.

A yacht belonging to an organized yacht club of the United States or of a foreign nation which imposes no tonnage or equivalent taxes on American yachts.

## WHARF CHARGES.

SEC. 16. That there shall be levied and collected upon goods of all kinds exported through the ports of entry of the Philippine Islands a duty of seventy-five cents per gross ton of one thousand kilos, as a charge for wharfage and for harbor dues, whatever be the port of destination or nationality of the exporting vessel.

SEC. 17. That merchandise imported, exported, or shipped in transit for the use of the Government of the United States or of that of the Philippine Islands, including coal, shall be exempt from wharf charges.

## REIMPORTATION OF INSULAR PRODUCTS.

SEC. 18. That goods, fruits, and articles of the Philippine Islands exported abroad and reimported, owing to their not having been sold at the place of destination, shall be exempt from the payment of duty: *Provided always*, That they are inclosed in the same packages and bear the same marks, and that they are accompanied by certificates of the consular officer, or, if there be none, of the local authority, stating that the goods, produce, or effects of the country are reimported for the above-stated reason.

Abacá, raw, is exempt from the production of the aforesaid certificate.



SEC. 19. That the following articles may likewise be imported free of duty:

(a) Paintings which are works of art, and have been exported with a custom-house certificate, provided that their identity is established to the satisfaction of the customs authorities.

(b) Books, when, on their exportation, the number of the copies, the title of the work, and the name of the publisher have been stated in the export certificate.

(c) Copper coins returned from foreign countries, if, on examination, it appears that they have been coined legitimately.

(d) Articles returned from foreign exhibitions.

(e) Articles of the Philippine Islands returned from foreign countries, the entry of which was prohibited at the place of destination.

SEC. 20. That all existing decrees, laws, regulations, or orders, so far as the same are inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, and the tariff and duties, rules and regulations hereby enacted, are to that extent repealed, such repeal to take effect at the time when said tariff and duties shall go into force and effect: *Provided*, That nothing in this Act shall be construed to repeal or modify any of the provisions of an act relating to the Philippine Islands approved February sixth, nineteen hundred and five.

Nothing in this section contained shall in any way affect any legal proceeding that has been or may be lawfully commenced at any time by reason of any act or omission done or committed before the date upon which this Act goes into force and effect.

SEC. 21. That the index and repertory hereto attached are not an integral part of the tariff law and shall not be construed to alter or change the same in any way.

SEC. 22. That the entry of all importations at the ports of the Philippine Islands made subsequent to a period of sixty days from the date this revised tariff goes into force and effect, of goods, wares, and merchandise from countries other than the United States, when the value of such importation exceeds one hundred dollars, shall be accompanied by a consular invoice similar to that required for goods imported into the United States from foreign countries and executed as required for importations into the United States; and when brought into the Philippine Islands from the United States, such importations shall be accompanied by an invoice similar in form to the consular invoices required for importations into the United States, but in lieu of execution by a consul of the United States, such invoices shall be sworn to before a United States commissioner, collector of customs, or deputy collector of customs.

SEC. 23. That where imported materials on which duties have been paid are used in the manufacture or production of articles manufactured or produced in the Philippine Islands, there shall be allowed on the exportation of such articles a drawback equal in amount to the duties paid on the materials used, less one per centum of such duties: *Provided*, That when the articles exported are made in part from domestic materials the imported materials, or the parts of the articles made from such materials, shall so appear in the completed articles that the quantity or measure thereof may be ascertained: *And provided further*, That the drawback on any article allowed under existing law shall be continued at the rate herein provided. That the imported materials used in the manufacture or production of articles entitled to drawback of customs duties when exported shall, in all cases where drawback of duties paid on such materials is claimed, be identified, the quantity of such materials used and the amount of duties paid thereon shall be ascertained, the facts of the manufacture or production of such articles in the Philippine Islands and their exportation therefrom shall be determined, and the drawback due thereon shall be paid to the manufacturer, producer, or exporter, to the agent of either or to the person to whom such manufacturer, producer, exporter, or agent shall in writing order such drawback paid, under such regulations as the Governor-General shall prescribe.

SEC. 24. That this Act shall be known and referred to as the Philippine Tariff Revision Law of Nineteen hundred and five.

SEC. 25. That this Act shall take effect sixty days after its passage.

Approved, March 3, 1905.

Done at the town of Baguio, Province of Benguet, this twenty-fifth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and five.

LUKE E. WRIGHT,  
*Governor-General.*

By the Governor-General:

A. W. FERGUSSON, *Executive Secretary.*

## BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—A PROCLAMATION.

The following Act of the Congress of the United States, having been approved by the President on the sixth day of February, anno Domini nineteen hundred and five, is hereby published for the information and guidance of all concerned.

"AN ACT to amend an Act approved July first, nineteen hundred and two, entitled 'An Act temporarily to provide for the administration of the affairs of civil government in the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes,' and to amend an Act approved March eighth, nineteen hundred and two, entitled 'An Act temporarily to provide revenue for the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes,' and to amend an Act approved March second, nineteen hundred and three, entitled 'An Act to establish a standard of value and to provide for a coinage system in the Philippine Islands,' and to provide for the more efficient administration of civil government in the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes.

*"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That all bonds issued by the Government of the Philippine Islands, or by its authority, shall be exempt from taxation by the Government of the United States, or by the Government of the Philippine Islands or of any political or municipal subdivision thereof, or by any State, or by any county, municipality, or other municipal subdivision of any State or Territory of the United States, or by the District of Columbia.

"SEC. 2. That for the purpose of providing funds to construct port and harbor works, bridges, roads, buildings for provincial and municipal schools, court-houses, penal institutions, and other public improvements for the development of the Philippine Islands by the General Government thereof, the said Government is authorized from time to time to incur indebtedness, borrow money, and to issue and sell therefor (at not less than par value in gold coin of the United States) registered or coupon bonds of such denominations and payable at such time or times, not later than forty years after the date of the approval of this Act, as may be determined by said Government, with interest thereon not to exceed four and one-half per centum per annum: *Provided,* That the entire indebtedness of said Government created by the authority conferred by this section shall not exceed at any one time the sum of five million dollars: *And provided further,* That the law of said Government creating the indebtedness and authorizing the issue of the bonds under this section shall be approved by the President of the United States.

"SEC. 3. That section sixty-six of the Act of Congress approved July first, nineteen hundred and two, entitled 'An Act temporarily to provide for the administration of the affairs of civil government in the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes,' is hereby amended to read at follows:

"SEC. 66. That for the purpose of providing funds to construct necessary sewer and drainage facilities, to secure a sufficient supply of water and necessary buildings for primary public schools in municipalities the Government of the Philippine Islands may, where current taxation is inadequate for the purpose, under such limitations, terms, and conditions as it may prescribe, authorize, by appropriate legislation, to be approved by the President of the United States, any municipality of said Islands to incur indebtedness, borrow money, and to issue and sell (at not less than par value in gold coin of the United States) registered or coupon bonds, in such amount and payable at such time as may be determined to be necessary by the Government of said Islands, with interest thereon not to exceed five per centum per annum: *Provided,* That the entire indebtedness of any municipality shall not exceed five per centum of the assessed valuation of the real estate in said municipality, and any obligation in excess of such limit shall be null and void."

"SEC. 4. That for the purpose of aiding in the construction, equipment, operation, and maintenance of such railroads, using steam, electricity, or other power, in the Philippine Islands as the Philippine Government may hereafter specifically authorize, the said Government is empowered to enter into a contract of guaranty with any railroad company organized pursuant to the laws of said Government or of the United States or any State thereof undertaking to construct, equip, operate, and maintain any such railroad, whereby the said Government shall guarantee interest, at not exceeding four per centum per annum, upon first-lien bonds, to be issued by such company, properly secured by mortgage or deed of trust upon the said railroad, its equipment, franchises, and other property, real, personal, and mixed, then owned and thereafter to be acquired.

"Such contract of guaranty shall be signed on behalf of said Government by the Governor-General thereof, and on behalf of the railroad company undertaking the construction, equipment, maintenance, and operation of said railroad by the chief officer thereof, thereunto duly authorized by the stockholders and directors of the same, and shall contain, among others, the following provisions:

"First. That the total amount of bonds the interest upon which is to be guaranteed shall in no event exceed the amount actually invested in cash in the construction and equipment of such railroad, to be determined as hereinafter provided.

"Second. That no debt except as above provided shall be incurred by the said undertaking railroad company, its successors or assigns, by which a lien shall be created upon such

railroad, its equipment, or other property, prior to the lien of said Government to secure the repayment of the interest paid by it under said guaranty without the consent of the Congress.

"Third. That the said railroads shall be constructed and equipped within the time limited in the first instance by the Philippine Government, or any extension of said time granted by said Government for good cause shown.

"Fourth. That after the construction and equipment of said railroad in accordance with the foregoing provisions and all others of the contract of guaranty, the railroad shall apply its gross earnings as follows: First, to the necessary operating expenses, including reasonable expenses of the corporation; second, to the necessary and ordinary repairs of said railroad and its equipment; third, to such betterments and extraordinary repairs of said railroad or equipment as may be first, by the Governor-General of the Islands, in writing, expressly consented to; fourth, to the payment of the interest on the bonds, the interest on which to any extent shall have been guaranteed by the Philippine Government under this section.

"The contract of guaranty shall be in substance indorsed upon said bonds and signed by the Treasurer of said Government, and the said contract of guaranty shall not be executed except upon satisfactory proof of the completion of the railroad in sections of not less than twenty continuous miles each, and in such proportion, to be fixed from time to time by said Government, as the actual capital invested in completed road and acquired equipment shall bear to the capital required for the completion and equipment of the entire road, to be determined by the said Government.

"All payments made under any such guaranty shall be from the time the same are paid a lien upon said railroad and its property then owned and thereafter to be acquired, subject only to the lien of the mortgage or deed of trust executed to secure the bonds, the interest upon which shall have been so guaranteed; and the total sum paid under such guaranty shall, at the expiration thereof, be payable to said Philippine Government upon demand, and in default of such payment the said lien shall be immediately forecloseable: *Provided*, That in no event shall the total annual contingent liability of said Government under the guaranties authorized by this section at any time exceed the sum of one million two hundred thousand dollars, and no such guaranty shall continue for a longer period than thirty years.

"For the further security of the Philippine Government said Government shall declare the proper rules for ascertaining clearly the cash capital actually invested in said railroads and the net income actually received on said capital so invested, and shall provide for supervision by said Philippine Government, through the auditing, engineering, and railroad bureaus thereof and by such other agencies as may be fixed by law, of the conduct of the finances of the road, and of its location, construction, operation, and maintenance.

"The Philippine Government shall appoint two members of the board of directors of any undertaking company the interest on whose bonds shall be guaranteed as provided in this section.

"Each such railroad company shall make such reports from time to time as to its receipts and expenditures, in such form and substance and sworn to by such officials, as may be prescribed by the Philippine Government.

"The Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands shall have original and exclusive jurisdiction in all actions, proceedings, or suits at law or in equity brought by the Philippine Government against any person or corporation involving the construction of this section or any right existing under, duty enjoined, or act prohibited by said section or any contract made in pursuance thereof; and jurisdiction is hereby vested in the Supreme Court to make such order, to enter such judgment or decree, and to take such proceedings in enforcement thereof as may be proper. During the vacations of said court the Chief Justice or any judge thereof shall have all the power to grant restraining orders, orders of injunction, to appoint receivers, or to do any other act under authority herein granted that a judge of a court of general jurisdiction may do in the vacation of court.

"Section seventy-four of an Act entitled 'An Act temporarily to provide for the administration of the affairs of civil government in the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes,' approved July first, nineteen hundred and two, so far as the same is not in conflict with the provisions of this section, is hereby made applicable to the corporations the interest upon whose bonds or any part thereof shall be guaranteed under the provisions hereof.

"Sec. 5. That material imported into the Philippine Islands for the construction and equipment of railroads therein may, in the discretion of the General Government of said Islands, under rules and regulations to be by it prescribed, be admitted free of duty.

"Sec. 6. That the immigration laws of the United States in force in the Philippine Islands shall be administered by the officers of the General Government thereof designated by appropriate legislation of said Government, and all moneys collected under said laws as duty or head tax on alien immigrants coming into said Islands shall not be covered into the general fund of the Treasury of the United States, but shall be paid into the Treasury of said Islands to be used and expended for the government and benefit of said Islands.

"SEC. 7. That the Government of the Philippine Islands is hereby authorized to prescribe the compensation for the Chief Justice and associate justices of the Supreme Court of the Islands, not to exceed ten thousand five hundred dollars for the Chief Justice and ten thousand dollars for each associate justice per annum. Whenever, by reason of temporary disability of any judge of the Supreme Court or by reason of vacancies occurring therein, a quorum of the court shall not be present for business the Governor-General of said Islands is authorized to designate a judge or judges of the Court of First Instance in the Islands to sit and act temporarily as a judge or judges of the Supreme Court in order to constitute a quorum of said Supreme Court for business. If a judge so designated shall not have his usual place of residence at the city of Manila, he shall be allowed his traveling expenses from his usual place of residence to Manila and return, and the sum of ten pesos, Philippine currency, a day for the period during which he is engaged in the Supreme Court, the period to be calculated from the time he leaves his usual place of residence until his return from Manila.

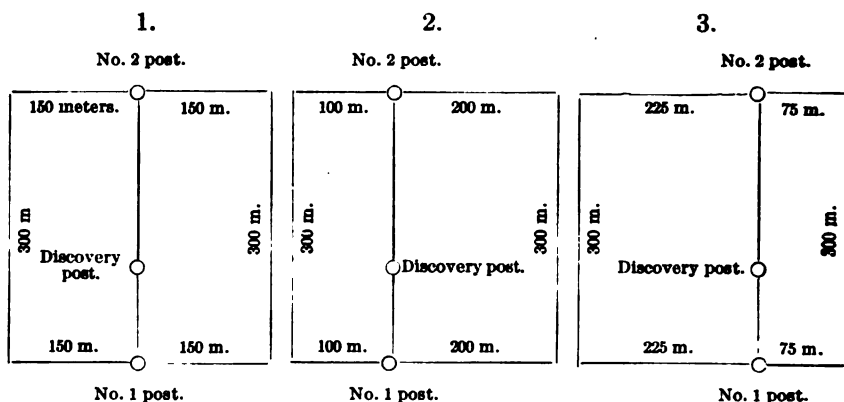
"SEC. 8. That the Civil Governor of the Philippine Islands shall hereafter be known as the Governor-General of the Philippine Islands.

"SEC. 9. That sections twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-nine, thirty-one, thirty-six, thirty-seven, thirty-nine, fifty-three, and fifty-eight of the Act of Congress approved July first, nineteen hundred and two, entitled 'An Act temporarily to provide for the administration of the affairs of civil government in the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes,' being provisions of said Act respecting mineral lands, are hereby amended by reducing all measurements therein, whether of distance, area, or value, to the metric system, to wit, feet to meters, acres to hectares, miles to kilometers, and also dollars to pesos, so that said sections as amended shall read as follows:

"SEC. 22. That mining claims upon land containing veins or lodes of quartz or other rock in place-bearing gold, silver, cinnabar, lead, tin, copper, or other valuable deposits located after the passage of this Act, whether located by one or more persons qualified to locate the same under the preceding section, shall be located in the following manner and under the following conditions: Any person so qualified desiring to locate a mineral claim shall, subject to the provisions of this Act with respect to land which may be used for mining, enter upon the same and locate a plat of ground measuring, where possible, but not exceeding three hundred meters in length by three hundred meters in breadth, in as nearly as possible a rectangular form; that is to say, all angles shall be right angles, except in cases where a boundary line of a previously surveyed claim is adopted as common to both claims, but the lines need not necessarily be meridional. In defining the size of a mineral claim it shall be measured horizontally, irrespective of inequalities of the surface of the ground.

"SEC. 23. That a mineral claim shall be marked by two posts, placed as nearly as possible on the line of the ledge or vein, and the posts shall be numbered one and two, and the distance between posts numbered one and two shall not exceed three hundred meters, the line between posts numbered one and two to be known as the location line; and upon posts numbered one and two shall be written the name given to the mineral claim, the name of the locator, and the date of the location. Upon post numbered one there shall be written, in addition to the foregoing, "Initial post," the approximate compass bearing of post numbered two, and a statement of the number of meters lying to the right and to the left of the line from post numbered one to post numbered two, thus "Initial post. Direction of post numbered two.                      meters of this claim lie on the right and                      meters on the left of the line from number one to number two post." All the particulars required to be put on number one and number two posts shall be furnished by the locator to the provincial secretary, or such other officer as by the Philippine Government may be described as mining recorder, in writing, at the time the claim is recorded, and shall form a part of the record of such claim.

"SEC. 24. That when a claim has been located the holder shall immediately mark the line between posts numbered one and two so that it can be distinctly seen. The locator shall also place a post at the point where he has found minerals in place, on which shall be written "Discovery post:" *Provided*, That when the claim is surveyed the surveyor shall be guided by the records of the claim, the sketch plan on the back of the declaration made by the owner when the claim was recorded, posts numbered one and two, and the notice on number one, the initial post.

*"Examples of various modes of laying out claims."*

"SEC. 25. That it shall not be lawful to move number one post, but number two post may be moved by the deputy mineral surveyor when the distance between posts numbered one and two exceeds three hundred meters, in order to place number two post three hundred meters from number one post on the line of location. When the distance between posts numbered one and two is less than three hundred meters, the deputy mineral surveyor shall have no authority to extend the claim beyond number two."

"SEC. 29. That no mineral claim which, at the date of its record, is known by the locator to be less than a full-sized mineral claim, shall be recorded without the word "fraction" being added to the name of the claim, and the application being accompanied by an affidavit or solemn declaration made by the applicant or some person on his behalf cognizant of the facts: That the legal posts and notices have been put up; that mineral has been found in place on the fractional claim proposed to be recorded; that the ground applied for is unoccupied by any other person. In the said declaration shall be set out the name of the applicant and the date of the location of the claim. The words written on the posts numbered one and two shall be set out in full, and as accurate a description as possible of the position of the claim given. A sketch plan shall be drawn by the applicant on the back of the declaration, showing as near as may be the position of the adjoining mineral claims and the shape and size, expressed in meters, of the claim or fraction desired to be recorded: *Provided*, That the failure on the part of the locator of a mineral claim to comply with any of the foregoing provisions of this section shall not be deemed to invalidate such location if, upon the facts, it shall appear that such locator has actually discovered mineral in place on said location and that there has been on his part a bona fide attempt to comply with the provisions of this Act, and that the nonobservance of the formalities hereinbefore referred to is not of a character calculated to mislead other persons desiring to locate claims in the vicinity."

"SEC. 31. That every person locating a mineral claim shall record the same with the provincial secretary, or such other officer as by the Government of the Philippine Islands may be described as mining recorder of the district within which the same is situate, within thirty days after the location thereof. Such record shall be made in a book to be kept for the purpose in the office of the said provincial secretary or such other officer as by said Government described as mining recorder, in which shall be inserted the name of the claim, the name of each locator, the locality of the mine, the direction of the location line, the length in meters, the date of location, and the date of the record. A claim which shall not have been recorded within the prescribed period shall be deemed to have been abandoned."

"SEC. 36. That the United States Philippine Commission or its successors may make regulations, not in conflict with the provisions of this Act, governing the location, manner of recording, and amount of work necessary to hold possession of a mining claim, subject to the following requirements:

"On each claim located after the passage of this Act, and until a patent has been issued therefor, not less than two hundred pesos' worth of labor shall be performed or improvements made during each year: *Provided*, That upon a failure to comply with these conditions the claim or mine upon which such failure occurred shall be open to relocation in the same manner as if no location of the same had ever been made, provided that the original locators, their heirs, assigns, or legal representatives have not resumed work upon the claim after failure and before such location. Upon the failure of any one of several coowners to contribute his proportion of the expenditures required thereby, the coowners who have performed the labor or made the improvements may, at the expiration of the year, give

such delinquent coowners personal notice in writing, or notice by publication in the newspaper published nearest the claim, and in two newspapers published at Manila, one in the English language and the other in the Spanish language, to be designated by the Chief of the Philippine Insular Bureau of Public Lands, for at least once a week for ninety days; and if, at the expiration of ninety days after such notice in writing or by publication, such delinquent shall fail or refuse to contribute his proportion of the expenditure required by this section, his interest in the claim shall become the property of his coowners who have made the required expenditures. The period within which the work required to be done annually on all unpatented mineral claims shall commence on the first day of January succeeding the date of location of such claim.

"Sec. 37. That a patent for any land claimed and located for valuable mineral deposits may be obtained in the following manner: Any person, association, or corporation authorized to locate a claim under this Act, having claimed and located a piece of land for such purposes, who has or have complied with the terms of this Act, may file in the office of the provincial secretary, or such other officer as by the Government of said Islands may be described as mining recorder of the province wherein the land claimed is located, an application for a patent, under oath, showing such compliance, together with a plat and field notes of the claim or claims in common, made by or under the direction of the Chief of the Philippine Insular Bureau of Public Lands, showing accurately the boundaries of the claim, which shall be distinctly marked by monuments on the ground, and shall post a copy of such plat, together with a notice of such application for a patent, in a conspicuous place on the land embraced in such plat previous to the filing of the application for a patent, and shall file an affidavit of at least two persons that such notice has been duly posted, and shall file a copy of the notice in such office, and shall thereupon be entitled to a patent for the land, in the manner following: The provincial secretary, or such other officer as by the Philippine Government may be described as mining recorder, upon the filing of such application, plat, field notes, notices, and affidavits, shall publish a notice that such an application has been made, once a week for the period of sixty days, in a newspaper to be by him designated as nearest to such claim, and in two newspapers published at Manila, one in the English language and one in the Spanish language, to be designated by the Chief of the Philippine Insular Bureau of Public Lands; and he shall also post such notice in his office for the same period. The claimant at the time of filing this application, or at any time thereafter within the sixty days of publication, shall file with the provincial secretary, or such other officer as by the Philippine Government may be described as mining recorder, a certificate of the Chief of the Philippine Insular Bureau of Public Lands that one thousand pesos' worth of labor has been expended or improvements made upon the claim by himself or grantors; that the plat is correct, with such further description by such reference to natural objects or permanent monuments as shall identify the claim, and furnish an accurate description to be incorporated in the patent. At the expiration of the sixty days of publication the claimant shall file his affidavit, showing that the plat and notice have been posted in a conspicuous place on the claim during such period of publication. If no adverse claim shall have been filed with the provincial secretary, or such other officer as by the Government of said Islands may be described as mining recorder, at the expiration of the sixty days of publication, it shall be assumed that the applicant is entitled to a patent upon the payment to the provincial treasurer, or the collector of internal revenue, of twenty-five pesos per hectare, and that no adverse claim exists; and thereafter no objection from third parties to the issuance of a patent shall be heard, except it be shown that the applicant has failed to comply with the terms of this Act: *Provided*, That where the claimant for a patent is not a resident of or within the province wherein the land containing the vein, ledge, or deposit sought to be patented is located, the application for patent and the affidavits required to be made in this section by the claimant for such patent may be made by his, her, or its authorized agent where said agent is conversant with the facts sought to be established by said affidavits."

"Sec. 39. That where an adverse claim is filed during the period of publication it shall be upon oath of the person or persons making the same, and shall show the nature, boundaries, and extent of such adverse claim, and all proceedings, except the publication of notice and making and filing of the affidavits thereof, shall be stayed until the controversy shall have been settled or decided by a court of competent jurisdiction or the adverse claim waived. It shall be the duty of the adverse claimant, within thirty days after filing his claim, to commence proceedings in a court of competent jurisdiction to determine the question of the right of possession and prosecute the same with reasonable diligence to final judgment, and a failure so to do shall be a waiver of his adverse claim. After such judgment shall have been rendered the party entitled to the possession of the claim, or any portion thereof, may, without giving further notice, file a certified copy of the judgment roll with the provincial secretary, or such other officer as by the Government of the Philippine Islands may be described as mining recorder, together with the certificate of the Chief of the Philippine Insular Bureau of Public Lands that the requisite amount of labor has been expended or improvements

made thereon, and the description required in other cases, and shall pay to the provincial treasurer or the collector of internal revenue of the province in which the claim is situated, as the case may be, twenty-five pesos per hectare for his claim, together with the proper fees, whereupon the whole proceedings and the judgment roll shall be certified by the provincial secretary, or such other officer as by said Government may be described as mining recorder, to the Secretary of the Interior of the Philippine Islands, and a patent shall issue thereon for the claim, or such portion thereof as the applicant shall appear, from the decision of the court, rightly to possess. The adverse claim may be verified by the oath of any duly authorized agent or attorney in fact of the adverse claimant cognizant of the facts stated; and the adverse claimant, if residing or at the time being beyond the limits of the province wherein the claim is situated, may make oath to the adverse claim before the clerk of any court of record, or any notary public of any province or military department of the Philippine Islands, or any other officer authorized to administer oaths where the adverse claimant may then be. If it appears from the decision of the court that several parties are entitled to separate and different portions of the claim, each party may pay for his portion of the claim, with the proper fees, and file the certificate and description by the Chief of the Philippine Insular Bureau of Public Lands, whereupon the provincial secretary or such other officer as by the Government of said Islands may be described as mining recorder shall certify the proceedings and judgment roll to the Secretary of the Interior for the Philippine Islands, as in the preceding case, and patents shall issue to the several parties according to their respective rights. If, in any action brought pursuant to this section, title to the ground in controversy shall not be established by either party, the court shall so find, and judgment shall be entered accordingly. In such case costs shall not be allowed to either party, and the claimant shall not proceed in the office of the provincial secretary or such other officer as by the Government of said Islands may be described as mining recorder or be entitled to a patent for the ground in controversy until he shall have perfected his title. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the alienation of a title conveyed by a patent for a mining claim to any person whatever.

"SEC. 53. That every person above the age of twenty-one years who is a citizen of the United States or of the Philippine Islands, or who has acquired the right of a native of said Islands under and by virtue of the treaty of Paris, or any association of persons severally qualified as above, shall, upon application to the proper provincial treasurer, have the right to enter any quality of vacant coal lands of said Islands, not otherwise appropriated or reserved by competent authority, not exceeding sixty-four hectares to such individual person, or one hundred and twenty-eight hectares to such association, upon payment to the provincial treasurer or the collector of internal revenue, as the case may be, of not less than fifty pesos per hectare for such lands, where the same shall be situated more than twenty-five kilometers from any completed railroad or available harbor or navigable stream, and not less than one hundred pesos per hectare for such lands as shall be within twenty-five kilometers of such road, harbor, or stream: *Provided*, That such entries shall be taken in squares of sixteen or sixty-four hectares, in conformity with the rules and regulations governing the public-land surveys of the said Islands in plotting legal subdivisions."

"SEC. 58. That whenever it shall be made to appear to the secretary of any province or the commander of any military department in the Philippine Islands that any lands within the province are saline in character, it shall be the duty of said provincial secretary or commander under the regulations of the Government of the Philippine Islands, to take testimony in reference to such lands, to ascertain their true character, and to report the same to the Secretary of the Interior for the Philippine Islands; and if upon such testimony the Secretary of the Interior shall find that such lands are saline and incapable of being purchased under any of the laws relative to the public domain, then and in such case said lands shall be offered for sale at the office of the provincial secretary or such other officer as by the said Government may be described as mining recorder of the province or department in which the same shall be situated, as the case may be, under such regulations as may be prescribed by said Government, and sold to the highest bidder for cash at a price of not less than six pesos per hectare; and in case such lands fail to sell when so offered, then the same shall be subject to private sale at such office, for cash, at a price not less than six pesos per hectare, in the same manner as other lands in the said Islands are sold. All executive proclamations relating to the sales of public saline lands shall be published in only two newspapers, one printed in the English language and one in the Spanish language, at Manila, which shall be designated by said Secretary of the Interior."

"SEC. 10. That section eight of an Act of Congress approved March second, nineteen hundred and three, entitled 'An Act to establish a standard of value and to provide for a coinage system in the Philippine Islands,' is hereby amended by striking out the word 'ten' in said section and inserting in lieu thereof the words 'five hundred,' so that said section when amended shall read as follows:

"SEC. 8. That the Treasurer of the Philippine Islands is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to receive deposits of the standard silver coins of one peso authorized by this Act to be coined, at the Treasury of the Government of said Islands or any of its branches, in sums

of not less than twenty pesos, and to issue silver certificates therefor in denominations of not less than two pesos nor more than five hundred pesos, and coin so deposited shall be retained in the Treasury and held for the payment of such certificates on demand, and used for no other purpose. Such certificates shall be receivable for customs, taxes, and for all public dues in the Philippine Islands, and when so received may be reissued, and when held by any banking association in said Islands may be counted as a part of its lawful reserve.'

"Sec. 11. That the Government of the Philippine Islands is hereby authorized to modify, suspend, or repeal the provisions respecting tonnage dues set forth in sections fourteen and fifteen of an Act entitled 'An Act to revise and amend the tariff laws of the Philippine Archipelago,' enacted by the Philippine Commission on the seventeenth day of September, nineteen hundred and one, and confirmed by an Act of Congress approved March eighth, nineteen hundred and two, entitled 'An Act temporarily to provide revenue for the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes.'

"Sec. 12. That all Acts or parts of Acts inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

"Approved, February 6, 1905."

Done at the city of Manila this twentieth day of March, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and five.

LUKE E. WRIGHT,  
*Governor-General.*

By the Governor-General:

A. W. FERGUSSON, *Executive Secretary.*

#### BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the President of the United States did approve, on the third day of March, nineteen hundred and five, the Act of the Congress to revise and amend the tariff laws of the Philippine Archipelago, and for other purposes; and

Whereas it is provided in the said Act that the provisions thereof shall become effective sixty days after its passage:

Now, therefore, I, Luke E. Wright, Governor-General of the Philippine Islands, do proclaim these facts for the information of all concerned.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Government of the Philippine Islands to be affixed.

Done at the city of Manila, this twenty-third day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and five.

LUKE E. WRIGHT,  
*Governor-General.*

By the Governor-General:

A. W. FERGUSSON, *Executive Secretary.*

#### BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the Secretary of War has informed this Government that on the twenty-seventh day of March, nineteen hundred and five, the Philippine Census Bureau, with the aid of the United States Census Bureau, completed and published the fourth and last volume of the report of the Philippine census taken in accordance with the provisions of section six of the Act of Congress approved July first, nineteen hundred and two:

Now, therefore, I, Luke E. Wright, Governor-General of the Philippine Islands, do hereby proclaim the publication of the Philippine census as above set forth, and do call the attention of the people of these Islands to that part of section seven of the said Act of Congress approved July first, nineteen hundred and two, which provides that two years after the completion and publication of the census, in case a condition of general and complete peace with recognition of the authority of the United States shall have continued in the territory of these Islands not inhabited by Moros or other non-Christian tribes and such facts shall have been certified to the President by the Philippine Commission, the President upon being satisfied thereof shall direct the Philippine Commission to call, and the Commission shall call, a general election for the choice of delegates to a popular assembly of the people of said territory in the Philippine Islands, which shall be known as the Philippine Assembly; and which provides also that after the said Assembly shall have convened and organized all



the legislative power heretofore conferred on the Philippine Commission in all that part of these Islands not inhabited by Moros or other non-Christian tribes shall be vested in a Legislature consisting of two Houses—the Philippine Commission and the Philippine Assembly.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Government of the Philippine Islands to be affixed.

Done at the city of Manila this twenty-eighth day of March, nineteen hundred and five.

LUKE E. WRIGHT.

By the Governor-General:

A. W. FERGUSON, *Executive Secretary*.

#### BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—A PROCLAMATION.

The following Act of Congress of the United States, having been approved by the President on the sixth day of February, anno Domini nineteen hundred and five, is hereby published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

"AN ACT to extend certain provisions of the Revised Statutes of the United States to the Philippine Islands.

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of sections fifty-two hundred and seventy, fifty-two hundred and seventy-one, fifty-two hundred and seventy-two, fifty-two hundred and seventy-three, fifty-two hundred and seventy-four, fifty-two hundred and seventy-five, fifty-two hundred and seventy-six, and fifty-two hundred and seventy-seven of the Revised Statutes (as amended by the Act approved August third, eighteen hundred and eighty-two), so far as applicable, shall apply to the Philippine Islands for the arrest and removal therefrom of any fugitives from justice charged with the commission within the jurisdiction of any foreign government of any of the crimes provided for by treaty between the United States and such foreign nation, and for the delivery by a foreign government of any person accused of crime committed within the jurisdiction of the Philippine Islands. Such fugitive from justice of a foreign country may, upon warrant duly issued by any judge or magistrate of the Philippine Islands, and agreeably to the usual mode of process against offenders therein, be arrested and brought before such judge or magistrate, who shall proceed in the matter in accordance with the provisions of the Revised Statutes hereby made applicable to the Philippine Islands: *Provided*, That for the purposes of this section the order or warrant for delivery of a person committed for extradition prescribed by section fifty-two hundred and seventy-two of the Revised Statutes shall be issued by the Governor of the Philippine Islands under his hand and seal of office, and not by the Secretary of State.

"SEC. 2. That the provisions of sections fifty-four hundred and nine and fifty-four hundred and ten of the Revised Statutes are hereby made applicable to proceedings in extradition from the Philippine Islands, either to the United States under an Act entitled 'An Act to provide for the removal of persons accused of crime to and from the Philippine Islands for trial,' approved February ninth, nineteen hundred and three, or to foreign countries under the provisions of this Act.

"Approved, February 6, 1905."

Done at the city of Manila, this twenty-ninth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and five.

LUKE E. WRIGHT,  
*Governor-General*.

By the Governor-General:

A. W. FERGUSON, *Executive Secretary*.

#### EXECUTIVE ORDER

No. 30.

#### THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,

EXECUTIVE BUREAU,  
*Manila, July 5, 1904.*

Señor Jugo Vidal having received a majority of the votes cast in the election for provincial governor held in the Province of Capiz on February first, nineteen hundred and four, and any irregularities which may have occurred in such election not being deemed of sufficient importance to set aside the proceedings of the convention called under the provisions of section four, Act Numbered Eighty-three, Philippine Commission, as amended by Act Numbered Three hundred and thirty-six, his election is hereby confirmed.

LUKE E. WRIGHT, *Civil Governor*.

## EXECUTIVE ORDER

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,  
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,  
Manila, July 11, 1904.

No. 31.

It appearing that it is necessary, for the economical and speedy administration of justice, that a special term of the Court of First Instance in the Moro Province ought to be held at Malabang for the purpose of trying prisoners held there for trial, the judge of the Court of First Instance for the Fourteenth Judicial District is hereby directed to hold a special term of the Court of First Instance at Malabang, in the Moro Province, at as early a date as convenient, for the trial of prisoners there held for trial and for the disposition of any other business in the Moro Province that may be brought before him at Malabang.

This order is made by virtue of section ten of Act Numbered Eight hundred and sixty-seven.

LUKE E. WRIGHT, *Civil Governor.*

## EXECUTIVE ORDER

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,  
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,  
Manila, July 18, 1904.

No. 32.

The Congress of the United States, by an Act approved June fourteenth, nineteen hundred and two, amending section four thousand and seventy-five of the Revised Statutes of the United States, having provided that "the Secretary of State may grant and issue passports and cause passports to be granted, issued, and verified in foreign countries by such diplomatic or consular officers of the United States, and by such chief or other executive officer of the insular possessions of the United States, and under such rules as the President shall designate and prescribe for and on behalf of the United States," and the following rules having been prescribed for the granting and issuing of passports in the insular possessions of the United States, namely:

"1. *By whom issued.*—Application for a passport by a person in one of the insular possessions of the United States should be made to the Chief Executive of such possession.

"A person who is entitled to receive passport, if temporarily abroad, should apply to the diplomatic representative of the United States in the country where he happens to be; or, in the absence of a diplomatic representative, to the consul-general of the United States; or, in the absence of both, to the consul of the United States. The necessary statements may be made before the nearest consular officer of the United States."

"2. *To whom issued.*—The law forbids the granting of a passport to any person who does not owe allegiance to the United States.

"A person who has only made the declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States can not receive a passport.

"3. *Applications.*—A person who is entitled to receive a passport must make a written application in the form of an affidavit.

"The affidavit must be attested by an officer authorized to administer oaths, and if he has an official seal it must be affixed. If he has no seal, his official character must be authenticated by certificate of the proper legal officer.

"If the applicant signs by mark, two attesting witnesses to his signature are required.

"The applicant is required to state the date and place of his birth, his occupation, and the place of his permanent residence, and to declare that he goes abroad for temporary sojourn and intends to return to the United States or one of the insular possessions of the United States with the purpose of residing and performing the duties of citizenship therein.

"The applicant must take the oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States.

"The application must be accompanied by a description of the person applying, and should state the following particulars, namely: Age, .....; stature, .....; ..... feet ..... inches (English measure); forehead, .....; eyes, .....; nose, .....; mouth, .....; chin, .....; hair, .....; complexion, .....; face, .....

"The application must be accompanied by a certificate from at least one credible witness that the applicant is the person he represents himself to be, and that the facts stated in the affidavit are true to the best of the witness's knowledge and belief.

"4. *Native citizens of the United States.*—An application containing the information indicated by rule three will be sufficient evidence in the case of native citizens of the United States.

"5. *A person born abroad whose father was a native citizen of the United States.*—In addition to the statements required by rule three, his application must show that his father was born in the United States, resided therein, and was a citizen at the time of the applicant's birth. The Department may require that this affidavit be supported by that of one other citizen acquainted with the facts.

"6. *Naturalized citizens.*—In addition to the statements required by rule three, a naturalized citizen must transmit his certificate of naturalization or a duly certified copy of the

court record thereof with his application. It will be returned to him after inspection. He must state in his affidavit when and from what port he emigrated to this country, what ship he sailed in, where he has lived since his arrival in the United States, when and before what court he was naturalized, and that he is the identical person described in the certificate of naturalization. The signature to the application should conform in orthography to the applicant's name as written in his certificate of naturalization.

"7. *Woman's application.*—If she is unmarried, in addition to the statements required by rule three, she should state that she has never been married. If she is the wife of a native citizen of the United States, the fact should be made to appear in her application. If she is the wife or widow of a naturalized citizen, in addition to the statements required by rule three she must transmit for inspection her husband's certificate of naturalization, must state that she is the wife (or widow) of the person described therein, and must set forth the facts of his emigration, naturalization, and residence, as required in the rule governing the application of a naturalized citizen.

"8. *The child of a naturalized citizen claiming citizenship through the naturalization of the parent.*—In addition to the statements required by rule three, the applicant must state that he or she is the son or daughter, as the case may be, of the person described in the certificate of naturalization, which must be submitted for inspection, and must set forth the facts of emigration, naturalization, and residence, as required in the rule governing the application of a naturalized citizen.

"9. *A resident of an insular possession of the United States who owes allegiance to the United States.*—In addition to the statements required by rule three, he must state that he owes allegiance to the United States and that he does not acknowledge allegiance to any other government; and must submit an affidavit from at least two credible witnesses having good means of knowledge in substantiation of his statements of birth, residence, and loyalty.

"10. *Expiration of passport.*—A passport expires two years from the date of its issuance. A new one will be issued upon a new application, and, if the applicant be a naturalized citizen, the old passport will be accepted in lieu of a certificate of naturalization if the application upon which it was issued is found to contain sufficient information as to the naturalization of the applicant.

"11. *Wife, minor children, and servants.*—When the applicant is accompanied by his wife, minor children, or servant who would be entitled to receive a passport, it will be sufficient to state the fact, giving the respective ages of the children and the allegiance of the servant, when one passport will suffice for all. For any other person in the party a separate passport will be required. A woman's passport may include her minor children and servant under the above-named conditions.

"12. *Professional titles.*—They will not be inserted in passports.

"13. *Rejection of application.*—The chief executive officers of the insular possessions of the United States are authorized to refuse to issue a passport to anyone who there is reason to believe desires it for an unlawful or improper purpose, or who is unable or unwilling to comply with the rules."

Now, therefore, the provisions of Executive Order Numbered Thirteen, series of nineteen hundred and three, are hereby revoked, the foregoing rules promulgated, and the following instructions issued for the information and guidance of all concerned:

#### I.

The Chief Executive of the Philippine Islands will issue passports strictly in accordance with said Act of the Congress of the United States and the President's rules established thereunder.

#### II.

Passports may be issued to citizens of the United States and to citizens of the Philippine Islands.

The Act of Congress of the United States approved July first, nineteen hundred and two, entitled "An Act temporarily to provide for the administration of the affairs of civil government of the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes," provides in section four thereof "that all inhabitants of the Philippine Islands continuing to reside therein who were Spanish subjects on the eleventh day of April, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, and then resided in said Islands, and their children born subsequent thereto, shall be deemed and held to be citizens of the Philippine Islands, and as such entitled to the protection of the United States, except such as shall have elected to preserve their allegiance to the Crown of Spain, in accordance with the provisions of the treaty of peace between the United States and Spain, signed at Paris December tenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight."

#### III.

Blank forms of application will be furnished by the Executive Secretary to persons who desire to apply for passports. All applications must be made out in duplicate.

## IV.

An official fee of two pesos, Philippine currency, shall be paid to the disbursing officer of the Executive Bureau for each passport issued. That amount in currency or postal money order should accompany each application made by a citizen of the United States or a citizen of the Philippine Islands.

## V.

Communications in respect of passports should be addressed to the Executive Secretary, Manila, Philippine Islands, and each communication should give the post-office address of the person to whom the answer is to be directed.

LUKE E. WRIGHT, *Civil Governor.*

## EXECUTIVE ORDER

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,  
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,  
Manila, P. I., July 26, 1904.

No. 33.

Pursuant to the provisions of Act Numbered Six hundred and forty-eight, Philippine Commission, an Act authorizing the Civil Governor to reserve portions of the public domain for public uses, I hereby withdraw from settlement, entry, sale, or other disposition under the public land laws, the following-described tracts of land, and reserve the same for the uses hereinafter indicated:

1. In the province of Bataan: Beginning at the south bank of the Lamao River where the same enters Manila Bay; thence in a southerly direction following the shore line to a conglomerate cliff on the same, a distance of about seventeen hundred feet; thence in a general westerly direction to the base of the ridge dividing the watershed of the Lamao River from the small stream south, a distance of about one and one-half miles; thence following the top of this ridge as it runs in a westerly direction to the south of the Peta River, a branch of the Lamao, to its junction with the main ridge dividing the Lamao River from the Amo River on the south; thence following the summit of this ridge to the summit of the mountain; thence in a northerly direction following the height of land to the main ridge on the north of the Alagan River; thence following the summit of this ridge in an easterly direction to a point about thirteen hundred and twenty feet north of said Alagan River where it enters the Bay of Manila, and thence in a southerly direction along the shore line to the starting point, a distance along the shore of approximately two and one-quarter miles, the said tract containing approximately twelve thousand acres. Said tract to be known as the Lamao Forest Reserve and is to be used for forestry purposes.

2. In the Province of Rizal: Beginning on the summit of Mount Cayabasan, on the northern boundary line of Rizal Province, and running in a southerly direction along the summit of the range of mountains to a point on the summit of the mountains about five miles northeast of the town of Varas; thence westerly along the summit or ridge to a point halfway between Antipolo and Boso-Boso, where the trail crosses said ridge; thence northerly along said ridge or summit to Mount Bantay, where the northern boundary line of Rizal Province crosses Mount Bantay; thence easterly along said northern boundary line of Rizal Province to the place of beginning, containing one hundred square miles, more or less. Said tract to be known as the Mariquina Reserve, and is to protect the watershed of the Mariquina River, the source of water supply of the city of Manila.

3. In the Province of Bulacan: Beginning at a point on the right bank of the Angat River at the mouth of the stream known as Arroyo Bulagao, said point being about two kilometers easterly of the town of Norzagaray and about one-half kilometer southwesterly of the summit of Mount Balugan; thence along said right bank of the Angat River in a general easterly direction to the mouth of the stream known as Arroyo Stoao, said point being about one kilometer below the mouth of the rocky gorge south of Mount Salacot; thence due north one thousand meters to a point; thence due east to a point on the left bank of the Angat River; thence due south fifteen hundred meters to a point; thence due west to a point on the left bank of the Angat River; thence along the left bank of the Angat River to a point on said left bank, in the sitio of Dailin, due west of the mouth of the stream known as Arroyo Bitbit; thence in a westerly direction about three kilometers to a point eight hundred meters due south of a point on the left bank of the Angat River, said point on the left bank of the Angat River being due south of the summit of Mount Sulip; thence in a westerly direction about four and one-half kilometers to a point fifteen hundred meters due south of the point of beginning; thence to the point of beginning. Said tract to be known as the Angat River Reserve, and to be used for the purpose of the development of water power from the Angat River.

4. In the Province of Laguna: Starting at the house or hunting lodge of Juan Cailles, located about three miles easterly of the pueblo of Lumbang, Province of Laguna; thence

due south two miles to a point on the southern boundary of the reservation and the place of beginning; thence due west two and one-half miles to the southwest corner; thence due north three and one-half miles to the northwest corner; thence due east six and one-half miles to the northeast corner; thence due south three and one-half miles to the southeast corner; thence due west four miles to the place of beginning, containing twenty-two and three-quarter square miles more or less. Said tract to be known as the Caliraya Falls Reserve, and is to be used for the purpose of the development of the water power from the falls of the Caliraya River.

5. In the Province of Occidental Negros: Beginning at a concrete monument marked "LG;" NW

thence south thirty-nine degrees twelve minutes east, from the northwest corner of the farm, which corner is the intersection of the western boundary with the center line of the Najalim River; thence along the western boundary south thirty-nine degrees twelve minutes east, a distance of two thousand three hundred and five feet to a point in the center of Arroyo Nagasi; thence along the center line of the stream in a southwesterly direction about twelve hundred feet, air line, to its intersection with the center line of a boundary canal; thence south forty-five degrees nine minutes east, a distance of about four thousand eight hundred and forty feet along the center line of said boundary canal to a point at its intersection with the center line of another arroyo; thence along the center line of this arroyo in a southeasterly direction, a distance of about six hundred and seventy feet to its intersection with the center line of another boundary canal, thence along the center line of said boundary canal south fourteen degrees thirty-seven minutes east, a distance of nine hundred and seventy-five feet to a stake; thence south sixty degrees forty-five minutes east, a distance of eight hundred and seventeen and four-tenths feet to a stake; thence north eighty-nine degrees east nine hundred and eighty-six feet to a concrete monument, marked "LG;" SW

thence south thirty-nine degrees twelve minutes east, eighty-five feet to the southwest corner of the farm, which is at the intersection of this line with the center line of the Marayo River; thence along the center line of the Marayo River as a southern boundary in a northeasterly direction, a distance of about seven thousand six hundred and eighty feet, air line, to the southeast corner of the farm, said corner being on the center line of the river; thence one hundred and twenty feet north, eight degrees fifteen minutes west, to a concrete monument marked "LG;" SE

thence from said concrete monument north eight degrees fifteen minutes west, a distance of about two thousand three hundred and ten feet along the eastern boundary, marked by a row of tuba-tuba trees, to a concrete monument marked "LG;" NE

thence five hundred and fifty feet north eight degrees fifteen minutes west along the eastern boundary to a point of intersection with the center line of the Najalim River, said intersection being the northeast corner of the farm; thence in a westerly direction along the center line of the extreme northern branch of the Najalim River, which forms the northern boundary, a distance of about thirteen thousand five hundred feet, to the northwest corner of the farm which is two hundred and twelve feet north, thirty-nine degrees twelve minutes west from the concrete monument, the point of beginning; thence south thirty-nine degrees twelve minutes east, two hundred and twelve feet to the point of beginning. All bearings are magnetic. Said farm contains six hundred and eighty-five hectares, more or less. Said tract is to be known as La Carlota Reserve, and is to be used for an agricultural experiment station.

6. In the Province of Zamboanga: Beginning at a post on the northern boundary in the northwest corner of the so-called San Ramón Farm, said post being north seventy-four degrees fourteen minutes east, a distance of forty-two and sixty-seven one-hundredths meters from the intersection of the northern boundary with the mean low-water line of the waters of the Joló Sea forming the western boundary; thence along the northern boundary north seventy-four degrees fourteen minutes east, a distance of four thousand and forty-eight and fifty-seven one-hundredths meters to a post in the northeast corner of said farm; thence along the eastern boundary south seventeen degrees twenty-seven minutes east, a distance of six hundred and eighty-two and seventy-one one-hundredths meters to a tree; thence still along the eastern boundary south eleven degrees ten minutes west, a distance of one thousand one hundred and sixty-three and sixty one-hundredths meters to a post upon the west bank of the old irrigation ditch, said post being the southeast corner of the farm; thence along the water line of said ditch which is the southern boundary, a distance of two thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and twenty-six one-hundredths meters, more or less, in a southwesterly direction (about south forty-three degrees west) to a post (said post being the intersection of the west bank of the irrigation ditch with the center line of a hedge, which hedge marks the remainder of the southern line of the farm, and is the northern boundary of the Hacienda of San Joaquin); thence still along the southern boundary along center line of hedge, about south seventy-one degrees twenty-five minutes west, general direction, a distance of one thousand seven hundred and six and eighty-eight one-hundredths meters to a

post, said post being north seventy-four degrees fourteen minutes east, a distance of twenty-nine and eighty-seven one-hundredths meters from the southwest corner of the farm, where the mean low-water line of the waters of the Joló Sea, forming the western boundary, intersects the southern boundary; thence, finally, on the western boundary in a northeasterly direction north thirteen degrees thirty-nine minutes east, a distance of three thousand one hundred and ninety-eight and twenty-seven one-hundredths meters along the shore of the Joló Sea at mean low-water line to the point where same intersects the northern boundary at a distance of forty-two and sixty-seven one-hundredths meters in said northern boundary from the post of beginning. Also unoccupied public land in the following-described tract: Beginning at the northeast corner of the San Ramón Farm, as determined by the Government survey made in December, nineteen hundred and three, thence due north one thousand six hundred feet; thence due west to the sea, a distance of thirteen thousand eight hundred feet, more or less; thence in a southerly direction along the beach to the present northwest corner of the San Ramón Farm; thence north seventy-four degrees fourteen minutes east, a distance of thirteen thousand five hundred and twenty-three feet, to the point of beginning. Said tracts to be known as the San Ramón Reserve, and are to be used for an agricultural experiment station.

7. In the Province of Pampanga, Municipality of San Pedro Magalang: A tract of land the area of which is one thousand and fifty hectares and the boundaries of which are, on the north the lands of Don Carlos Vega, Don Pablo Luciano, Don Jacinto Rivera, and Don Basilio Teodoro; on the east and south vacant public lands; on the west, lands of Don José Lacclang, Don Serafin Manbolo, Don Esteban Macala, Don Felipe Luciano, Don Narciso Julián, Don Plácido Acrilla, Masalibusum Creek, lands of Lacsamana, Don Raymundo Feliciano, and Don Luciano Cabrera. Said tract to be known as the Magalang Reserve, and to be used for an agricultural experiment station.

8. In the Province of Isabela: That certain tract of land located about five miles from Iligan on the road to San Antonio containing about forty hectares and used by the Government as an agricultural experiment station.

9. The land to the extent of fifteen meters on each side of the center line of any public highway now in existence on the public domain or which hereafter may be constructed over the same.

LUKE E. WRIGHT, *Civil Governor.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER

No. 34.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,  
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,  
Manila, July 29, 1904.

The official rate for the redemption of Spanish-Filipino currency and its acceptance for public dues from and after August first, nineteen hundred and four, and until further notice, is hereby fixed at the ratio of one peso and ten centavos, Spanish-Filipino currency, for one peso, Philippine currency, or its equivalent in United States currency.

LUKE E. WRIGHT, *Civil Governor.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER

No. 35.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,  
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,  
Manila, P. I., August 22, 1904.

Pursuant to the provisions of Act Numbered Six hundred and forty-eight, Philippine Commission, entitled "An Act authorizing the Civil Governor to reserve for civil public purposes, and from sale or settlement, any part of the public domain not appropriated by law for special public purposes, until otherwise directed by law, and extending the provisions of Act Numbered Six hundred and twenty-seven so that public lands desired to be reserved by the Insular Government for public uses, or private lands desired to be purchased by the Insular Government for such uses, may be brought under the operation of the Land Registration Act," I hereby withdraw from settlement, entry, sale, or other disposition under the public land laws, all the public land within the Island of Culión, Province of Paragua, and reserve the same for the purposes of establishing a Leper Colony and a Government Stock Farm thereon.

The Court of Land Registration is hereby notified of said reservation, and will immediately initiate proceedings for requiring the registration of all private titles within the boundaries thereof.

LUKE E. WRIGHT, *Civil Governor.*

(Corrected copy.)

## EXECUTIVE ORDER

No. 36.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,  
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,  
*Manila, September 19, 1904.*

W. Cameron Forbes, Secretary of Commerce and Police; W. Morgan Shuster, Collector of Customs for the Philippine Islands; Brigadier-General Henry T. Allen, Chief of the Philippines Constabulary; Commander J. M. Helm, Chief of Coast Guard and Transportation; Captain Harry L. Pettus, Quartermaster, United States Army; and W. G. Masters, Assistant Director of Posts, are hereby appointed a committee for the purpose of considering and reporting upon the following points:

(1) What arrangement, if any, may be made by which Government ships plying along the main avenues of commerce could be laid off and their business transferred to commercial steamships. In the event of such an arrangement being made, to consider its nature, whether by contract or otherwise, and suggest suitable terms.

(a) In regard to the frequency of service.

(b) In regard to rates for Government freight and passengers.

(c) In regard to uniform and equitable rates to be extended to the public.

(d) In regard to inspection of ships to protect life and to keep the service up to a certain standard.

(2) To pass upon the advisability of the different branches of the service charging each other for carrying passengers, freight, mails, and so forth, and, if such charge is made, to suggest rates.

(3) To consider the relations to be maintained between steamers of the Coast Guard Service, launches of the Constabulary, those of the Revenue Service, those belonging to provinces, and so forth, and, if found desirable, to provide for a uniform system of inspection, repair, and rules of operation.

(4) To consider the relation of the mails to the service and upon what terms they shall be carried and delivered, with a view to establishing a system of ruling so that important mails may not be carried by their destination, or unimportant mails inconvenience the movement of large vessels. Also to recommend a system of mail routes and recommend the terms upon which the mails shall be handled by steamers belonging to the various branches of the service.

(5) To lay out a general plan for routes of the Coast Guard cutters and prepare a set of rules upon which passengers and freight shall be taken for commercial purposes, and to establish a rate for their service.

(6) To prepare, from a military point of view, a statement of the points at which steamers should be held available so as to render the forces of the Constabulary and the Scouts most easily available for distribution and service in the event of an outbreak or trouble, with a view of making small forces cover as much ground as possible.

(7) To prepare a statement from the point of view of the Customs Service for desirable locations and routes for cutters to prevent smuggling.

(8) To consider the advisability of endeavoring to run steamboat routes upon rivers, and to place such river boats with the Department that can maintain them most advantageously.

(9) To make recommendations as to the advisability of service, inspection, rates, and so forth, of launches owned by the provinces.

(10) To confer with the military authorities and see how far they are prepared to cooperate in carrying out the purposes of this committee in effecting economies, preventing duplication of routes, and encouraging the merchant marine.

(11) To confer with the various other Departments of the Government, such as the Forestry, Agricultural, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Telegraph, Cable, and so forth, with a view of ascertaining their needs and so arranging the schedules as to fill their needs as far as practicable.

(12) To consider the legislation touching these matters passed by the Philippine Commission, and to make recommendations in regard to the enforcement of the law, and such suggestions relative to its amendment as seem advisable.

(13) To pass upon the question of Government officials accepting free transportation from any of the commercial lines.

The committee will submit its report to the Civil Governor in triplicate.

LUKE E. WRIGHT, *Civil Governor.*

## EXECUTIVE ORDER

No. 37.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,  
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,  
*Manila, September 22, 1904.*

All provincial governors in the Philippine Islands are hereby directed to withhold their authorization, provided for by paragraph (c) of section forty of Act Numbered Eighty-two, Philippine Commission, entitled "The Municipal Code," from each and every municipal

council within their respective provinces that may desire to alienate any lands that have been certified or forfeited to the municipality for nonpayment of taxes under the provisions of section eighty-one of The Municipal Code, or that may desire to set up a lien on any such lands, until such time as the title to each parcel of land so certified or forfeited has been thoroughly investigated and determined in accordance with the provisions of existing law.

If it shall appear from the investigation herein directed that the taxes on any parcel of land so certified or forfeited have been once paid, although doubly appraised, the certification or forfeiture shall be annulled and no further action shall be taken by the municipal or provincial authorities; and if it shall appear from the investigation herein directed that the land so certified or forfeited is public land and does not belong to any private individual the certification or forfeiture shall likewise be annulled and no further action shall be taken by the municipal or provincial authorities.

LUKE E. WRIGHT, *Civil Governor.*

## EXECUTIVE ORDER

No. 38.

## THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,

EXECUTIVE BUREAU,

*Manila, P. I., September 23, 1904.*

Whereas the Department of Commerce and Labor of the United States has, under date of July twenty-seventh, nineteen hundred and three, issued a certain rule to regulate the admission of Chinese persons from the Philippine Islands into the mainland territory of the United States and into the Insular possessions of the United States other than the Philippine Islands, which said rule is as follows:

"RULE 61. In view of the provisions of section 1 of the act approved April 29, 1902, it will be necessary for Chinese persons of the classes mentioned in article 3 of the convention of December 8, 1894, who are resident in the insular territory of the United States, to comply with the terms of section 6 of the act approved July 5, 1884, and for this purpose the permission of such persons to go from one insular territory to another insular territory of the United States, or from such insular territory to the mainland territory of the United States, shall be granted by an officer designated for that purpose by the chief executives of said insular territories, respectively, and the duties imposed by section 6 of the act approved July 5, 1884, upon United States diplomatic and consular officers in foreign countries in relation to Chinese persons of the said classes shall be discharged by the chief officers in charge of the enforcement of the Chinese exclusion acts at the ports, respectively, from which any members of such excepted classes intend to depart from any insular territory of the United States."

And whereas it is the desire of the Government of the Philippine Islands to afford to such eligible Chinese persons, residents of these Islands, as desire to depart out of the same for other parts or possessions of the United States, the privilege so to do and to give evidence of such permission and of the status of each person so permitted in the manner now required by law in the case of Chinese persons departing out of a foreign country as nearly as may be: Now, therefore,

W. Morgan Shuster, Collector of Customs for the Philippine Islands, is hereby designated to grant such permission in the name of the Government of the Philippine Islands, to all such Chinese persons as shall have duly established to his satisfaction their eligibility under the law to enter the mainland territory of the United States, or any other of its insular possessions.

This permission and the prima facie establishment of the facts showing eligibility, shall be evidenced by a certificate signed and approved by him in analogy to the certificate required by section six of the Act of Congress of July fifth, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, and referred to in rule sixty-one above quoted.

It is further ordered that in the case of Chinese persons coming from the other insular possessions of the United States to the Philippine Islands, bearing certificates issued in pursuance of said rule sixty-one above mentioned, they shall be accorded at the ports of the Philippine Islands, the same rights of entry as they would have did they come possessed of similar certificates issued by a foreign government.

LUKE E. WRIGHT, *Civil Governor.*

## EXECUTIVE ORDER

No. 39.

## THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,

EXECUTIVE BUREAU,

*Manila, P. I., September 29, 1904.*

Pursuant to the provisions of Executive Order Numbered One, current series, which provides that after September thirtieth, nineteen hundred and four, Spanish-Filipino currency may be exchanged for Philippine currency at the Insular Treasury and the various provin-



cial treasuries at its bullion value until such a time, to be hereinafter fixed, when the Government will no longer redeem the same, it is hereby

*Ordered*, That the Insular Treasurer and each provincial treasurer of the Philippine Islands, shall, on and after October first, nineteen hundred and four until January first, nineteen hundred and five, purchase Spanish-Filipino coins at their bullion value, to be determined from time to time by the Civil Governor.

That in order to facilitate the substitution of Philippine currency for all forms of currency now circulating in the Philippine Islands, the provisions of this order for the redemption of Spanish-Filipino currency are hereby extended to Mexican currency, Chinese subsidiary silver coins, and all foreign copper coins now circulating in the Philippine Islands, all of which shall be redeemable at the same rates and upon the same conditions as those above provided for the redemption of Spanish-Filipino money. Foreign copper coins redeemable under the provisions of this order shall be considered to be of the face value in local currency at which they regularly pass current in the small trade of the Islands.

All currency received pursuant to the provisions of this order shall be immediately withdrawn from circulation and the cost of transporting the same from the various provincial capitals to Manila shall be a proper charge against the Insular Treasury, payable out of the Gold-Standard Fund.

The Insular Treasurer is hereby authorized and directed to purchase the above-mentioned currencies from the various provincial treasurers at the rates at which said currencies were received by them in accordance with law and the provisions of this order.

The official rate for the redemption of Spanish-Filipino currency, and the other currencies mentioned in this order is hereby fixed at one peso, Philippine currency, for one peso and eighteen centavos, local currency, to become effective on October first, nineteen hundred and four, and to continue until further notice. This rate is materially above the true bullion value of Spanish-Filipino and foreign coins referred to, but is temporarily fixed at this rate in order to make the loss as small as possible to those holders of such coins who have not availed themselves of the previous liberal provisions of the Government for their relief.

LUKE E. WRIGHT, *Civil Governor*.

EXECUTIVE ORDER

No. 40.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,

EXECUTIVE BUREAU,

Manila, October 6, 1904.

Pursuant to the provisions of Act Numbered Seven hundred and thirty-three, Philippine Commission, entitled "An Act providing that the Civil Governor may, in his discretion, direct an extension of the period within which the Board of Tax Revision in the city of Manila and provincial boards of revision shall complete their work," the time specified by Act Numbered Twelve hundred, Philippine Commission, for the completion of the revision of the real estate tax assessment lists in the Province of Romblón, that is, December first, nineteen hundred and four, is hereby extended to February twenty-eighth, nineteen hundred and five.

LUKE E. WRIGHT, *Civil Governor*.

EXECUTIVE ORDER

No. 41.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,

EXECUTIVE BUREAU,

Manila, October 17, 1904.

1. The Chief of the Bureau of Public Lands is hereby designated the custodian of all unassigned Insular Government lands and buildings throughout the Archipelago, including the city of Manila, unless otherwise provided by law in specific instances.

2. The Chief of the Bureau of Archives is hereby designated the custodian of all title deeds, leases, contracts of sale or purchase, and other documents of title appertaining to unassigned Insular Government lands and buildings throughout the Archipelago, including the city of Manila, unless otherwise provided by law in specific instances. He will furnish to the Chief of the Bureau of Public Lands certified copies of such of said documents as the latter may from time to time request.

LUKE E. WRIGHT, *Civil Governor*.

EXECUTIVE ORDER

No. 42.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,

EXECUTIVE BUREAU,

Manila, October 18, 1904.

A. L. Lawshe, Auditor for the Philippine Islands, George P. Ahern, Chief of the Bureau of Forestry, and Albert E. Jenks, Chief of the Ethnological Survey, are hereby designated a committee, under the provisions of Act Numbered Eight Hundred and twenty-seven,

Philippine Commission, for the purpose of selecting certain exhibits from the Philippine Exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at Saint Louis, Missouri, owned by the Philippine Government, to be returned to Manila at the close of the Exposition for use in a permanent museum in Manila.

LUKE E. WRIGHT, *Civil Governor.*

## EXECUTIVE ORDER

## THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,

No. 43.

EXECUTIVE BUREAU,  
Manila, P. I., October 25, 1904.

Pursuant to the provisions of Act Numbered Six hundred and forty-eight, Philippine Commission, entitled "An Act authorizing the Civil Governor to reserve for civil public purposes, and from sale or settlement, any part of the public domain not appropriated by law for special public purposes, until otherwise directed by law, and extending the provisions of Act Numbered Six hundred and twenty-seven so that public lands desired to be reserved by the Insular Government for public uses, or private lands desired to be purchased by the Insular Government for such uses, may be brought under the operation of the Land Registration Act," I hereby withdraw from settlement, entry, sale, or other disposition under the public land laws, as public land the Island of Cauti, Province of Cebu, and reserve the same for the use of the Quarantine Service and the Marine-Hospital Service, and the Chief Quarantine Officer for the Philippine Islands is hereby designated as custodian thereof.

LUKE E. WRIGHT, *Civil Governor.*

## EXECUTIVE ORDER

## THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,

No. 44.

EXECUTIVE BUREAU,  
Manila, October 29, 1904.

Executive Order Numbered Sixty-six, series of nineteen hundred and three, is hereby amended so that the whole thereof, as amended, shall read as follows, to wit:

"The following character will be used by all officials of this Government as the designation for the new Philippine pesos, in contradistinction to the \$ mark for United States currency, and Pfs. for Mexican and Spanish-Filipino currency:

**P**

"Provided, however, That where it is found impracticable to manufacture type for the peso mark with two horizontal lines, by reason of difficulties in engraving or otherwise, such type may be manufactured with one horizontal line so that the peso character shall appear thus:

**P**

LUKE E. WRIGHT, *Civil Governor.*

## EXECUTIVE ORDER

## THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,

No. 45.

EXECUTIVE BUREAU,  
Manila, November 10, 1904.

Gustavo Niederlein, member of the Philippine Exposition Board, is hereby appointed a member of the committee convened under Executive Order Numbered Forty-two, dated October eighteenth, nineteen hundred and four, vice Albert E. Jenks, Chief of the Ethnological Survey, and said order is hereby amended to read as follows:

"A. L. Lawshe, Auditor for the Philippine Islands; George P. Ahern, Chief of the Bureau of Forestry, and Gustavo Niederlein, member of the Philippine Exposition Board, are hereby designated a committee, under the provisions of Act Numbered Eight hundred and twenty-seven, Philippine Commission, for the purpose of selecting certain exhibits from the Philippine Exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at Saint Louis, Missouri, owned by the Philippine Government, to be returned to Manila at the close of the Exposition for use in a permanent museum in Manila."

LUKE E. WRIGHT, *Civil Governor.*

## EXECUTIVE ORDER

No. 46.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,  
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,  
Manila, P. I., November 12, 1904.

Pursuant to the provisions of Act Numbered Six hundred and forty-eight, Philippine Commission, entitled "An Act authorizing the Civil Governor to reserve for civil public purposes, and from sale or settlement, any part of the public domain not appropriated by law for special public purposes, until otherwise directed by law, and extending the provisions of Act Numbered Six hundred and twenty-seven so that public lands desired to be reserved by the Insular Government for public uses, or private lands desired to be purchased by the Insular Government for such uses, may be brought under the operation of the Land Registration Act," I hereby withdraw from settlement, entry, sale, or other disposition under the public land laws, the public lands situated at the Mesa, District of Zamboanga, Mindanao, and reserve the same for the use of the Government of the Moro Province, except such portion or portions thereof as shall be found by the Court of Land Registration legally to belong to private individuals, in which court there is on file a full description by metes and bounds of all of the lands in question.

LUKE E. WRIGHT, *Civil Governor.*

## EXECUTIVE ORDER

No. 47.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,  
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,  
Manila, November 29, 1904.

Owing to the prevalence of ladronism in the Province of Samar the municipal elections in said province are hereby postponed, pursuant to the provisions of Act Numbered Five hundred and two, until the third Tuesday in December, nineteen hundred and four.

LUKE E. WRIGHT, *Civil Governor.*  
By A. W. FERGUSON, *Executive Secretary.*

[Corrected copy.]

## EXECUTIVE ORDER

No. 48.

OFFICE OF THE CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE  
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,  
Manila, December 12, 1904.

It appearing from investigation of charges made against the validity of the election of Mariano Abella, as governor of the Province of Ambos Camarines, that for a long time before the election his recognized agents were going about the country attempting to bring to bear upon voters the corrupting influence of money, and that on the very day of the election in the halls of the government building the same agents were present openly and shamelessly handing out money to the electors, I hereby decline to confirm the election of Mariano Abella, the person certified by the officers of the convention held in Nueva Cáceres, Province of Ambos Camarines, on February first, nineteen hundred and four, as having received a lawful majority of the votes cast at the election for provincial governor, on the ground that he was not fairly elected, and direct that the convention be reconvened on Thursday, January fifth, nineteen hundred and five, for the purpose of holding a second election in accordance with the provisions of Act Numbered Three hundred and thirty-six.

LUKE E. WRIGHT, *Civil Governor.*

## EXECUTIVE ORDER

No. 49.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,  
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,  
Manila, December 14, 1904.

The following executive orders of the President of the United States, dated May ninth, nineteen hundred and two, and November twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred and two, are published for the information of all concerned:

"WHITE HOUSE, May 9, 1902.

"The executive order of November ninth, nineteen hundred and one, reserving for naval purposes and placing under the government and control of the Navy Department all tracts and parcels of land belonging to the United States situated in the Provinces of Zambales and Bataan, in the Island of Luzón, Philippine Islands, to the southward and westward of a line beginning at the mouth of the Rio Pamatuan, near Capones Islands, and following the mid-channel course of the Pamatuan to the headwaters of the easternmost branch of said river; from thence east (true) to meet a line running north (true) from Santa Rita Peak; from

this intersection to Santa Rita Peak itself; thence to Santa Rosa Peak, and thence in a straight line in a southerly direction to the sea at the town of Bagac and including said town, as well as all adjacent islands, bays, harbors, estuaries, and streams within its limits, is hereby revoked.

"T. ROOSEVELT."

"WHITE HOUSE, November 26, 1902.

"It is hereby ordered that all tracts and parcels of land belonging to the United States situate in the Provinces of Zambales and Bataán, in the Island of Luzón, Philippine Islands, and lying to the southward of a line beginning at the mouth of the Rio Matain and following the midchannel course of the said river for a distance of one mile, thence extending due east six miles, more or less, to the intersection of the crest of the watershed; to the northward of a line beginning at the head of the bay south of Navasan Point and extending due east seven miles, more or less, to the intersection of the crest of the watershed; and to the westward of the watershed before mentioned, between its intersections with the northern and southern boundary lines hereinbefore described, and including all adjacent islands, bays, harbors, estuaries, and streams within its limits, be, and the same are hereby, reserved for naval purposes, and said reservation and all lands included within said boundaries are hereby placed under the governance and control of the Navy Department.

"T. ROOSEVELT."

LUKE E. WRIGHT, *Civil Governor*.

EXECUTIVE ORDER

No. 50.

OFFICE OF THE CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE  
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,  
Manila, December 22, 1904.

The official rate for the redemption of Spanish-Filipino currency, Mexican currency, Chinese subsidiary silver coins, and all foreign copper coins now circulating in the Philippine Islands is hereby fixed at one peso, Philippine currency, for one peso and fourteen centavos, local currency, effective this date and to continue until January first, nineteen hundred and five.

LUKE E. WRIGHT, *Civil Governor*.

EXECUTIVE ORDER

No. 51.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,  
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,  
Manila, December 29, 1904.

Pursuant to the provisions of Act Numbered Six hundred and forty-eight, Philippine Commission, entitled "An Act authorizing the Civil Governor to reserve for civil public purposes, and from sale or settlement, any part of the public domain not appropriated by law for special public purposes, until otherwise directed by law, and extending the provisions of Act Numbered Six hundred and twenty-seven so that public lands desired to be reserved by the Insular Government for public uses, or private lands desired to be purchased by the Insular Government for such uses, may be brought under the operation of the Land Registration Act," I hereby withdraw from settlement, entry, sale, or other disposition under the public-land laws, certain lands situated at Zamboanga, Mindanao, and reserve the same for the use of the government of the Moro Province, except such portion or portions thereof as shall be found by the Court of Land Registration legally to belong to private individuals.

The description of said lands by metes and bounds is as follows:

"Parcel No. 1.—Starting at a point marked 1 on plan which is 7.33 meters and bears north 13 degrees 16' west from a cross cut on the end of the masonry abutment of a bridge crossing the canal as shown on plan; thence south 26 degrees and 30' west, 64.08 meters to a point marked 2; thence along mean high water mark south 72 degrees 13' east, 42.57 meters to a point marked 3; thence north 27 degrees 42' east, 55.71 meters to a point marked 4; thence north 61 degrees 26' west, 43.38 meters to point of beginning; bounded on the north by Calle Madrid, on the south by the sea, on the west by Calle Voluntarios, and on the east by property claimed by D. G. Beebe. Area, 2567.17 square meters.

"Parcel No. 2.—Starting at a point marked 5 on plan which is 21.63 meters and bears south 59 degrees 30' east to a point marked 1 on plan; thence north 63 degrees 00' west, 43.79 meters to a point marked 6; thence south 27 degrees 40' west, 58.25 meters to a point marked 7; thence south 59 degrees 44' east, 45.05 meters to a point marked 8; thence north 27 degrees 00' east, 60.79 meters to point of beginning; bounded on the north by Calle Madrid, on the south by the sea, on the east by Calle Voluntarios, and on the west by the property claimed by John E. Springer. Area, 2642.115 square meters.

"All bearings magnetic. Declination not determined.

"Date of survey, December 10, 1904."

LUKE E. WRIGHT, *Civil Governor*.

## EXECUTIVE ORDER

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,  
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,  
Manila, January 9, 1906.

No. 1.

The action of the Secretary of Finance and Justice in authorizing the Insular Treasurer and all provincial treasurers to continue the redemption after January first, nineteen hundred and five, of Spanish-Filipino currency, Mexican currency, Chinese subsidiary silver coins, and all foreign copper coins now circulating in the Philippine Islands, at the official rate of one peso, Philippine currency, for one peso and fourteen centavos, local currency, fixed by Executive Order Numbered Fifty, series of nineteen hundred and four, is hereby ratified and confirmed, this having become necessary in view of the large numbers of people in the Islands who had been unable at the close of business on December thirty-first, nineteen hundred and four, to exchange their local currency.

In order to give every opportunity to the people to effect the exchange of the local currency in their possession for Philippine currency, it is hereby ordered that the Insular Treasurer and all provincial treasurers in the Philippine Islands shall, on and after this date and until February first, nineteen hundred and five, purchase Spanish-Filipino currency, Mexican currency, Chinese subsidiary silver coins, and all foreign copper coins now circulating in the Philippine Islands, at one peso, Philippine currency, for one peso and twenty centavos, local currency.

LUKE E. WRIGHT, *Civil Governor.*

## EXECUTIVE ORDER

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,  
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,  
Manila, January 13, 1906.

No. 2.

In view of the presence in circulation of a considerable number of counterfeit copper coins, some of which have been made by the Igorrotes in northern Luzón, it is hereby ordered that the Insular Treasurer and each provincial treasurer or deputy provincial treasurer shall, on and after this date and until further order, purchase all copper coins which have been in circulation within the Philippine Islands but are not the coins of any country at forty centavos per pound aroidupois. All such copper coins now lying in municipal treasuries shall be transmitted to the provincial treasuries, in the adjustment of their accounts, upon the basis herein provided, and these coins shall in turn be transmitted from provincial treasuries to the Insular Treasury and withdrawn from circulation.

The cost of transporting all coins received pursuant to the provisions of this order from the various provincial capitals to Manila shall be a proper charge against the Insular Treasury payable out of the gold-standard fund.

LUKE E. WRIGHT, *Civil Governor.*

## EXECUTIVE ORDER

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,  
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,  
Manila, January 19, 1906.

No. 3.

Each notary public appointed in pursuance of the provisions of Act Numbered One hundred and thirty-six, or any amendment thereof, shall retain his notarial register and all notarial records so long as he continues to be a notary public. When, for any reason, he ceases to perform the duties of notary public, such register and all notarial records shall be forwarded to and deposited in the Bureau of Archives at Manila.

LUKE E. WRIGHT, *Civil Governor*

## EXECUTIVE ORDER

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,  
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,  
Manila, January 20, 1906.

No. 4.

Juan Pimentel having received a majority of the votes cast in the election for provincial governor held in the Province of Ambos Camarines, January fifth, nineteen hundred and five, and any irregularities which may have occurred in such election not being deemed of sufficient importance to set aside the proceedings of the convention called under the provisions of section four, Act Numbered Eighty-three, Philippine Commission, as amended by Act Numbered Three hundred and thirty-six, his election is hereby confirmed. He will qualify and assume his office in accordance with the provisions of the above-mentioned Act of the Philippine Commission.

LUKE E. WRIGHT, *Civil Governor.*

## EXECUTIVE ORDER

No. 5.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,  
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,  
Manila, January 20, 1905.

Executive Order Numbered Five, series of nineteen hundred and four, is hereby repealed.

LUKE E. WRIGHT, *Civil Governor*.

## EXECUTIVE ORDER

No. 6.

OFFICE OF THE CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE  
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,  
Manila, January 31, 1905.

Whereas certain organized bands of ladrones exist in the Provinces of Cavite and Batangas who are levying forced contributions upon the people, who frequently require them under compulsion to join their bands, and who kill or maim in the most barbarous manner those who fail to respond to their unlawful demands and are therefore terrifying the law-abiding and inoffensive people of those provinces; and

Whereas these bands have in several instances attacked police and Constabulary detachments and are in open insurrection against the constituted authorities, and it is believed that the said bands have numerous agents and confederates living within the municipalities of the said provinces; and

Whereas, because of the foregoing conditions, there exists a state of insecurity and terrorism among the people which makes it impossible in the ordinary way to conduct preliminary investigations before justices of the peace and other judicial officers:

In the interest of the public safety, it is hereby ordered that the writ of habeas corpus is from this date suspended in the Provinces of Cavite and Batangas.

LUKE E. WRIGHT, *Civil Governor*.

## EXECUTIVE ORDER

No. 7.

OFFICE OF THE CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE  
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,  
Manila, February 1, 1905.

In order to give every opportunity to the people to effect the exchange of the local currency in their possession for Philippine currency, it is hereby ordered that the Insular Treasurer and all provincial treasurers in the Philippine Islands shall, on and after this date and until March first, nineteen hundred and five, purchase Spanish-Filipino currency, Mexican currency, Chinese subsidiary silver coins, and all foreign copper coins now circulating in the Philippine Islands, at one peso, Philippine currency, for one peso and twenty centavos, local currency; the effect of this order being to further extend the time limit fixed by Executive Order Numbered One, current series, by one month.

LUKE E. WRIGHT, *Civil Governor*.

## EXECUTIVE ORDER

No. 8.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,  
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,  
Manila, February 7, 1905.

The Treasurer of the Philippine Islands is hereby directed to have and keep an official seal upon which shall be engraved the following design—

[The seal bears the following words arranged inside of a circle: "Treasury Bureau, Philippine Islands Official."]

and he shall affix this seal to all documents and copies or transcripts of papers in his office which he may be required to certify officially.

LUKE E. WRIGHT, *Governor-General*.

## EXECUTIVE ORDER

No. 9.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF THE  
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,  
Manila, February 13, 1905.

Pursuant to the recommendation of the Collector of Internal Revenue and the Auditor for the Philippine Islands, the City Assessor and Collector of the city of Manila is hereby authorized and directed to redeem all internal-revenue stamps sold prior to January first, nineteen hundred and five, under the provisions of the royal decree of Spain dated May sixteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, and now in the hands of the public unused.

Said stamps shall be redeemed by the exchange in equal money value of the new series, if presented to the City Assessor and Collector of the city of Manila, or to any provincial

treasurer, prior to May first, nineteen hundred and five, and the redemption thereof shall be in accordance with such regulations as may be prescribed by the City Assessor and Collector and approved by the Collector of Internal Revenue and by the Auditor for the Philippine Islands.

LUKE E. WRIGHT, *Governor-General.*

## EXECUTIVE ORDER

No. 10.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF THE  
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,  
*Manila, March 1, 1905.*

In order to give every opportunity to the people to effect the exchange of the local currency in their possession for Philippine currency, it is hereby ordered that the Insular Treasurer and all provincial treasurers in the Philippine Islands shall, on and after this date and until April first, nineteen hundred and five, purchase Spanish-Filipino currency, Mexican currency, Chinese subsidiary silver coins, and all foreign copper coins now circulating in the Philippine Islands, at one peso, Philippine currency, for one peso and twenty centavos, local currency; the effect of this order being to further extend the time limit fixed by Executive Order Numbered Seven, current series, by one month.

LUKE E. WRIGHT, *Governor-General.*

## EXECUTIVE ORDER

No. 11.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF THE  
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,  
*Manila, P. I., March 6, 1905.*

No contract for repairs or alterations to any vessel belonging to the Insular Government shall be let until due application has been made to the Chief of Coast Guard and Transportation for an estimate of the cost of the work of making such repairs or alterations and the time necessary to complete said work; and in case the Chief of Coast Guard and Transportation shall certify that the cost of said work and the time within which the same can be completed by the Government machine shops belonging to his Bureau are the same or less than the most favorable bid received from private persons or firms, the Government estimate shall be accepted and the repairs or alterations shall be made by the Government shops: *Provided*, That the foregoing regulation shall not apply to emergency repairs needed by vessels out of reach of Manila.

LUKE E. WRIGHT, *Governor-General.*

## EXECUTIVE ORDER

No. 12.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF THE  
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,  
*Manila, March 27, 1905.*

Major-General H. C. Corbin, United States Army, commanding Philippines Division; Honorable W. Cameron Forbes, Secretary of Commerce and Police, and Colonel H. B. McCoy, Deputy Collector of Customs for the Philippine Islands, are hereby appointed a committee for the purpose of investigating the whole subject of port dues and harbor management in the Philippine Islands, and to make recommendation looking to the removal of all unnecessary restrictions upon commerce entering and leaving the ports. The committee will also investigate and report upon the question of stevedoring expenses, including wharfage and lighterage charges by individuals, firms, and corporations.

LUKE E. WRIGHT, *Governor-General.*

## EXECUTIVE ORDER

No. 13.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF THE  
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,  
*Manila, April 1, 1905.*

In order to give every opportunity to the people to effect the exchange of the local currency in their possession for Philippine currency, it is hereby ordered that the Insular Treasurer and all provincial treasurers in the Philippine Islands shall, on and after this date and until May first, nineteen hundred and five, purchase Spanish-Filipino currency, Mexican currency, Chinese subsidiary silver coins, and all foreign copper coins now circulating in the Philippine Islands, at one peso, Philippine currency, for one peso and twenty-five centavos, local currency; the effect of this order being to further extend the time limit fixed by Executive Order Numbered Ten, current series, by one month.

LUKE E. WRIGHT, *Governor-General.*

## EXECUTIVE ORDER

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF THE  
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,  
*Manila, April 1, 1905.*

No. 14.

The Honorable W. Cameron Forbes, Secretary of Commerce and Police; W. Morgan Shuster, Collector of Customs for the Philippine Islands; Charles H. Sleeper, member of the Municipal Board, city of Manila, and Frank W. Carpenter, Assistant Executive Secretary for the Philippine Islands, are hereby appointed a committee for the purpose of inquiring into and thoroughly analyzing the organization of Bureaus and Offices of the Insular Government with the view of determining the usefulness of each Bureau or Office, the possibilities of improvement therein by eliminating the duplication of labor, considering the equalization of salaries, the methods employed in bookkeeping, and, generally, to suggest any changes in office management that will tend to simplify methods of labor and be productive of economy and increased efficiency. The committee will make report of the result of its investigations with such recommendations as it may deem proper.

Chiefs of Bureaus are directed to render hearty cooperation and assistance in every instance, in order to aid the committee in its labors.

LUKE E. WRIGHT, *Governor-General.*

## EXECUTIVE ORDER

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF THE  
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,  
*Baguio, Benguet, May 1, 1905.*

No. 15.

In order to give every opportunity to the people to effect the exchange of the local currency in their possession for Philippine currency, it is hereby ordered that the Insular Treasurer and all provincial treasurers in the Philippine Islands shall, on and after this date and until June fifteenth, nineteen hundred and five, purchase Spanish-Filipino currency, Mexican currency, Chinese subsidiary silver coins, and all foreign copper coins now circulating in the Philippine Islands, at one peso, Philippine currency for *one peso and thirty centavos*, local currency; the effect of this order being to further extend the time limit fixed by Executive Order Numbered Thirteen, current series, to June fifteenth, nineteen hundred and five.

LUKE E. WRIGHT, *Governor-General.*

## EXECUTIVE ORDER

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,  
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,  
*Baguio, Benguet, May 25, 1905.*

No. 16.

Executive Order Numbered Twelve, issued March twenty-seventh, nineteen hundred and five, is hereby so amended as to include, from this date, as a member of the committee therein appointed, Mr. Vicente D. Fernandez.

LUKE E. WRIGHT, *Governor-General.*

## EXECUTIVE ORDER

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,  
EXECUTIVE BUREAU,  
*Manila, May 27, 1905.*

No. 17.

Florentino Torres, associate justice of the Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands; Gregorio Araneta, Solicitor-General for the Philippine Islands; and Arthur W. Fergusson, Executive Secretary for the Philippine Islands, are hereby appointed a committee for the purpose of examining all the old documents and papers presented to it by the Chief of the Bureau of Archives, with a view of determining whether such documents are of any value to the Government or to the public. If in its judgment any or all of such documents are valueless, the committee is hereby authorized to have them destroyed in its presence by burning, in order that the space now occupied by said documents may be utilized for the better arrangement and convenient handling of more valuable books and documents.

The said committee shall make report of its action to the Governor-General, and shall issue to the Chief of the Bureau of Archives a certificate of the final disposition of the documents and papers submitted to it, which certificate shall be retained in the Bureau of Archives.

LUKE E. WRIGHT, *Governor-General.*



## EXECUTIVE ORDER }

No. 18. }

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF THE  
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,  
Manila, June 16, 1905.

The provisions of Executive Order Numbered Twenty, series of nineteen hundred and three, in so far as they apply to the Moro Province, are hereby revoked.

LUKE E. WRIGHT, *Governor-General*.

## EXECUTIVE ORDER }

No. 19. }

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF THE  
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,  
Manila, June 28, 1905.

In accordance with the provisions of section twelve of Act Numbered Eighty-three, Philippine Commission, all provincial boards in the Philippine Islands are hereby directed to keep, in the manner hereinafter set forth, a full and complete record of the minutes of every meeting of the board, written consecutively according to date, in a book used exclusively for that purpose; and such books will be carefully preserved when completed.

The minutes will show the date of meeting, and whether regular or special; names of members present; name of presiding officer; whether minutes of last meeting were read and approved, or the reasons for disapproval if such action were taken; name of member presenting each resolution; resolution in full; and the vote of each member by name. The minutes must be signed by the presiding officer and attested by the provincial secretary.

LUKE E. WRIGHT, *Governor-General*.

## INDEX.

---

### ABRA, PROVINCE OF:

Act annexing, to province of Ilocos Sur: 98.

### ACCOUNTS:

Cuban, balance on hand: 25.

Inspection of: 25.

### ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE DIVISION, EXECUTIVE BUREAU:

Report of chief of: 105-107.

Number of employees of: 105.

Work done by: 105, 106.

### ADMINISTRATION, INSULAR:

Reforms in: 61-62.

Appointment of committee to consider: 61.

Purpose and result of work of: 61, 62.

### ADMINISTRATION OF AFFAIRS OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT of the Philippine Islands, act temporarily providing for:

Proclamation publishing: 794-801.

### AGCAOILI, JULIO, governor of the province of Ilocos Norte:

Report of: 247-256.

### AGRICULTURAL BANKS. (See BANKS.)

### AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS:

Introduction of American: 60.

Hemp stripping machine, necessity for: 61.

### AGRICULTURAL LANDS:

Extension of limit of holdings recommended: 8, 74, 75.

### AGRICULTURE:

Crops and conditions in—

Albay: 144.

Ambos Camarines: 157.

Antique: 164.

Bataan: 169.

Batangas: 174-175.

Bohol: 181.

Bulacán: 184.

Cápiz: 205.

Cavite: 208, 209.

Cebú: 226, 228.

Ilocos Norte: 252.

Ilocos Sur: 259.

Iloílo: 262.

Isabela: 267, 272.

La Laguna: 286.

Lepanto-Bontoc: 300.

Masbate: 315.

Mindoro: 317.

Misamis: 320-321.

Moro province: 342, 347.

Occidental Negros: 367.

Oriental Negros: 375-376.

Palawan: 384.

Pampanga: 390.

Pangasinán: 394, 395.

Rizal: 397.

Sámar: 402.

Surigao: 416.

Tayabas: 422, 423, 425.

La Unión: 429-430.

Zambales: 432.

## AGUINALDO, EMILIO:

Mentioned: 55.

## ALBAN, FRANCISCO, justice of the peace:

Suspension of: 426.

## ALBAY, PROVINCE OF:

Administrative situation—

Office force, changes in: 128.

Agriculture, crops and conditions: 144.

Agricultural bank, need of: 139.

Animals in, mortality among: 133.

Birth rate in: 133, 150.

Buildings: 132, 133.

Cacao, production of: 146.

Carpenters, wages paid to: 140.

Catanduanes storm: 129.

Cedulas, number sold, etc.: 136.

Chamber of commerce, organization of: 142.

Charity in: 152.

Need of institutions: 153.

Civil cases, number of, tried in: 130.

Civil-service examinations: 151.

Clubs and societies in: 151.

Cocoanuts—

Amount produced: 146.

Prices: 146.

Commerce and transportation: 141-144.

Steamship rates: 141.

Combination to prejudice path of free commerce killed: 142.

Steps in interest of commerce: 142.

Land transportation: 142.

Communication—

Methods of: 142.

Delay in: 142, 143.

Constabulary, relations with and work of: 129-130.

Copra—

Amount produced: 141.

Value of production: 141.

Cotton, introduction of: 146.

Court of first instance: 130.

Criminal cases, number of, tried in: 130.

Currency in—

Absence of Mexican in: 138.

Lack of Philippine in circulation: 138.

Difference in value of Philippine and Mexican: 138.

Arrival of shipment of Philippine: 138.

Sufficiency of coins in circulation: 138.

Domestic servants—

Difficulty in securing: 140.

Existing conditions regarding: 140.

Elections: 126.

Special features of: 126.

Small number of voters: 127.

Candidates, large number of: 127.

Councilmen, recommendations regarding form of election of: 127.

Expenses of: 137.

Exports of principal products: 141.

Financial institutions, absence of: 138.

Financial situation: 134-139.

Fisheries—

Importance of industry: 148.

Methods and extent of catch: 148.

Species of: 149.

Prices: 149.

Forestry tax, small income from: 137.

Governor, report of: 123-168.

Recommendations of: 123.

Health, public: 133.

**ALBAY, PROVINCE OF—Continued.**

- Hemp, production of: 141.
  - Amount exported: 141.
  - Drought and effect on: 144.
  - Average yield of: 145.
  - Prices of: 145, 148.
  - Betterment of product, efforts to secure: 145.
- High school in: 132.
- Homestead law, necessity of: 147.
- Hospitals, necessity of: 153.
- Imports of principal articles: 141.
- Industrial situation: 144-150.
- Inspection trips made: 129.
- Internal-revenue tax: 135, 136.
- Labor: 139-141.
  - Surplus hemp laborers: 139.
  - Wages paid: 140.
- Ladrones killed in: 131.
- Land registration, court of—
  - Sessions held by: 130.
  - Difficulties in way of: 130.
  - Pieces of property registered: 131.
- Land tax: 134.
- Locusts in: 146, 147.
- Manufactures: 149-150.
- Masons, wages paid to: 140.
- Municipalities—
  - Meetings of presidentes of: 133.
  - Administration in: 133.
  - Cattle in, branding and registration of: 133.
  - Suspensions and removals: 134.
  - Police, insufficiency and lack of discipline of: 134.
  - Changes in rank: 128.
  - Self dependence of: 128.
  - Legislation by: 128.
- Personal property, small amount of held by inhabitants: 152.
- Political situation: 124-128.
- Population: 150.
  - Distribution of: 150.
- Prisoners—
  - Number of, sent to Bilibid: 131.
  - Cost of rations furnished to: 131.
- Provincial board—
  - Sessions held by: 129.
  - Discretionary power of: 129.
- Rice—
  - Size of crop: 145.
  - Species cultivated: 146.
  - Prices: 146.
- Roads—
  - New, constructed: 143.
  - Old, condition of: 143.
  - Importance of good: 144.
- Schools, condition of: 150.
- Sheriff, personnel and operation of division: 131.
- Steamship rates: 141.
- Supervisor's department, work done by: 132.
- Tax sales: 137.
- Taxation and revenue—
  - Land tax: 134.
  - Assessments: 134, 135.
  - Boards of equalization: 135.
  - Internal-revenue tax: 135, 136.
  - Cedulas, number sold, etc.: 136.
  - Forestry tax, small income from: 137.
- Teachers in: 150.
- Telegraph line in: 143.

**ALBAY, PROVINCE OF—Continued.**

Treasurer, provincial, work done by: 132.

Troops, American, desirability of having: 125.

Weights and measures, importance of standardizing: 148.

**ALEMANY, JOSÉ E., member civil service board:**

Report of: 667-672.

**ALI, DATO:**

Killing and dispersion of followers of: 59.

**ALI:**

Expeditions against, in Cotabato district: 343.

**ALLEN, HENRY T., Brig. Gen., chief of Philippine constabulary.**

Mentioned: 48.

Absence of, in Samar: 53.

**ALMÁCIGA (gum copæ), cultivation of:**

In Masbate: 317.

In Davao district, Moro Province, amount exported: 347.

**ALMAZAN, LUCIO:**

Mentioned: 179.

**ALSEN CEMENT COMPANY, award of contract to: 639.****AMBOS CAMARINES, PROVINCE OF:****Agriculture—**

Crops and conditions: 157.

Births in: 157.

Blind in: 157.

Bridges, necessity of: 160.

Buildings constructed: 160.

Cattle, death among: 157.

Coal oil, importation of: 158.

Cocoanuts, amount produced: 157.

Commerce and transportation: 158.

**Constabulary—**

Relations with and work of: 155.

Organization of: 154.

Copra, amount exported: 158.

Deaths in: 156.

Causes of: 156.

Disturbances in: 154, 155.

Elections: 161.

**Employees—**

Suspension of: 161.

Resignations of: 161.

Forestry tax, income from: 159.

Governor, report of: 154-162.

Recommendations of: 162.

Health, public: 156.

Hemp, production of: 157.

Exportation of: 158.

High school in: 155.

Insane in: 157.

Ladrones in: 155.

Leprosy in: 156.

Malaria in: 156.

Manufactures: 158.

Navigation: 158.

Population: 156.

Postal service: 160.

**Prisoners—**

Number of, in provincial jail: 159.

Cause of imprisonment: 159.

Public instruction: 155, 156.

Public works: 159-160.

**Rice—**

Size of crop: 157.

Area of land under cultivation: 157.

Decrease in importation of: 158.

Rinderpest in: 157.

Roads, bad condition of: 158, 159.

- AMBOS CAMARINES, PROVINCE OF—Continued.**  
 Salt, importation of: 158.  
 Schools: 155.  
 Supervisor's department, work done by: 16  
 Teachers, number of, in: 155.  
 Telegraph lines in: 160, 161.  
 Timber, amount of cut: 159.  
 Treasury, provincial—  
     Expenditures: 162.  
     Receipts: 161.  
 Vessels, tonnage of, entering ports of: 158.  
 Vital statistics: 156-157.  
**AMBURAYAN, SUBPROVINCE OF:**  
 Townships in: 302.  
 Problems of government in: 302.  
**ANDERSON, PIERCE:**  
 Mentioned: 448.  
 Report of, on improvement of Manila: 627-  
**ANGELES, MARCOS, Maj., ladrone:**  
 Capture of: 398.  
**ANGULO, RAYMUNDO MELLIZA, governor of the I**  
 Report of: 262-265.  
**ANIMALS:**  
 Importation of: 23.  
 Mortality among, in Albay: 133.  
**ANTIQUE, PROVINCE OF:**  
 Agriculture, crops and conditions: 164.  
 Bridges, construction of: 165.  
 Carabaos—  
     Number registered: 165.  
     Stealing of: 167.  
 Cocoanuts, amount produced: 164.  
 Commercial situation: 165.  
 Disturbances in: 167.  
 Employees, salaries of: 163.  
 English language, progress of: 166.  
 Expenses of: 163.  
 Forestry in: 164.  
 Governor, report of: 163-168.  
 Hemp—  
     Production of: 164.  
     Exports of: 158.  
 Jail, provincial: 163.  
 Municipalities—  
     Administration of: 166, 167.  
     Progress of: 166.  
 Police—  
     Number of: 167.  
     Armament of: 167.  
         Recommendations regarding: 1  
 Non-Christian tribes, organization of settlers  
 Pasture lands, disposition of: 164.  
 Prisoners—  
     Number of, in provincial jail: 163.  
     Cause of imprisonment: 163.  
 Rice, production of: 164.  
 Roads: 165.  
 Schools, conditions: 165.  
 Sugar production: 164.  
 Teachers in: 165.  
 Vagrancy, campaign against: 163.  
**ARMSTRONG, A. F.:**  
 Mentioned: 449.  
**ARNALOT, IGNACIO:**  
 Franchise granted to: 117.  
**ARNEDO, M., governor province of Pampanga:**  
 Report of: 387-394.

**ARROCEROS RIVER WALL:**

Work done on: 488.

**ASSEMBLY, PHILIPPINE:**

Act of Congress relative to: 26.

Action of President relative to: 26.

Proclamation of governor-general: 26.

**ASSESSMENTS AND COLLECTIONS, DEPARTMENT OF CITY OF MANILA:**

Assessments, division of, work done by: 600-601.

Cedula tax. (See REGISTRATION.)

**Collections—**

Miscellaneous: 611.

On account of city: 458, 612.

On account of internal revenue: 458, 612.

Causes of decrease in: 458, 612, 613.

Statement, detailed, of: 617, 618.

Total: 611, 612.

Expenses: 459, 469, 613, 614.

**Industrial tax—**

Collections: 606.

Repeal of: 460, 605.

Effect of: 460, 605, 606.

Land, city, proceeds from sale of: 610.

Land tax, receipts from: 459, 601-602.

License division, work of: 603-605.

**Licenses—**

Bicycle: 460.

Number issued: 605.

Receipts from: 605.

Dog: 460.

Number issued: 605.

Receipts from: 605.

Collections: 459, 603, 605.

In force June 30, 1905: 604.

Liquor, statement of number issued and transferred: 604.

Number of applications for: 604.

Vehicle: 460.

Number issued: 605.

Receipts from: 605.

Liquor, number of places where sold: 603.

**Live stock, registration of—**

Number of animals registered: 460, 606.

Receipts from: 460, 606.

**Markets—**

Number in operation: 607.

Collections, total: 462, 607, 615, 616.

Expenditures: 462, 608, 615, 616.

Establishment of: 460, 461.

Strikes: 461.

Reforms in: 461.

Native wine tiendas, falling off in number of: 603.

Personnel: 462, 611.

Appointments, separations, etc.: 611.

Real estate tax collection division, work done by: 601-603.

**Registration, certificates of—**

Number issued: 607.

Receipts from: 460, 607.

Abolition of: 460, 607.

Rents, revenue from: 459, 603.

Report of, 599.

Revenue, sources of: 614.

Service fees, receipts from: 462.

**Slaughterhouse—**

Animals slaughtered, number and weight of: 608.

Cost of improvements to: 461.

Expense of operation: 609.

Receipts: 608.

Stamp sales, receipts from: 607.

## ASSESSMENTS AND COLLECTIONS, DEPARTMENT OF CITY OF MANILA—Continued.

Taxable property, statement of: 600, 601.

Vehicle equipment, sale of: 606.

Receipts from: 606.

Vehicle tax, abolition of: 460, 606.

Receipts from: 460, 606.

Weights and measures—

New system of testing and sealing, efficiency of: 462, 609.

Number of scales and measures tested: 609.

Receipts: 462, 609.

ASUNCION, CRUZ, ladrone:

Conviction of: 435.

ATAS:

Number of, in Davao: 347.

ATKIN, OTHO, division superintendent of schools:

Mentioned: 435.

ATLANTIC, GULF AND PACIFIC COMPANY:

Mentioned: 87.

Contracts awarded to: 448, 449, 465.

AUSTRIA, FELIPE, escaped convict:

Capture of, in La Laguna: 289.

AVANCEÑA, Hon. RAMON:

Mentioned: 130.

AYALA BRIDGE:

Superstructure for, award for supplying materials for, etc.: 448.

BAGOBOS, number of, in Davao: 347.

BAKER, D. J., Col., Philippines Constabulary:

Placed in command of provisional constabulary district: 54.

BALDWIN, R. C., disbursing officer, municipal board:

Report of: 467.

BANDHOLTZ, Col. H. H.:

Mentioned: 130.

BANKS:

Agricultural—

Dividend guaranteed: 8.

Establishment of, recommended: 8, 75, 184, 367.

Purpose and necessity of: 8, 75.

Examples cited in support of recommendation: 75, 76.

BARBOUR, GEORGE M., Maj., U. S. Army:

Mentioned: 340.

BARRETT, HENRY, captain, Philippines Constabulary:

Killed by ladrones in Leyte: 311.

BARROWS, DAVID P., superintendent of schools:

Mentioned: 266.

BASA, Dr. P.:

Mentioned: 171.

BASILAN, ISLAND OF:

Attraction of, to settlers: 329.

BATAÁN, PROVINCE OF:

Agriculture, crops and conditions: 169.

Bridges—

Bad condition of: 171.

Repaired: 172.

Cocoanuts, production of: 169.

Commercial situation: 170.

Disturbances in: 168-169.

Economic conditions: 170.

Financial situation: 170.

Fisheries—

Importance of industry: 170.

Prices: 170.

Governor, report of: 168-172.

Health, public: 171.

Hemp in: 169.

Industrial situation: 169.

Political situation: 168.

Public instruction: 169.



**BATAÁN, PROVINCE OF—Continued.**

Rice, production of: 169.

Roads—

Need of new: 171.

Construction and repair of: 172.

Salt, manufacture and production of: 169-170.

Schools, conditions: 169.

Sugar production: 169, 170.

Supervisor, report of: 172.

Teachers in: 169.

Timber in: 170.

Transportation, difficulty of: 170.

**BATANGAS, PROVINCE OF:**

Agriculture in: 174-175.

Births in: 175.

Bridges, construction and repair of: 175.

Carabaos, number of deaths among: 174.

Cattle, deaths among: 174.

Cocoanuts, production of: 174.

Cotton, cultivation of: 174.

Cultivation, increase in: 59.

Deaths in: 175.

Economic conditions: 175.

Governor, report of: 173-176.

Health, public: 175.

Hemp, cultivation of, in: 174.

Horses, number of deaths among: 174.

Ladronism in: 52, 54, 84.

Land tax, recommendations regarding: 175.

Locusts, disappearance of, in: 174.

Population: 175.

Public instruction: 175.

Public works: 175.

Rice, production of: 174.

Roads—

Necessity for construction of: 175.

Construction and repairs of: 175.

Schools in: 175, 176.

Attendance: 176.

Smallpox in: 175.

Sugar cane, increase in cultivation of: 174.

Suspension of writ of habeas corpus in: 56.

Tobacco, decrease in production of: 174.

Vital statistics: 175.

**BATTARASSA, MOHAMUD, Dato:**

Mentioned: 386.

**BAUTISTA, FRANCISCO, municipal president of Bangar, La Union:**

Suspension of: 426.

**BAYOT, J. M., governor of Masbate:**

Report of: 314-315.

**BEATTIE, ARTHUR J., acting supervisor, province of Bulacan:**

Report of: 186-188.

**BECKJORD, HARRY L.:**

Mentioned: 105.

**BELLO, P. MAURICIO, Rev.:**

Mentioned: 300.

**BENGUET, PROVINCE OF:**

Act under which organized: 100.

Coffee production: 176.

Crime in: 177.

Deaths in: 176.

Financial condition of: 178, 179.

Forestry in: 178.

Governor—

Report of: 176-179.

Recommendations of: 179.

Health in: 176.

**BENGUET, PROVINCE OF—Continued.**

- Igorrotes in: 178.
- Mining claims, number recorded in: 179.
- Organization of: 178.
- Population of: 178.
- Rainfall in: 176, 177.
- Receipts: 178.
- Smallpox in: 176.
- Temperature in: 176.
- Timber in: 178.
- Townships in—
  - Condition of: 177.
  - Financial condition of: 177.
  - Salaries paid to officials of: 178.

**BENNETT, GEORGE, Capt., collector of customs, Zamboanga:**  
Mentioned: 335.

**BERIBERI:**

- Deaths from, in Tayabas: 424.

**BERTILLON SYSTEM:**

- Adoption of: 572.

**BERTUOSO, JULIAN, bandit:**

- Surrender and pardon of: 199, 200.

**BILANES:**

- Number of, in Davao: 347.

**BIRTHS:**

- Albay: 133, 150.
- Ambos Camarines: 157.
- Batangas: 175.
- Cagayan: 194.
- Ilocos Sur: 260.
- Iloilo: 264.
- Lepanto-Bontoc: 301.
- Masbate: 314.
- Pampanga: 388.
- Pangasinan: 396.
- Tayabas: 424.
- La Union: 431.

**BLIND:**

- Ambos Camarines: 157.
- Tayabas: 425.

**BLOCK, EDMUND:**

- Mentioned: 575.

**BOHOL, PROVINCE OF:**

- Agriculture in: 181.
- Bridges in: 181.
- Commerce in: 181.
- Economic conditions: 181.
- Financial conditions: 182.
- Governor—
  - Report of: 179-182.
  - Recommendations: 182.
- Hemp, effect of drought and famine on production of: 181.
- Industrial conditions: 181.
- Locusts destroyed in: 94.
- Political situation: 179.
- Port, opening of, recommended: 182.
- Public education in: 180.
- Roads in: 181.
- Schools in—
  - Number of: 180.
  - Enrollment: 180.
  - Attendance: 180.
  - Teachers in: 180.
- Works, public: 181.

**BOILER INSPECTION, city of Manila: 501.**

- Detailed statement of: 514-517.

**BOLTON, E. C., Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, governor of Davao:**

- Mentioned: 346.

**BONDAD, SINFOROSO:**

Mentioned: 300.

**BONDS:**

Friar lands, acceptance of, as security for deposits of public money: 5.

## Improvement—

Acceptance of, as security for deposits of public money: 5, 6.

Authorization by Congress, for issuance of: 64.

Interest on: 5, 6.

Sale of: 5.

Disposition of proceeds from sale of: 117.

Issued by government of Philippines, exempt from taxation: 6.

## Manila city—

Bids, opening of: 6.

Interest: 6.

Sale of: 6.

## Railroads—

Issue authorized: 3, 4.

Interest guaranteed: 3.

## Sewer system and water supply of Manila—

Issue of, for: 117.

**BONHAM, FRANCIS P.:**

Mentioned: 463.

**BONNER, chief of fire department:**

Resignation of: 456.

**BONTOC, subprovince. (See LEPANTO-BONTOC.)****BORDNER, H. A., division superintendent of schools:**

Mentioned: 184.

**BORJA, SALUSTIANO, governor of the province of Bohol:**

Report of: 179-182.

Recommendations made by: 182.

**BORSETH, PETER, governor of Leyte:**

Report of: 309-313.

**BOUVE, L., third assistant prosecuting attorney:**

Appointment of: 578.

**BRADEN, J. Q. A., provincial treasurer Ambos Camarines:**

Appointed acting governor: 154.

**BRAVO, FELIPE, justice of the peace:**

Mentioned: 199.

**BRIDGES:**

Ambos Camarines: 160.

Antique: 165.

## Bataan—

Bad condition of: 171.

Repairs made to: 172.

Batangas, construction and repair of: 175.

Bohol: 181.

Bulacán: 185, 186, 187, 188.

## Cagaván—

Construction of: 193.

Cost of: 193.

Construction of, by municipalities: 193.

List of, built: 195.

Cápiz, constructed and repaired: 203.

Cebú, repair and construction of: 227, 228.

Ilocos Sur: 259, 260.

Isabela: 267, 272.

La Laguna: 293, 294.

Lepanto-Bontoc: 298.

Leyte: 312.

Moro Province: 337, 338.

Nueva Ecija: 378.

Nueva Vizcaya: 381.

Pampanga: 388.

Pangasinán: 396.

Samar: 401.

Tayabas: 420, 421.

La Unión: 427.

BRIGANDAGE. (See LADRONES—LADRONISM.)

BRITISH MANILA ESTATES COMPANY:

Payment for friar lands purchased from: 26.

BROWNE, J. M.:

Assigned to district of Zamboanga: 327.

BUCHANAN, J. A., Gen.:

Mentioned: 328.

BUILDINGS, ILLUMINATION AND PLUMBING INSPECTION, office of. (See ENGINEERING AND PUBLIC WORKS, DEPARTMENT OF.)

BULACÁN, PROVINCE OF:

Agriculture: 184.

Bridges in: 185, 186, 187, 188.

Buildings in, construction and repairs of: 186, 187.

Commerce: 184.

Distilleries, closing down of: 183.

Education in: 183.

Financial conditions: 184, 188-191.

Governor—

Report of: 183-185.

Recommendations: 185.

Health, public: 185.

Industrial conditions: 184.

Internal-revenue law, effect of: 183.

Irrigation ditches, recommendations for construction of: 184.

Locusts destroyed in: 94.

Peaceful conditions in: 183.

Public order: 185.

Public works: 185.

Roads in: 185, 187.

Schools in: 184.

Smallpox in: 185.

Sugar production: 184.

Supervisor, provincial, report of acting: 186-188.

Teachers in: 184.

Treasurer, provincial, report of: 188-191.

BULLION. (See CURRENCY.)

BUNSIANES:

Number of, in Isabela Province: 273.

BURGOS, MANUEL XERES:

Mentioned: 113.

BURNHAM, E. H.:

Mentioned: 448.

Report of, on improvement of Manila: 627-635.

BURRITT, CHARLES H., judge of first instance:

Mentioned: 130.

BUTU, TUAN HADJI:

Assigned to district of Sulu: 327.

CABLE CODE:

Revision of, work on: 34.

Value of: 34.

CABLEGRAMS AND TELEGRAMS:

Number sent by Insular Bureau: 35.

CACAO:

Production of, in—

Albay: 146.

La Laguna: 288.

Leyte: 311.

Pangasinan: 394.

CAGALING, ladrone:

Killed in Occidental Negros: 361.

CAGAYÁN, PROVINCE OF:

Administration: 192.

Births in: 194.

Bridges, construction of: 193.

Cost of: 193.

Construction of, by municipalities: 193.

List of, built: 195.

## CAGAYÁN, PROVINCE OF—Continued.

- Commerce: 192.
- Communication, means of: 192.
- Deaths in: 194.
- Distilleries, closing down of: 194.
- Education: 194.
- Statistics: 196.
- Financial situation: 194, 197.
- Gambling in: 192.
- Government, provincial, progress of: 192.
- Governor, report of: 191-197.
- Industrial situation: 194.
- Locust plague: 195.
- Political situation: 191.
- Rice, importance of, product; 193.
- Rinderpest: 195.
- Smallpox in: 194.
- Tobacco, effect of internal-revenue law on production of: 192.
- Conditions regarding: 192-193.

## CAILLES, JUAN, governor of La Laguna:

- Report of: 274-295.

## CALAGANES:

- Number of, in Davao: 347.

## CALINGAS:

- Attack by, on Igorrotes of Bontoc: 304.

## CALLEJA, MARCIAL:

- Mentioned: 128, 151.

## CALVAN, FRUCTUOSO, ladrone:

- Capture of: 289.

## CALVIN, C. C.:

- Mentioned: 38.

## CALVIN, C. W., recorder, Philippine Commission:

- Report of: 116-119.

## CAMPBELL, S. A., superintendent of schools:

- Mentioned: 213.
- Report of: 218-222.

## CÁPIZ, PROVINCE OF:

- Agriculture, crops and conditions: 205.
- Alcohol, abandonment of manufacture of: 206.
- Bridges, constructed and repaired: 203.
- Buildings: 204.
- Commerce: 206.
- Constabulary—
- Work of: 199, 201.
- Commendation of: 201.

## Copra—

- Decrease in shipments of: 206.
- Production of: 207.

## Corn, production of: 207.

## Disturbances in: 198, 200.

- Steps taken to quell: 198-200.

## Economic conditions: 198.

## Financial situation: 202.

- Revenues: 202.

## Governor, report of: 198-207.

## Hemp, decrease in shipments of: 206.

## Industrial conditions: 206.

## Ladrones—

- Disturbances caused by: 198-200.
- Surrender and pardon of: 199, 200.

## Locusts destroyed in: 94.

## Nipa, production of: 207.

## Protestantism, spread of: 201.

## Public instruction: 204.

## Rattan, production of: 207.

## Religious unity existing in: 201.

## CÁPIZ, PROVINCE OF—Continued.

## Rice—

Production of: 205, 207.  
 Area planted in: 205.  
 Amount shipped from Capiz: 206.  
 Prices: 206.

Roads constructed and repaired: 203.

## Schools—

Number of: 204.  
 Enrollment: 205.  
 Attendance: 205.  
 Financial statement concerning: 205.

Sugar, increase in production of: 206.

Production: 207.

Supervisor treasurer, work done by: 203, 204.

Sweet potatoes, production of: 207.

Taxation, revenues from: 202, 203.

Teachers, number of American and Filipino in: 204.

## CARABAOS:

Effect of lack of, on cultivation: 60.

## In province of—

Antique, number registered: 165.

Stealing of: 167.

Batangas, deaths among: 174.

Cebu, deaths among: 229.

Ilocos Sur, deaths among: 259.

Lepanto-Bontoc, number of: 300.

Masbate, deaths among: 314.

Misamis, deaths among: 321.

Moro, stealing of: 343.

Oriental Negros, number of: 376.

Pampanga, mortality among: 390.

La Union, deaths among: 431.

Zambales, number of, and deaths among: 432.

Sales of: 647.

## Statement of—

Received, distributed, etc.: 664.

Purchased from Congressional relief fund: 650, 651.

## CARPENTER, FRANK W., assistant executive secretary, Philippine Islands:

Mentioned: 61.

## CARPENTERS:

## Wages paid to—

Albay: 140.

Moro Province: 336.

## CARR, WILLIAM J., fourth assistant prosecuting attorney, city of Manila:

Resignation of: 578.

## CARTER, WILLIAM H., Brig. Gen., U. S. Army:

Mentioned: 48.

## CARTER, PAUL S., purchasing agent:

Special mention of: 640.

## CASE, J. F.:

Appointed chief engineer, department of sewers and waterworks: 437, 447, 480.

Report of: 560.

## CATANDUANES:

Act creating subprovince of: 100.

Storm in: 129.

## CATTLE:

## Deaths among—

Ambos Camarines: 157.

Batangas: 174.

Cebu: 229.

Misamis: 321.

## Moro Province:

Davao district, number of, in: 347.

Zamboanga district, diseases of: 342.

Oriental Negros, number of: 376.

La Union, branding and registration of: 428.

Zambales, decrease in number of: 432.

## CAVITE, PROVINCE of:

Agricultural conditions: 208.

Cause of depression in: 208, 209.

Assessments, tax—

Dissatisfaction with: 215.

Revision of: 215.

Cockfighting: 214.

Education, superintendent of, report of: 218.

Expenditures: 217.

Financial situation: 214, 217.

Fisheries: 207.

Friar lands, extent of, situated in: 216.

Character of: 216.

Irrigation system on: 216.

Gambling in: 214.

Governor—

Reports of: 207, 225.

Recommendations: 216, 217.

Habeas corpus, writ of, suspension of, in: 56, 213.

Hemp—

Cultivation of: 207.

Prices: 207.

Quality of: 207.

Industrial conditions—

Difference between present, and those under Spanish régime: 208.

Change in, a cause of agricultural depression: 208.

Irrigation, report on: 222-224.

Justices of the peace—

Failure of present system: 213.

Recommendations regarding: 213.

Labor conditions: 209.

Ladrones, public hanging of: 214.

Ladronism—

Prevalence of, in: 52, 54, 84.

Measures taken to suppress: 55, 56, 57, 211-213.

Land tax, suspension of: 215:

Opposition to: 215.

Police, municipal, disarmament of: 215.

Prisoners, cost of maintenance of: 214

Receipts: 217.

Reconcentration, as a means to suppress ladronism: 213.

Rice, production in excess of home consumption: 208.

Roads: 210.

Necessity of law for compulsory labor on: 210.

Schools—

Attendance: 213, 218, 219.

Buildings, number of: 219.

Contributions for: 219.

Districts: 220.

Enrollment: 218, 219.

Finances: 220.

Furniture of: 219.

Intermediate: 221.

Night: 221.

Number of: 221.

Enrollment: 221.

Provincial: 221.

Appropriation for: 221.

Enrollment: 221.

Reconcentration, effect on: 218.

Teachers, number of: 218.

Wealth of: 207.

## CEBÚ, ISLAND OF:

Severity of drought in: 83.

## CEBÚ, MUNICIPALITY OF:

Franchise for installation of electric light, etc., in: 117.

## CEBÚ, PROVINCE OF:

- Agriculture, condition of crops: 226, 228.
- Bridges, repair and construction of: 227, 228.
- Buildings, repair and construction of: 227, 228.
- Carabaos, number of deaths among: 229.
- Cattle, number of deaths among: 229.
- Cocanuts, increase of production of: 228.
- Commercial situation: 225.
- Copra, exports of: 226.
  - Production of: 228.
- Corn—
  - Loss of crops: 226.
  - Production: 228.
- Crime in: 246.
- Currency in circulation in: 230.
- Economic situation: 226.
- Education in: 247.
- Elections in municipalities: 240.
- Exports: 226.
- Famine, causes of: 229.
  - Spread and effects of: 227.
- Financial situation: 229-230.
- Fire in capital of: 226, 227.
- Government of: 241-246.
- Governor, report of: 225-247.
- Hemp, exports of: 226.
  - Production: 228.
- Horses, number of deaths among: 229.
- Imports: 226.
- Industrial situation: 230.
- Jail, provincial, statistics concerning: 246.
- Justices of the peace, resignations of: 241.
- Ladrones and ladronism in—
  - Attacks by: 231, 236, 237, 238.
  - Measures taken to suppress: 231-235.
  - Character of: 232.
  - Reconcentration as a measure to suppress: 233.
  - Regulations governing creation of volunteer forces for protection against: 235-236.
  - Captures of: 238.
- Maguey production: 228.
- Mail service: 246.
- Municipal presidents, convention of: 241.
  - Resolutions of: 241-243.
- Municipalities—
  - Consolidation of: 243-246.
  - Elections in: 240.
    - Protests against: 240.
  - Government of: 240-241.
    - Officials, charges brought against: 240-241.
- Police—
  - Number of, in various municipalities: 239.
  - Organization and discipline: 239.
  - Salaries, total paid to: 239.
  - Number of, in: 231.
- Political situation: 231.
- Prisoners, number of, deaths among, cause of confinement, etc.: 246.
- Provincial board, work done by: 241.
- Public order: 231-238.
- Public works: 227-228.
- Rice, importation of: 226.
- Rinderpest, spread of: 226, 228.
  - Regulations to avoid propagation of: 228-229.
  - Number of animals lost from: 229.
- Roads, repair and construction of: 227.
- Sugar, production of: 228.
  - Exportation of: 226.



## CEBÚ, PROVINCE OF—Continued.

Taxes, revenues from: 230.

Tobacco production: 228.

Wages in: 227.

## CEDULA TAX. (See REGISTRATION.)

## CEMENT:

Increase in demand for: 639.

Award of contracts for furnishing: 639.

## CENSUS, PHILIPPINE:

Act authorizing taking of: 25.

Completion of: 26.

Cost of taking: 26.

Order of President directing the taking of: 25.

Proclamation of: 801.

Publication of: 26.

## CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS:

Bid of Fisk and Robinson: 16.

Issues of: 16.

Reduction in amount of: 67.

Sale of: 16.

Act retiring: 118.

## CERTIFICATES, GOLD:

Issue of, for deposit of gold coin or bars, recommended: 9.

## CERTIFICATES, SILVER:

Denominations, increase of: 6.

Outstanding and in actual circulation: 67.

Shipments of: 15.

Cost of: 15.

## CHALK:

Existence of, in Moro Province: 329.

## CHAPMAN, JOHN LEE:

Assigned to district of Lanao: 327.

## CHARLES, O. J., Capt., Seventeenth U. S. Infantry:

Mentioned: 327.

## CHARLTON, PAUL:

Appointment of, as law officer, Insular Bureau: 42.

## CHINESE:

Without certificate, arrests of: 573.

## CHOLERA:

Rizal, measures adopted to prevent propagation of, in: 397.

## CHURCH PROPERTY:

Act providing for disposition of controversies regarding, etc.: 118.

## CITY REPAIR SHOPS. (See ENGINEERING AND PUBLIC WORKS, department of.)

## CITIZENSHIP:

Naturalization laws recommended for Philippine Islands: 9, 10.

## CITY ATTORNEY, city of Manila:

Office of, work done by: 454, 574-575.

Report of: 574-577.

Cases disposed of: 575-577.

## CIVIL SERVICE:

Appointments in—

Certification through civil service board: 731-732.

Made through changes in the service: 732.

Made in the United States: 732, 733.

Original, in the United States Civil Service in the Philippine Islands: 733.

Circular letters concerning: 700-701.

Employees—

Table showing number of Americans and Filipinos, and salaries: 734

In insular bureaus: 734-745.

In municipal service, Manila: 747-750.

In provincial service: 745-747.

Comparison of number of American and Filipino officers in, and salaries paid: 753.

Examinations—

Detailed statement of, and results: 728-730.

Filipinos taking, in English, statement of: 730.

Laws relating to: 672-683.

## CIVIL SERVICE—Continued.

- Leaves of absence, etc., opinions of attorney-general concerning: 702.
- Opinions of attorney-general: 702-705.
- Promotions, general regulations governing: 696-698.
- Traveling expenses, instructions relative to: 700-701.
- (See also CIVIL SERVICE BOARD; CIVIL SERVICE RULES.)

## CIVIL SERVICE BOARD:

## Applicants—

- Number examined: 87.
- Nationality of: 87, 88.
- Ratio of Americans to Filipinos: 88.

## Appointments: 29, 30.

- Character of: 29.
- Decrease in number of: 667.
- Number made from English and Spanish registers: 667.
- Made in the United States: 667.
- Number of, attested by board: 668.

In Philippines division and at naval station, Cavite: 668.

## Conditions affecting efficiency and economy in service: 668-671.

## Examinations in the English language taken by Filipinos: 667.

- Number of persons entering: 667.
- Percentage of persons passing: 667.

## Examinations taken in English and Spanish—

- Number of persons entering: 667.
- Percentage of persons passing: 667.

## Forms prescribed by: 698-699.

## Publications: 672.

## Report of: 667.

## Teachers, examination and appointment of: 29.

## Work of: 671-672.

## CIVIL-SERVICE RULES:

- Applications for examinations: 684.
- Appointment and employment: 690.
- Certifications: 686.
- Employment of semiskilled and unskilled laborers: 692.
- Examinations: 685.
- General provisions and definition of terms: 684.
- Hours of labor: 693.
- Leaves of absence: 693.
- Procedure in reductions, separations, and suspensions: 690.
- Prohibitions and penalties: 691.
- Promotions: 689.
- Rating of papers and eligibility: 686.
- Reinstatements: 688.
- Roster of officers and employees: 692.
- Temporary service: 687.
- Transfers: 688.

(See CIVIL SERVICE; CIVIL-SERVICE BOARD.)

## "CIVIL SERVICE REFORM AND THE EVOLUTION OF GOOD GOVERNMENT": 706-714.

## CLAMOR, BENITO, ladrone:

Capture of: 289.

## CLARAVALE, ELESIO, provincial secretary, Isabela Province:

Mentioned: 268.

## CLIMACO, JUAN, governor of Cebu:

Report of: 225-247.

## CLIMATE AND HEALTH, relations between, with special reference to American occupation of the Philippine Islands, by William S. Washburn, chairman Philippine civil-service board: 714-728.

## COAL:

- Number of tons issued by insular purchasing agent: 658.
- Recommendations regarding: 78.
- Contract, award of: 639.
- Deposits of, in Moro Province: 329.
- Mines in Mindoro: 317.

## COAL OIL:

Importation of, in Ambos Camarines: 158.

## COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY:

Expenses of: 76.

## COASTWISE LAWS:

Application of United States laws to Philippine Islands recommended: 8.  
Act of Commission concerning coastwise trade: 116.

## COAT OF ARMS OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS:

Act prescribing and adopting: 94.

COBB, DAVID LEWIS, chief of legislative division, executive bureau:  
Report of: 108.

## COCKFIGHTING:

Cavite: 214.  
La Laguna: 294, 295.

## COCOANUT OIL:

Production of, in La Laguna: 288.

## COCOANUTS:

In Albay, amount produced: 146.  
Prices in Albay: 146.  
Ambos Camarines, amount produced: 157.  
Antique, production of: 164.  
Bataan: 169.  
Batangas: 174.  
Cebu, increase in production of: 228.  
La Laguna—  
Soil suitable for cultivation of: 287.  
Production: 287.  
Number of trees in: 287.  
Prices obtained: 287.  
Mindoro, cultivation of: 317.  
Moro Province—  
District of—  
Cotabato, suitability of land for: 343.  
Davao, cost of production: 346.  
Number of trees planted: 347.  
Tayabas, decrease in production of: 423.  
Zambales, production of: 432.  
Increase in production of: 84.  
Injury to in Visayan Islands: 83.

## COFFEE:

Benguet, production of: 176.  
La Laguna, production of, and prices obtained: 288.  
Lepanto-Bontoc: 300, 307.  
Leyte, experiments with: 311.

## COINAGE. (See CURRENCY.)

COKE, C. J. B., supervisor, province of Bataan:  
Report of: 172.

COLEMAN, J. J., division superintendent of schools:  
Mentioned: 381.

COLEMAN, W. W., engineer:  
Mentioned: 369.

COLLINS, A. D., chief of property division, insular purchasing bureau:  
Mentioned: 640  
Report of: 656.

## COMMERCE:

Exports, exclusive of currency: 60.  
Statement of: 22, 23.  
Imports, amount of: 60.  
Statement of: 22, 23.  
Interisland carrying trade—  
Act of Philippine Commission concerning: 20, 21.  
Condition of: 20, 21.  
Contracts for: 20, 21.  
Bids, opening of: 21.  
Withdrawal of civil government from: 20.  
Nationality of vessel engaged in: 20.  
Statistics: 21, 22.  
Summary of: 21.  
CONGRESSIONAL PARTY, trip to Philippines:  
Departure of: 36.  
Expenses of: 41.

## CONGRESSIONAL PARTY, trip to Philippines—Continued.

Hearings, public: 37-40.

Honolulu, stop at: 37.

Itinerary: 36-41.

## Manila—

Arrival at: 37.

Departure from: 38.

Members of party: 38.

Reception at: 38.

Necessity and objects of: 35, 41.

Personnel: 35.

San Francisco, arrival at: 36.

Reception at: 36.

Transportation of: 35, 36.

## CONGRESSIONAL RELIEF FUND:

Report of operations under: 754-757.

## Statement of—

Balance on hand: 17, 756, 757.

Expenditures made from: 18, 117, 754-756.

Expenses incurred from, in handling rice: 652.

## CONSTABULARY:

## Albay—

Relations with civil authorities and work of: 129-130.

## Ambos Camarines—

Organization of: 154.

Relations with and work of: 155.

## Cápiz, work of: 199, 201.

Commendation of: 201.

## Isabela—

Reduction in: 266.

Work of: 266.

## Lepanto-Bontoc—

Number of: 301.

Operations of: 302.

Posts maintained: 301.

Quarters for: 302.

Withdrawal of: 305.

Moro Province, services of: 331.

Nueva Vizcaya, need of: 382, 383.

## Samar—

Efficiency of: 400.

Strength of: 400.

## COPPER:

Deposits of, in: 329.

## COPRA:

Exports, quantity and value of: 22, 23.

In Albay, production of: 141.

Ambos Camarines, exports from: 158.

Cápiz, exports from: 207.

Decrease in production of: 207.

## Cebú—

Exports of: 226.

Production of: 228.

## La Laguna—

Mode of preparing: 288.

Production and prices obtained: 288.

Leyte, exportation of: 309.

Misamis, decrease in production of: 321.

Moro Province, district of Davao, amount exported: 347.

## Oriental Negros—

Amount shipped out of province: 375.

Production of: 376.

Romblón, amount shipped from province: 398.

Tayabas, decrease in production of: 423.

## CORBIN, H. C., Maj. Gen., U. S. Army:

Mentioned: 38, 48.

## CORN:

Cápiz, production of: 207.

Cebu—

Loss of crops of: 226.

Production of: 228.

Isabela, production of: 268.

La Laguna—

Production of: 288.

Prices obtained: 288.

Leyte, cultivation of: 311.

Misamis, destruction of plantations of: 321.

Oriental Negros—

Importation of: 375.

Production of: 376.

CORNEJO, AGUEDO, ladrone:

Capture of, by municipal police in La Laguna: 292.

CORPORATION LAW:

Consideration of, by Philippine Commission: 117.

CORRALLES, MANUEL, governor of the province of Misamis:

Report of: 320-325.

CORRESPONDENCE AND RECORDS, INSULAR BUREAU:

Amount of work accomplished: 34, 35.

CORWINE, R. M., collector of customs, Jolo:

Mentioned: 335.

COTABATO, DISTRICT OF, MORO PROVINCE:

Ali, expeditions against: 343.

Carabao, stealing of, decrease in: 343.

Cocoanuts, suitability of land for: 343.

Financial conditions: 343.

Hemp, suitability of land for: 343.

Rice production in: 342.

Slaveholding, decrease in: 343.

Tirurays in, progress of: 343.

COTTON:

Albay, production of: 146.

Batangas, cultivation of: 174.

Oriental Negros, amount shipped out of province: 375.

COURTS OF FIRST INSTANCE:

Albay: 130.

CRAME, JOSÉ, captain, police department:

Mentioned: 567.

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE, CODE OF:

Preparation of new, for the Philippines: 116.

CRISÓLOGO, M., governor of the province of Ilocos Sur:

Report of: 257-262.

CRISTÓBAL, EPIFANIO DE LOS SANTOS, governor of Nueva Ecija:

Report of: 378-379.

CROMWELL, ELLIS, deputy city assessor and collector, Manila:

Mentioned: 462.

Report of: 599-614.

CRONE, F. L., superintendent of schools:

Mentioned: 156.

CROWLEY, T. F., captain, police department:

Mentioned: 565, 566.

CRUS, GABINO DE LA, ladrone:

Capture of: 289.

CUBAN ACCOUNTS:

Balance of fund on hand: 25.

CUETO, VENANCIO, ladrone:

Capture of: 289.

CUEVAS, PEDRO, dato:

Death of: 340.

Sketch of: 340.

CUI, MARIANO:

Mentioned: 130.

## CURRENCY:

## Bullion—

- Cost of shipments: 20.
- Purchases of: 10.
- Statement of purchases made: 19, 20.

## Coinage—

- Cost of: 13.
- Pesos, gold, recommended: 9.
- Shipments to Manila, denominations: 11.
- Statement of: 12, 13.

## Coins—

- Bronze, cost and seigniorage: 13.
- Minor, shipments of: 12.
- Nickel, cost and seigniorage: 13.
- Seigniorage: 13.
- Shipments, how made: 11, 12.
- Silver, cost and seigniorage: 13.
- Subsidiary, shipments of: 11.

Indebtedness due to inauguration of new system: 16.

Legislation recommended relative to: 9, 68-70.

Mexican silver dollar, value of: 9.

Peso, value of: 9.

Pesos, gold, coinage of, recommended: 9.

Philippine, redemption of: 14.

Silver, value of: 9.

## Spanish-Filipino—

- Amount recoined: 13.
- Amount shipped for recoinage: 11.
- Rate of redemption, Executive order fixing: 807.

CURRENCY IN ALBAY: 138.

(See ALBAY.)

CURRY, GEORGE, governor of Isabela Province:

- Reports of: 265-269, 399-403.
- Recommendations: 268.
- Appointed provincial governor of Samar: 50, 269.
- Commendation of: 50.

CURTIS BILL:

- Action on: 7.
- Recommendations: 7, 8.

CUSTOMS TARIFF. (See TARIFF.)

DAET, PORT OF:

Tonnage of vessels entering and leaving: 158.

DAGOJO, ENRIQUE, ladrone:

Killed in Samar: 399.

DANCEL, ARTURO, governor of province of Rizal:

Report of: 397-398.

DÁVAO, DISTRICT OF, MORO PROVINCE:

- Agriculture in: 347.
- Almáciga (gum copæ), amount exported: 347.
- Cattle, number of, in: 347.
- Cocoanuts—

- Cost of production: 346.
- Number of trees planted: 347.

Copra, amount exported: 347.

Exports from: 347.

Government, cost of: 346.

## Hemp—

- Amount planted: 347.
- Exports of: 347.

Investments in: 346.

Land under cultivation in: 347.

## Municipalities—

- Data regarding: 347.
- Number of: 346.

Natural products not yet utilized: 347.

Population, approximate classification of: 347.

**DÁVAO, DISTRICT OF, MORO PROVINCE—Continued.**

Rice, amount imported: 347.

Telephones in: 346.

Tribal wards in: 346.

Organization of: 348.

Conditions in: 348.

**DAVIES, A. L. B., Capt.:**

Mentioned: 640.

**DAWSON, JACK, captain, police department:**

Mentioned: 566.

**DEATHS:**

Ambos Camarines: 156.

Causes of: 156.

Batangas: 175.

Benguet: 176.

Cagayán: 194.

Ilocos Norte: 251.

Ilocos Sur: 260.

Lepanto-Bontoc: 301.

Masbate: 314.

Oriental Negros: 369.

Causes of: 369.

Pampanga: 388.

Pangasinán: 396.

Tayabas: 424.

La Unión: 431.

**DE HUFF, JOHN D.:**

Mentioned: 163.

**DEL ROSARIO, MANUEL V., provincial secretary of Sorsogon:**

Mentioned: 404.

**DEPOSITARIES PHILIPPINE FUNDS:**

Banks and corporations acting as: 14, 15.

Interest on deposits: 15.

Statement of account of Guaranty Trust Company of New York: 14.

Statement of account of International Banking Corporation at Washington: 15.

**DEPOSITS OF FUNDS:**

Statement of: 17.

**DESTITUTE AMERICANS:**

Transportation of, cost to government of: 93.

Curtaiment of: 93.

**DE VEGA, ladrone leader:**

Mentioned: 53.

**DEVOL, Maj. C. A.:**

Mentioned: 24.

**DEVORE, D. B., Capt., Twenty-third U. S. Infantry:**

Mentioned: 344.

**DIAZ, DOMINGO L., forestry ranger:**

Mentioned: 179.

**DIECK, ROBERT G., Superintendent, chief of department of water supply and sewers:**

Mentioned: 449, 480.

Report of: 493-501.

**DINGHAM, LEWIS H.:**

Appointed chief of fire department: 456.

Report of: 582.

**DISBURSEMENTS OF PHILIPPINE FUNDS in the United States:**

Statement of: 19.

**DISBURSING AGENT:**

Inspection of accounts of: 25.

**DISTILLERIES:**

Effect of internal-revenue law on: 64.

Closing down of, in—

Bulacán Province: 183.

Cagayán Province: 194.

Ilocos Sur: 259.

Tayabas: 423.

**DOCUMENT DIVISION, EXECUTIVE BUREAU:**

Report of chief of: 121-123.

## DOCUMENT DIVISION, EXECUTIVE BUREAU—Continued.

Work done by: 121, 122.

Publications: 122.

Duplications: 122.

Conditions: 123.

Library: 123.

Personnel: 123.

## DOCUMENTS:

Number mailed by Insular Bureau: 33, 34.

## DOGS:

Number impounded and cremated, etc., in Manila: 452, 562.

## DOMESTIC SERVANTS:

Difficulty of securing, in Albay: 140.

Conditions regarding, in Albay: 140.

## DORRINGTON, L. A., superintendent buildings, illumination, etc.:

Mentioned: 480.

Report of: 518.

## DRAFTING AND SURVEYS, office of. (See ENGINEERING AND PUBLIC WORKS, department of.)

## DYSENTERY:

La Unión, number of deaths due to: 431.

## EDUCATION. (See SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, etc.)

## EDWARDS, CLARENCE R., Col., U. S. Army, Chief of Insular Bureau:

Report of: 3.

## ELECTIONS:

## Albay—

Special features of: 126.

Small number of voters: 127.

Candidates, large number of: 127.

Councilmen, recommendations regarding form of election of: 127.

Ambos Camarines: 161.

## ELEJORDE, MATEO:

Mentioned: 290.

## EMERY, ARTHUR S., treasurer of Cavite Province:

Mentioned: 214.

## EMINENT DOMAIN:

Act making provisions for exercise of: 117.

## EMPLOYEES, CIVIL:

Transportation of, arrangements made for: 30.

Number of persons furnished accommodation: 30.

(See CIVIL SERVICE.)

## ENCARNACIÓN, FELIX, ladrone:

Killed by constabulary: 168.

## ENGINEERING AND PUBLIC WORKS, department of, city of Manila:

Arrocero River wall, work done on: 488.

Buildings, illumination and plumbing inspection, office of—

Building operation during fiscal year 1905: 525-527.

Buildings—

Removed by city: 527.

Repairs and alterations to, character and cost of: 518-521.

Expenditures by: 483, 518.

Fire stations, repairs and alterations to: 519.

Lighting, public, during fiscal year 1904-5: 528.

Cost of: 528.

Markets and matadero—

Repairs and alterations to: 521.

Statement of expenditures on: 521-523.

Labor, cleaning and caring: 522.

Labor and material repairs: 522.

Lighting, electric and petroleum: 521.

Recapitulation: 523.

Rents: 521.

Supplies, cleaning and caring: 522.

Municipal buildings under direct charge of: 523, 524.

Plumbing inspection, operations of: 528-530.

Police stations, repairs and alterations to: 519.

Property acquired by city during fiscal year 1904-5: 527.



- ENGINEERING AND PUBLIC WORKS, department of, city of Manila—Continued.
- Buildings, illumination and plumbing inspection, office of—Continued.
    - Rentals, detailed statement of: 518.
    - Schools, repairs and alterations to: 518.
    - Superintendent, report of: 518.
    - Telephone service—
      - Installation of switchboard: 528.
      - Cost of: 528.
    - Work done by: 482, 483.
  - City repair shops—
    - Buildings: 558.
    - Equipment: 558.
    - Wheelwright and machine shops: 558.
    - Harness shops: 558.
    - Superintendent of, report of: 558, 559.
    - Work done by: 487, 559.
  - Drafting and surveys, office of—
    - Architectural plans prepared by: 491.
    - Cement testing laboratory, installation of: 492.
    - Engineering force employed by: 492, 493.
    - Report of: 490–493.
    - Specifications and designs prepared by: 491.
    - Summary of work performed by: 492.
    - Work done by: 449, 450, 481.
  - Expenditures, statement of: 472, 488–489.
  - General office—
    - Personnel of: 489.
    - Report of work of: 481, 490.
  - Organization of: 480.
  - Pasig River walls, work done on: 487.
  - Salaries and wages, statement of: 488.
  - Sewer and waterworks construction, department of—
    - Expenditures: 471.
    - Organization: 560.
    - Personnel: 560.
    - Report of chief of: 560.
  - Street cleaning, collection and disposal of city refuse, department of—
    - Animals, number of, on hand during year: 543.
    - Animals, dead, method of collection and disposal of: 531.
      - Number cremated: 537.
    - Burials made in Loma and del Norte cemeteries: 541, 542.
    - Burials and disinterments made in Paco Cemetery: 542.
    - Cemeteries, work done in: 532–533.
    - Expenditures: 544.
    - Force employed, statement showing: 533, 534.
    - Garbage and refuse, collection and disposal of, 531.
      - Monthly cost of: 534.
    - Land transportation, changes in: 532.
    - Materials, cartloads of, removed: 536–537.
      - Loads cremated: 537, 538.
      - Loads dumped on vacant lots for filling purposes: 538.
    - Methods employed: 531.
    - Night soil—
      - Collection and disposal of, method of: 531.
      - Monthly cost of collection: 534.
    - Office force employed by, statement of: 533.
    - Pail and vault cleaning, monthly statement of: 538.
    - Parks, work done in: 532, 540, 541.
    - Sprinkling—
      - Method of: 532, 539.
      - Cost of, monthly: 535.
      - Area, average, of streets sprinkled daily: 539.
      - Area, total, sprinkled daily, monthly and for the year: 539, 540.
    - Stables, city, cost of: 535.
    - Street cleaning—
      - Area cleaned daily by brooms, shovels, and hoes: 536.
      - Cost, monthly, of: 534.
      - Paved and unpaved, statement of, cleaned monthly: 536.

## ENGINEERING AND PUBLIC WORKS, department of, city of Manila—Continued.

Street cleaning, collection and disposal of city refuse, department of—Continued.

Transportation, cost of, issued monthly: 543.

Work done by: 483-485.

Street construction and bridges, department of—

Bridges—

Bridge of Spain, work done on: 554, 555.

Jolo Bridge, repairs to: 555.

General repairs to: 555.

Earth filling, contracts for, completed during year: 55C.

Esteros, dredging of: 555.

Expenses, classification of general: 557.

Labor employed, class of: 544, 545.

Launches used by—

Amount and class of material towed by: 550.

Cost of operation of: 550.

Operations of, detailed report of: 552-554.

Paving, wood-block, laying of: 545, 546, 547.

Permits issued by: 551.

Prison labor employed: 547, 548.

Quarry, city—

Cost of operation: 549.

Cost of unexpendable material issued to: 548.

Installation of crusher: 548.

Output of: 548, 549.

Road rollers, cost of operating: 548.

Salaries and wages, classification of: 556, 557.

Scows used by: 550.

Cost of operating: 550.

Sidewalks, cement, area, and cost of laying: 546, 547.

Statement of, installed during the year: 551.

Streets, length of: 547.

Transportation used: 545.

Work done by: 485-487, 557.

Water supply and sewers, department of—

Boiler inspection: 501.

Detailed statement of: 514-517.

City distribution—

Repairs and maintenance: 495.

Fire-hydrants system: 495.

Public hydrant service: 496.

Repairs to 26-inch supply main: 496.

Work on system: 507, 508.

Consumption, paid, by districts: 503.

Engines, operation of, in hours: 501.

Coal consumption: 502.

Estero cleaning: 500.

Fire hydrants, alterations to: 506, 507.

Installation of: 507.

Fire service, private, in operation: 506.

Meters, difficulty of controlling sale of: 496.

In operation: 509.

Pipe installations: 497.

Materials: 504.

Cost: 505.

Pumpage and consumption: 502.

Pumping station—

Conduit, condition of: 494.

Dam: 493.

Engines: 493.

Rainfalls in Manila, exceeding 2 inches per hour: 510.

Reservoir—

Buildings and grounds, condition of: 494.

Cleaning and repairs of basins: 494.

Experiments in treatment of water: 494.

Survey of reservation: 495.

Revenues, collectible: 503.

Road locomotive, operation of: 504.

**ENGINEERING AND PUBLIC WORKS, department of, city of Manila—Continued.****Water supply and sewers, department of—Continued.****Sewers—**

Cleaning and repair, cost of: 513.

Construction of: 497, 500.

Cost of, for fiscal year 1904-5: 511-513.

Filling low grounds: 498.

Cost of work: 498.

Description of work: 498.

Works necessitated by: 598.

Moat filling: 497.

**Storm water drainage—**

Observations on estero flow: 499.

Rainfall: 499.

Run-off coefficient: 499.

Street grades: 500.

Superintendent of, report of: 493.

Work done for private persons: 500.

Work done by: 481.

**ENRIQUEZ, PAULINO, ladrone:**

Capture of, in La Laguna: 290.

**EPPERLEY, S. J., chief, record division, office of the insular purchasing agent:**

Mentioned: 640.

Report of: 658-663.

**ESCARIOS, ROQUE, ladrone:**

Capture of: 289.

**ESPINAL, TEOVALO, ladrone:**

Capture of: 289.

**EXECUTIVE BUREAU:****Administration and finance division—**

Report of chief of: 105-107.

Number of employees of: 105.

Work done by: 105, 106.

**Document division:**

Report of chief of: 121-123.

Work done by: 121, 122.

Publications: 122.

Duplications: 122.

Conditions: 123.

Library: 123.

Personnel: 123.

**Law clerk:**

Report of: 113.

Scope of work of: 113.

Legal duties: 113.

Administrative duties: 113.

Cases against officials and statistics in regard thereto: 114-115.

**Legislative division—**

Report of chief of: 108-112.

Work done by: 108-111.

Statements of appointments, resignations, etc., of municipal and provincial officials: 111.

**Recorder of the Commission—**

Report of: 116-119.

Legislation enacted by Philippine Commission: 116, 117, 118.

Franchises granted: 117.

**Records division—**

Report of chief of: 120-121.

Personnel of: 120.

Nature of work of: 120.

Work done by: 121.

**Translating division—**

Report of chief of: 119-120.

Work of: 119, 120.

Personnel of, increase recommended: 120.

**EXECUTIVE ORDERS AND PROCLAMATIONS: 758-818.**

## EXECUTIVE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL:

## Report of—

- Administration and finance division, report of: 97.
- Coat of arms and great seal of the islands—
  - Act prescribing and adopting: 94.
- Correspondence methods: 91.
- Currency signs, change in, authorized: 95.
- Document division: 98.
- Extraditions: 95.
- Firearm permits: 92.
  - Number issued: 92.
  - Change in manner of issuing: 92.
- Government desk telephone system: 91.
- Increase in volume of work: 90.
- Law clerk: 97.
- Legislative division: 97.
- Locust plague, weight of, destroyed in certain provinces: 94.
- Passports, number issued: 95.
- Personnel: 89-90.
  - Progress of Filipino employees: 89.
  - Number of employees: 90.
  - Changes in: 90.
  - Office hours: 90.
- Provincial and municipal governments—
  - Acts consolidating certain provinces: 98-100.
  - Cost of: 93.
  - Persons furnished transportation: 93.
  - Regulations regarding: 93.
- Recorder of the Commission: 97.
- Records division: 98.
- Translating division: 98.
- Transportation in the city of Manila: 95-97.
  - Consolidation of, recommended: 95-97.
  - Appointment of committee to examine into: 96.
  - Cost of, to insular government: 96.
- Transportation—
  - Of government employees—
    - Contract for: 92-93.
    - Changes in: 93.
  - Of vagrants and destitute Americans—
    - Cost to government: 93.
    - Reduction in: 93.
  - Curtailment of: 93.

EXHIBIT, PHILIPPINE, AT ST. LOUIS. (See PHILIPPINE EXHIBIT.)

## EXPORT DUTIES:

- Refund of: 72-73.
- Repeal of law providing for, recommended: 72, 78.
- Amount of, refunded: 73.

EXPORTS. (See COMMERCE.)

## EXTRADITIONS:

- Number of, etc.: 95.
- Application of laws of United States to Philippine Islands: 6, 7.
- FALCONER, B. L., member civil-service board:
  - Report of: 667-672.

## FAMINE:

- Cebu—
  - Causes of: 229.
  - Spread and effects of: 227.
- Masbate: 314.

FANNING, R. J., provincial treasurer, Sorsogon:

- Resignation of: 404.

FAVILA, M., governor of the province of Pangasinan:

- Report of: 394-397.

FEITO, EDUARDO, governor of the province of Samar:

- Resignation of: 399.

FELIZARDO, ladrone leader:

- Mentioned: 53, 289, 290.

FERGUSSON, A. W., executive secretary to the governor-general:

Report of: 89-105.

Mentioned: 38.

FERGUSSON, R. D., chief of translating division, executive bureau:

Report of: 119-120.

FERNANDEZ, JUAN BAUTISTA:

Franchise granted to: 117.

FETHERINGILL, ROY:

Mentioned: 312.

FILIPINO STUDENTS IN THE UNITED STATES:

Contributions of Manila Jockey Club: 31.

Courses of studies taken by: 31.

Distribution of: 31.

Expenses, payment of: 32.

Health and physical condition of: 31.

Number of appointments: 30, 31.

FINANCIAL CONDITIONS:

Albay: 137.

Ambos Camarines: 161, 162.

Bataán: 170.

Benguet: 178, 179.

Bohol: 182.

Bulacán: 184, 188-191.

Cagayán: 194, 197.

Cápiz: 202.

Cavite: 214, 217.

Cebú: 229-230.

Ilocos Norte: 251, 256.

Ilocos Sur: 257.

Isabela: 267, 271, 272.

La Laguna: 276-286.

Lepanto-Bontoc: 299, 300, 306.

Leyte: 309, 310.

Mindoro: 318, 319.

Moro Province, district of Cotabato: 343.

Oriental Negros: 368, 369.

Nueva Ecija: 378.

Nueva Vizcaya: 380.

Palawan: 385.

Pampanga: 391-393.

Pangasinán: 395.

Romblón: 398.

Sámar: 401.

Sorsogón: 409-411.

Surigao: 416.

Tárlac: 417.

Tayabas: 420.

La Unión: 426, 427.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS IN ALBAY:

Absence of: 138.

FINLEY, JOHN P., Capt., Twenty-seventh U. S. Infantry, governor of district of Zamboanga:

Mentioned: 339.

Report of: 340 et seq.

FIRAZA, PABLO:

Mentioned: 128.

FIREARM PERMITS:

Number issued: 92, 108.

Change in method of issuing: 92.

FIREARMS:

Act regulating use of, in Moro Province: 356.

FIRE DEPARTMENT, CITY OF MANILA:

Alarms—

Causes of: 598, 599.

Detailed statement of: 591-597.

Increase in: 455, 587.

Number of: 587.

## FIRE DEPARTMENT, CITY OF MANILA—Continued.

Apparatus and equipment: 584, 585.

Appropriations for: 586.

Electrical division—

Report of: 589-590.

Work of: 457, 589, 590.

Enlargement of: 455.

Expenditures: 457, 469, 586.

Increase in: 457.

Fire-alarm system—

Installations: 455, 590.

Efficiency of: 589.

Fire service, summary of, by companies: 598.

Fire stations, conditions of, and recommendations: 583, 584.

Repairs and alterations to: 519.

Fires, causes of: 598, 599.

Buildings, how occupied, 599.

Hose in use by: 455, 585.

Inspections made by: 456, 587, 589.

Losses by fire: 455, 456, 588.

Organization, change in: 456.

Permits issued by: 456.

Personnel: 582.

List of: 589.

Recommendations of chief of: 585.

Strength: 455, 589.

## FISHERIES IN ALBAY:

Importance of industry: 148.

Methods and extent of catch: 148.

Species of: 149.

Prices: 149.

Bataan: 170.

Importance of industry: 170.

Prices: 170.

Cavite: 207.

## FISK &amp; ROBINSON:

Bid of, for certificates of indebtedness: 16.

## FLORES, EMETERIO, Col., ladrone:

Capture of: 398.

## FLORES, GREGORIO, ladrone leader:

Surrender of: 290.

## FOLKMAR, DANIEL, lieutenant-governor, Bontoc subprovince:

Report of: 303-308.

## FOOD PRODUCTS:

Value of importations of: 23.

## FORBES, Hon. W. CAMERON, member Philippine Commission:

Visit of, to Samar: 49.

Mentioned: 38, 61, 408.

## FORESTRY:

Antique: 164.

Benguet: 178.

## FORESTRY TAX:

Income from—

Albay: 137.

Ambos Camarines: 159.

## FRANCHISES:

Number and character of, granted by Commission: 117.

## FREER, B., superintendent of schools:

Mentioned: 156.

## FRIAR LANDS:

Extent of: 65.

In Cavite: 216.

Character of: 216.

Irrigation system: 216.

Differences regarding titles to: 65.

Payments for, to whom made: 26.

Purchase of: 26.

By tenants on: 66.

Surveys: 26.

- FRIAR LANDS FUNDS:  
Statement of: 17.
- FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE:  
Proclamation concerning: 802.
- GALE, HERBERT D., second assistant prosecuting attorney, city of Manila:  
Resignation of: 578.
- GALLAGHER, lieutenant of constabulary:  
Mentioned: 340.
- GALVAN, GREGORIO:  
Mentioned: 179.
- GAMBLING:  
Cavite: 214.  
Occidental Negros: 362.
- GARRETT, F. H., disbursing officer, office of insular purchasing agent:  
Mentioned: 639.  
Report of: 641-643.
- GAZETTEER OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS:  
Revision of, work on: 32.
- GEORGE, JESSE, third assistant prosecuting attorney:  
Promotion of: 578.
- GILL, WILLIAM H.:  
Appointment of, as assistant chief of police of Cavite: 216.
- GLAISYER, WILLIAM T., Dr.:  
Mentioned: 133.
- GLANDERS:  
Prevalence of—  
Ilocos Sur: 259.  
Masbate: 314.  
La Unión: 431.
- GLASS, LOUIS:  
Grant of franchise for telephone and telegraph systems to: 117.
- GOLD:  
Masbate: 315.  
Moro Province: 329.
- GOLD-STANDARD FUND:  
Statement of balance: 17.
- GOODHART, RICHARD W., provincial treasurer of Bulacan:  
Mentioned: 184.
- GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES. (See TRANSPORTATION OF; CIVIL SERVICE; CIVIL SERVICE BOARD.)
- GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF THE PHILIPPINES:  
Report of: 83.  
Executive bureau: 88.  
Insular purchasing agent: 87.  
Manila, city of: 87.  
Philippine civil service board: 87.  
Provincial governments: 83.  
Moro Province: 85.  
Mentioned: 38.  
Visit of—  
To southern provinces: 49, 86.  
To Cavite: 86.  
Questions considered on visits: 86.
- GREAT SEAL OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS:  
Act prescribing and adopting: 94.
- GREEN, JOHN W., detective:  
Mentioned: 454.
- GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY:  
Award of contract to: 639.
- GRIFFITH, E. W., captain, Philippines Constabulary:  
Appointed district secretary of Lanao: 327.  
Mentioned: 331, 344.
- GRIFFITHS, RICHARD H., captain of constabulary:  
Mentioned: 154.
- GROVE, W. S., captain, Philippines Constabulary:  
Mentioned: 289, 311.

- GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK:  
Statement of account of: 14.
- GUZMAN, P., governor, province of Cagayan:  
Report of: 191-197.
- GWYNNE, captain, Philippine Constabulary:  
Mentioned: 435.
- HABEAS CORPUS, WRIT OF:  
Suspension of in Cavite and Batangas provinces: 56, 213.
- HANLIN, C. H., division superintendent of schools, Masbate:  
Mentioned: 314.
- HARBORD, J. G., colonel of constabulary:  
Mentioned: 331.
- HARDEMAN, THOMAS, Capt., treasurer Pangasinan Province:  
Mentioned: 395.
- HARDING, J. E., chief of police:  
Mentioned: 454.  
Report of: 560-570.
- HASTINGS, A. W., assessor, city of Manila:  
Mentioned: 462.  
Report of: 599-614.
- HAYNE, A. P.:  
Mentioned: 327.
- HAYSON, captain, Philippine Constabulary:  
Killed: 344.
- HEAD-HUNTING:  
In Lepanto-Bontoc—  
Decrease in: 296, 303, 304.  
Difficulty of handling: 304.  
In Nueva Vizcaya: 383, 384.
- HEARINGS, PUBLIC:  
Conduct of in Philippine Islands: 37-40.
- HEMP:  
Exports, quantity and value of: 22, 23.  
Purchase of, in Samar, by presidents and municipal councilors: 50.  
Injury to, in Visayan Islands: 83.  
Increase in production of: 84.  
In Albay—  
Production of: 141.  
Amount exported: 141.  
Drought and effect on: 144.  
Average yield of: 145.  
Prices of: 145, 148.  
Betterment of product, efforts to secure: 145.
- Ambos Camarines—  
Production of: 157.  
Exportation of: 158.
- Antique—  
Production of: 164.
- Bataan, experiments with: 169.
- Batangas, cultivation of: 174.
- Benguet, effect of drought and famine on production of: 181.
- Capiz, decrease in shipments of: 206.
- Cavite—  
Cultivation of: 207.  
Prices: 207.  
Quality: 207.
- Cebu—  
Exports of: 228.  
Production: 228.
- La Laguna—  
Production of: 287.  
Prices obtained: 287.
- Leyte, amount exported: 309.
- Mindoro, cultivation of: 317.
- Misamis, decrease in production of: 321.



## HEMP—Continued.

## In Moro Province—

District of Cotabato, suitability of land for: 343.

## District of Davao—

Amount planted: 347.

Exports of: 347.

## Oriental Negroes—

Amount shipped out of province: 375.

Production of: 376.

Prices: 376.

Palawan, attempt to introduce raising of: 384.

Romblon, amount shipped from province: 398.

Tayabas, production of: 423.

La Union, experiments with: 429.

## HENDERSON, T. R.:

Mentioned: 327.

## HENDRIX, lieutenant of constabulary:

Death of: 340.

## HOGS:

Raising of, in Lepanto-Bontoc: 300.

## HOMESTEAD LAW:

Necessity for: 147.

## HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION:

Depository of Philippine funds: 14.

## HOOKS, J.:

Mentioned: 321.

## HORSES:

Batangas, deaths among: 174.

Cebu, deaths among: 229.

Lepanto-Bontoc, number of: 300.

Masbate, deaths among: 314.

Oriental Negroes, number of: 376.

## La Union—

Number of deaths among: 431.

Number branded and registered: 428.

## HOSPITALS IN ALBAY:

Necessity of: 153.

## HUMPHREY, OSCAR C.:

Mentioned: 248.

## HURD, GEORGE N.:

Mentioned: 575.

## HYDE, H. E., ENGINEER:

Mentioned: 437, 449.

Report of: 480-489, 490-493.

## IBILAOS:

Number of, in Nueva Vizcaya: 382.

## IFUGAOS:

Number of, in Nueva Vizcaya: 382.

## IGORROTES:

Benguet, number of: 178.

Ilocos Norte, character of: 255.

## Lepanto-Bontoc—

Attitude of toward Americans: 303.

Medical treatment of: 300.

Progress of: 302.

Superstition of, regarding branding of cattle: 306.

Visit of, to St. Louis and Portland expositions: 303.

Wealth of: 302.

## Nueva Vizcaya—

Number of: 382.

Character of: 383.

Conditions among: 383, 384.

Organization of local governments among: 380.

La Unión, conditions among: 430.

## ILOCANOS:

Progressive character of, in Lepanto-Bontoc: 302.

ILOCOS NORTE, PROVINCE OF:

- Administration: 253, 254.
- Agriculture, condition of: 252.
- Board, provincial, sessions of, etc.: 253.
- Buildings in: 254.
- Commercial conditions: 253.
- Court of first instance, work of: 250.
- Crime in: 250.
- Deaths in: 251.
- Economic conditions: 251.
- Education: 250-251.
- Financial situation: 251, 256.
- Governor, report of: 247-256.
- Igorrotes in, character of: 255.
- Industrial conditions: 252.
- Jail, provincial, number of prisoners in: 254.
- Justices of the peace, persons convicted by courts of: 250.
- Locusts destroyed in: 94.
- Municipal police:
  - Armament of: 254.
  - Reduction in number of: 250.
- Municipal presidents, meetings of: 253.
- Municipalities, order in: 253.
- Non-Christian tribes, organizations of, in: 255.
- Political situation: 247 et seq.
- Rinderpest in: 251.
- Roads in: 254.
- Sanitary conditions: 251.
- Schools in: 250, 251.
- Smallpox in: 251.
- Surra in: 251.
- Theatrical production, raid of theater on account of, etc.: 248.

ILOCOS SUR, PROVINCE OF:

- Act annexing province of Abra to: 98, 99.
- Act providing for the establishment of civil governments in the settlements of non-Christian tribes in: 98, 99.
- Agricultural conditions in: 259.
- Annexation of Abra Province to, how accepted: 257.
- Births in: 260.
- Bridges: 259, 260.
- Buildings: 259.
- Carabaos, number of deaths among: 259.
- Cigar and cigarette factory, closing down of: 259.
- Commerce: 258.
- Court of first instance, work of: 261.
- Crime in: 261.
- Deaths in: 260.
- Distilleries, closing down of: 259.
- Economic conditions: 257.
- Education: 260.
- Financial situation: 257.
- Glanders in: 259.
- Governor, report of: 257.
- Recommendations: 261.
- Industrial conditions: 258, 259.
- Insane in: 261.
- Internal-revenue law, effects of, in: 259.
- Land holdings, extent of: 259.
- Leprosy in: 261.
- Maguey—
  - Production of: 258.
  - Prices: 258.
- Marriages in: 260.
- Non-Christian tribes, settlements of, administrative disorder in: 258.
- Politico-administrative conditions: 257.
- Rice production: 259.
- Insufficiency of for home consumption: 259.

## ILOCOS SUR, PROVINCE OF—Continued.

Rinderpest: 259.  
Roads: 259.  
Sanitary conditions: 280.  
Schools: 260.  
    Attendance: 260.  
Enrollment: 260.  
Smallpox in: 260.  
Sugar production in: 258.  
    Prices: 258.  
Surra, deaths from: 259.  
Teachers—  
    Number of: 260.  
    Salaries of: 260.  
Vital statistics: 260, 261.

## ILOILO, PROVINCE OF:

Agricultural conditions in: 262.  
Births in: 264.  
Commerce: 264.  
Exports, increased value of: 262.  
Governor, report of: 262-265.  
Industrial conditions: 263.  
Jail, absence of: 264.  
Ladronism, absence of: 264.  
Peace in: 264.  
Railroad, necessity of, in: 264.  
Rice, importation of: 263.

## ILONGOTES IN NUEVA VIZCAYA:

Number of: 382.  
Attacks by: 384.  
Capture of band of: 384.

## IMAMIL:

Capture and death of, by Moros: 343.

## IMMIGRATION LAWS:

Administration of: 6.  
Fees, disposition of: 6.

## IMPORTS. (See COMMERCE.)

## IMPROVEMENTS, PUBLIC:

## Bonds for—

Acceptance of, as security for deposits of public money: 5, 6.  
Interest on: 5, 6.  
Sale of: 5.  
Authorization by Congress for issuance of: 64.

## INDIGO:

Production of, in Pangasinan: 394.

## INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS: 59-61.

## INGALLS, O. L.:

Mentioned: 447, 560.

## INSANE:

Ambos Camarines: 157.  
Ilocos Sur: 261.  
Tayabas: 425.

## INSULAR AFFAIRS, BUREAU OF:

Chief of, absence of: 42.  
Office of administration of Isthmian Canal affairs—  
    Appointment as chief of: 43.  
    Resignation of: 43.  
Report of: 3  
Organization and personnel: 42-44.  
Changes in: 43.

## INSURGENT RECORDS CAPTURED:

Preparation and printing of: 34.

## INTERNAL REVENUE. (See TAXATION; TAXES.)

## INTERNAL-REVENUE LAW:

## Effect of—

In Bulacan Province: 183.  
In Ilocos Sur: 259.

## INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION:

Statement of account of: 15.

## IRON:

Mines of, in La Laguna: 292.

## IRRIGATION IN CAVITE:

Report on: 222-224.

## ISABELA, PROVINCE OF:

Agricultural conditions: 267, 272.

Bridges: 267, 272.

Buildings, recommendations of governor concerning: 268.

Bunsianes, number of, in: 273.

Commerce: 272.

Constabulary—

Reduction in: 266.

Work of: 266.

Corn, production of: 268.

Education: 266.

Financial situation: 267, 271, 272.

Forestry law, suspension of, recommended: 268.

Governor, reports of: 265-274.

Health: 266, 267, 271.

Ilongotes, number of, in: 273.

Jail, provincial, prisoners in: 270

Ladronism in: 273.

Locusts in: 273.

Mail service: 267, 272.

Mayoyaos, number of: 273.

Municipalities, conditions in: 265, 269.

Non-Christian tribes—

Conditions among: 268.

Number of, in: 273.

Police, municipal—

Reduction in number of: 266, 271.

Salaries of: 266, 271.

Reorganization of: 271.

Political situation: 273.

Rice, production of: 268.

Roads: 267, 272.

Compulsory labor on, recommended: 268.

Schools in: 266, 270, 271.

Attendance at: 271.

Social conditions: 273.

Smallpox: 266, 271.

Teachers in: 266, 270.

Telegraph service: 267, 272.

Telephone service: 267, 272.

Tobacco—

Export of: 267, 272.

Quality: 267.

Production: 268.

Prices, decrease in: 273.

## ISINAOB:

Number of, in Nueva Vizcaya: 382.

## ISIO, PAPA:

Killing of: 361, 372.

## ISTHMIAN CANAL COMMISSION:

Correspondence and records, transfer of: 35.

Work of law officer, Insular Bureau: 41, 42.

## JAVIER, JOSÉ, ladrone:

Capture of, in La Laguna: 290.

## JAYME, ANTONIO, governor of the province of Occidental Negros:

Report of: 361-368.

## JERVEY, J. P., Capt., Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army:

Mentioned: 337.

## JESTER, J. G.:

Mentioned: 25.

- JOHNSON, GUS, assistant insular purchasing agent:  
Mentioned: 640.
- JOLÓ:  
Outbreaks of Moros in: 59.  
Wharves at, reconstruction of: 336.  
Balance in treasury of: 344.
- JONES, ARTHUR K., chief of document division, executive bureau:  
Report of: 121-123.
- JUSTICES OF THE PEACE:  
Number of—  
In Philippine Islands: 114.  
Resigned, died, removed for cause, etc.: 114, 115.
- KAOLIN:  
Mines in La Laguna: 292.
- KELLER, CHARLES, Capt., U. S. Army:  
Mentioned: 326.
- KNIGHT, J. D. G., Lieut. Col.:  
Mentioned: 38.
- KNIGHT, LOUIS G., governor of Nueva Vizcaya:  
Report of: 379-384.
- LABELLE, H. F.:  
Extract from report of, on irrigation in Cavite: 222-225.
- LABOR:  
Conditions in—  
Albay: 139-141.  
Cavite: 209.  
Lepanto-Bontoc: 308.  
Leyte: 311.  
Moro Province: 336:
- LABOR, PABLO, ladrone:  
Capture of: 289.
- LADRONES—LADRONISM:  
Attacks by: 53.  
Disappearance of: 47.  
Measures taken to suppress: 56, 57.  
Murders and abuses committed by: 56.  
Public hanging of: 214.  
Province of—  
Albay: 131.  
Ambos Camarines: 155.  
Cápiz: 198-200.  
Cebu: 231, 232-238.  
Isabela: 273.  
La Laguna: 52, 289, 290, 292.  
Leyte: 311, 312.  
Occidental Negros: 361.  
Oriental Negros: 372.  
Rizal: 52, 398.  
Samar: 399, 400.
- LADRONISM:  
Samar and Moro Province: 47 et seq.  
Tagalog provinces of Luzon: 52.
- LA LAGUNA, PROVINCE OF:  
Agriculture: 286.  
Area of: 274.  
Board, provincial, sessions and work of: 294.  
Boundaries of: 275.  
Bridges, construction and repair of: 293, 294.  
Cacao, production of and prices obtained: 288.  
Cockfighting, recommendations concerning: 294, 295.  
Cocoanut oil, amount produced and prices obtained: 288.  
Cocoanuts—  
Soil suitable for cultivation of: 287.  
Production: 287.  
Number of trees in: 287.  
Prices: 287.  
Coffee, production and prices obtained: 288.

## LA LAGUNA, PROVINCE OF—Continued.

## Copra—

Mode of preparing: 288.

Production and prices obtained: 288.

Corn, production of: 288.

Prices obtained: 288.

Economic conditions: 275.

Financial situation: 276-286.

Governor, report of: 274-295.

Recommendations: 294, 295.

Hemp, production and prices obtained: 287.

Industrial conditions: 288.

Ladrones in: 52.

Attacks by: 289, 290.

Captures of: 289, 290, 292.

Operations against: 289, 290.

Land, registration and valuation of: 294.

Locusts destroyed in: 94.

Mines in: 292.

Municipalities in, number of: 274.

## Police, municipal—

Arms and ammunition of: 291.

Captures by: 292.

Average salary paid to: 290.

Mobilization of: 291.

Organization of: 290.

Work of: 292.

Population: 274.

Revenues: 275.

Rice, production of and prices obtained: 287, 288.

Roads, construction and repair of: 293, 294.

Sugar, production of and prices obtained: 287.

LAMB, CARROL H., provincial treasurer, La Laguna:

Mentioned: 275.

## LANAO, DISTRICT OF, MORO PROVINCE:

Disturbances in: 344.

## Moros in—

As laborers: 345.

Assistance to government by: 345.

Feuds among: 345.

Effect of visit of to St. Louis Exposition: 345.

Fracas with soldiers: 345.

Municipal government, establishment of, at Malabang: 344.

Opportunities for settlers in: 345.

Rice, scarcity of: 345.

## LAND:

Under cultivation in Philippine Islands: 60.

Withdrawn from settlement, executive order: 805, 807.

## LAND REGISTRATION IN ALBAY:

Sessions of court of: 130.

Difficulties in way of: 130.

Pieces of property registered: 131.

## LAND TAX:

Recommendation regarding, in Batangas Province: 175.

Suspension of: 215.

Opposition to: 215.

## LANDS, PUBLIC:

Compilation of laws and regulations relating to: 33.

Increase of size of grants recommended: 8, 74, 75.

LANE, G. S., acting secretary, municipal board:

Report of: 463-466.

LANGHORNE, G. T., Capt., Eleventh U. S. Cavalry, acting governor of Moro Province:

Report of: 326-360.

LARENA, DEMETRIO, governor of the province of Oriental Negros:

Report of: 368-377.

## LAW CLERK, EXECUTIVE BUREAU:

Report of: 113.

**LAW CLERK, EXECUTIVE BUREAU—Continued.**

Scope of work of: 113.

Legal duties of: 113.

Administrative duties of: 113.

Cases against officials and statistics in regard thereto: 114-115.

**LAW DEPARTMENT, CITY OF MANILA:**

City attorney, office of, work done by: 454, 574-575.

Report of: 574-577.

Cases disposed of: 575-577.

Expenditures: 468.

Justice of the peace courts—

Personnel of: 582.

Operations of: 582.

Municipal court—

Character of offenses tried by: 580, 581.

Report of: 579-581.

Work done by: 454, 579-580.

Prosecuting attorney—

Report of: 577-578.

Coroner's inquests held: 578.

Disposition of cases in—

Court of first instance: 578.

Municipal court: 578.

Investigations, number of: 577.

Prosecutions in court of first instance: 578.

Resignations, etc., in office of: 578.

Register of deeds—

Operations of office of: 581.

Receipts: 581.

Report of: 581.

Report of: 574.

Sheriff—

Income of office of: 454, 455, 579.

Processes served by, detailed statement of: 579.

Report of: 579.

**LAWLER, JAMES P., lieutenant, police department:**

Mentioned: 566.

**LAW OFFICE, INSULAR BUREAU, WAR DEPARTMENT:**

Work of: 41, 42.

**LAWSHE, A. L., auditor:**

Report of, on operations under Congressional relief fund: 754-757.

**LEGARDA, BENITO, Hon.:**

Mentioned: 38.

**LEGISLATION RECOMMENDED:**

Agricultural bank, establishment of, recommended: 8, 78.

Agricultural lands, extension of limit of holdings recommended: 8, 77.

Amendment of Dingley tariff as to Philippine products: 7, 77.

Citizenship of Philippine Islands, laws recommended: 9, 10.

Coastwise laws, application of laws of United States: 8, 77.

Currency, recommendations relative to: 9, 78.

Curtis bill, action on: 7.

Mining claims, removal of limit of number of, held, recommended: 8, 77.

Naturalization for citizenship of—

Philippine Islands: 9, 10.

United States, time spent in Philippine Islands: 10.

**LEGISLATIVE DIVISION, EXECUTIVE BUREAU:**

Report of chief of: 108-112.

Work done by: 108-111.

**LEONESTO, MARIANO, ladrone leader:**

Killing of: 418.

**LEPANTO-BONTOC, PROVINCE OF:**

Act under which organized: 100.

Agricultural association organized in: 300.

Object of: 300.

Agricultural conditions: 300.

Amburayan, subprovince of—

Townships in: 302.

Problems of government in: 302.

LEPANTO-BONTOC, PROVINCE OF—Continued.

Births in: 301.

Bontoc, subprovince of—

Calingas, attack by, on Igorrotes of Bontoc: 304.

Cattle registration: 306.

Cattle stealing: 304.

Climatic conditions: 307.

Coffee, production of: 307.

Constabulary, withdrawal of: 305.

Crime in: 303-305.

Financial conditions: 306.

Head-hunting—

Decrease in: 303, 304.

Difficulty of handling: 304.

Igorrotes of—

Attitude toward Americans: 303.

Visit of, to St. Louis and Portland expositions: 303.

Superstitions of, regarding branding of cattle: 306.

Jail, necessity of: 305.

Labor conditions: 308.

Lieutenant-governor, report of: 303-308.

Municipal organization: 305.

Murders in: 304.

Police, municipal: 305.

Increase of, necessity for: 305.

Political conditions: 303.

Population, character of: 307.

Religious conditions: 308.

Rice, production of: 307.

Roads in: 307, 308.

Stock raising, suitability of country for: 307.

Taxation in: 306.

Teachers, American, in: 308.

Transportation, lack of: 307.

Bridges, construction and repair of: 298.

Carabaoe, number in: 300.

Cattle, number in: 300.

Registration of, number registered: 298.

Coffee production: 300.

Constabulary—

Number of: 301.

Posts maintained: 301.

Quarters for: 302.

Operations of: 302.

Courts of first instance, cases handled by: 296.

Crime in: 296.

Deaths in: 301.

Exports from: 300.

Financial conditions: 299-300.

Governor—

Report of: 295.

Duties of: 296.

Townships visited by: 296.

Head-hunting, decrease in: 296.

Health, public: 301.

Hogs, raising of, in: 300.

Horses, number in: 300.

Igorrotes—

Medical treatment of: 300.

Progress of: 302.

Wealth of: 302.

Ilocanos in, progressive character of: 302.

Industries in: 301.

Land, area under cultivation: 300.

Mail service: 298.

Mining in: 301.

Prisoners in provincial jail: 296.

Public order: 296.



**LEPANTO-BONTOC, PROVINCE OF—Continued.**

- Public works: 298.
- Roads, construction and repair of: 298, 299.
- Schools in: 297, 298.
- Attendance: 297.
- Industrial, opening of: 297.
- Smallpox in: 301.
- Surra in, ravages of: 300.
- Teachers, number and nationality of: 297.
- Townships, organization of: 298.

**LEPROSY:**

- Ambos Camarines: 156.
- Ilocos Sur: 261.
- Samar: 401.
- Tayabas: 425.

**LESACA, POTENCIANO, governor of the province of Zambales:**

- Report of: 432-436.

**LEVERING, MARTIN M.:**

- Franchise granted to: 117.

**LEYTE, PROVINCE OF:**

- Bridges, construction and repair of: 312.
- Buildings in: 312.
- Cacao, experiments in growing of: 311.
- Coffee, experiments in growing of: 311.
- Commerce: 309.
- Copra, exportation of: 309.
- Corn, cultivation of: 311.
- Drought, effect of: 311.
- Expenditures: 309.
- Financial conditions: 309, 310.
- Governor—
  - Report of: 309-313.
  - Recommendations: 312-313.
- Hemp, amount exported: 309.
- Imports: 309.
- Industrial conditions: 310.
- Internal-revenue collections: 309.
- Justices of the peace, necessity for new system of: 313.
- Labor in: 311.
- Ladrones in: 311, 312.
  - Operations against: 311.
  - Captures of: 312.
- Locusts destroyed in: 94.
- Lumbering in: 310.
- Municipal governments: 312.
- Opium smoking in: 312.
- Political situation: 311.
- Rice, importation of: 309.
- Roads, construction and repair of: 312.
- Schools in: 313.
  - Attendance: 313.
  - Teachers: 313.
- Tobacco in: 311.

**LIBRARY OF INSULAR DOCUMENTS:**

- Composition of: 32.
- Index, printing of, recommended: 32.
- Number of volumes: 32.

**LIGHT-HOUSE SERVICE:**

- Cost of: 76.
- Benefit of: 77.

**LINDSAY, CLAUDE, chief clerk, department of engineering and public works:**

- Mentioned: 480.
- Report of: 489-490.

**LIQUORS:**

- Value of importations of: 23.

**LOBINGIER, judge of first instance:**

- Mentioned: 313.

## LOCUSTS:

- Albay: 147.
- Batangas, disappearance of: 174.
- Cagayán: 195.
- Isabela: 273
- La Laguna: 94.
- Misamis, ravages of: 321.
- Weight of, destroyed: 321.
- Nueva Ecija, weight of, destroyed: 94.
- Pampanga, ravages of: 390.
- Weight of, destroyed: 94, 390.
- Pangasinán: 394.
- Rizal: 397.
- Romblón: 399.
- Tayabas: 422.
- Weight of, destroyed in various provinces: 94.

## LUIS, CORNELIO, escaped convict:

- Capture of, in La Laguna: 289.

## LUNA, J., governor of the province of La Union:

- Report of: 426-431.

## LUZURIAGA, JOSE R. DE, member of Philippine Commission:

- Visit of, to Samar: 49.

## MAGOON, CHARLES E., Hon.:

- Appointment of, as governor of Canal Zone: 42.

## MAGUEY:

- Production of—

- Cebu: 228.
- Ilocos Sur: 258.
- Prices: 258.
- Pangasinan: 394.
- Tayabas: 423.
- La Union: 429.
- Zambales: 432.

## MALARIA:

- Ambos Camarines: 156.
- Tayabas: 424.
- La Union: 431.

## MANDI, Dato:

- Mentioned: 341.

## MANGUIANES:

- Conditions among, in Mindoro: 316, 318.

## MANILA, CITY OF:

- Animals, dead, method of collection and disposal of: 531.
- Number cremated: 537.

## Arrests—

- Number and classification of: 453, 563, 571.
- Disposition of: 571, 572.
- Causes for: 569, 570.
- By nationalities: 571.
- By sex: 571.

## Arroceros River wall, work done on: 488.

## Assessments and collections, department of—

- Assessments, division of, work done by: 600-601.
- Cedula tax. (See REGISTRATION.)

## Collections—

- Miscellaneous: 611.
- On account of city: 458, 612.
- On account of internal revenue: 458, 612.
- Causes of decrease in: 458, 612, 613.
- Statement, detailed, of: 617, 618.
- Total: 611, 612.

- Expenses: 459, 469, 613, 614.

## Industrial tax—

- Collections: 606.
- Repeal of: 460, 605.
- Effect of: 460, 605, 606.

- Land, city, proceeds from sale of: 610.

**MANILA, CITY OF—Continued.****Assessments and collections, department of—Continued.**

Land tax, receipts from: 459, 601-602.

License division, work of: 603-605.

**Licenses—**

Bicycle: 460.

Number issued: 605.

Receipts from: 605.

Dog: 460.

Number issued: 605.

Receipts from: 605.

Collections: 459, 603, 605.

In force June 30, 1905: 604.

Liquor, statement of number issued and transferred: 604.

Number of applications for: 604.

Vehicle: 460.

Number issued: 605.

Receipts from: 605.

Liquor, number of places where sold: 603.

Live stock, registration of—

Number of animals registered: 460, 606.

Receipts from: 460, 606.

**Markets—**

Number in operation: 607.

Collections, total: 462, 607, 615, 616.

Expenditures: 462, 608, 615, 616.

Establishment of: 460, 461.

Strikes: 461.

Reforms in: 461.

Native wine tiendas, falling off in number of: 603.

Personnel: 462, 611.

Appointments, separations, etc.: 611.

Real estate tax collection division, work done by: 601-603.

Registration, certificates of—

Number issued: 607.

Receipts from: 460, 607.

Abolition of: 460, 607.

Rents, revenue from: 459, 603.

Report of: 599.

Revenue, sources of: 614.

Service fees, receipts from: 462.

**Slaughterhouse—**

Animals slaughtered, number and weight of: 606.

Cost of improvements to: 461.

Expense of operation: 609.

Receipts: 608.

Stamp sales, receipts from: 607.

Taxable property, statement of: 600, 601.

Vehicle equipment, sale of: 606.

Receipts from: 606.

Vehicle tax, abolition of: 460, 606.

Receipts from: 460, 606.

**Weights and measures—**

New system of testing and sealing, efficiency of: 462, 609.

Number of scales and measures tested; 609.

Receipts: 462, 609.

Ayala Bridge, superstructure for, award for supplying materials, etc.: 448.

Bertillon system, adoption of: 572.

Boiler inspection: 501.

Detailed statement of: 514-517.

Bond issue of waterworks and sewer construction—

Price at which disposed: 446.

Amount of issue: 446.

**Bridges—**

Bridge of Spain, work done on: 554-555.

Jolo Bridge, repairs to: 555.

General repairs to: 555.

Number owned and maintained by city: 451.

MANILA, CITY OF—Continued.

Buildings—

Condemnation of: 450.

Operations—

Number of permits issued: 448.

Estimated cost of construction: 449.

Erection of new, amount expended on: 450.

During fiscal year 1905, statement of: 525-527.

Removed by city: 527.

Repairs and alterations to, character and cost of: 518-521.

Total value of: 456.

Buildings, illumination, and plumbing inspection, office of. (See ENGINEERING AND PUBLIC WORKS.)

Cedula tax. (See REGISTRATION.)

Cemeteries in: 450.

Burials made in Loma and Del Norte: 541, 542.

Burials and disinterments made in Paco: 542.

City attorney, office of, work done by: 454, 574-575.

Report of: 574-577.

Cases disposed of by: 575-577.

City repair shops. (See ENGINEERING AND PUBLIC WORKS.)

Disbursing officer—

Increase in salary of: 437.

Work of: 437.

Dogs, number impounded and cremated, etc.: 452, 562.

Drafting and surveys, office of. (See ENGINEERING AND PUBLIC WORKS.)

Electric street railroad—

Franchise granted to: 117.

Opened to traffic: 447.

Employees, number of: 478.

Engineering and public works, department of—

Arrocero River wall, work done on: 488.

Buildings, illumination and plumbing inspection, office of—

Building operations during fiscal year 1905: 525-527.

Buildings—

Removed by city: 527.

Repairs and alterations to, character and cost of: 518-521.

Expenditures by: 483, 518.

Fire stations, repairs and alterations to: 519.

Lighting, public, during fiscal year 1904-5: 528.

Cost of: 528.

Markets and matadero—

Repairs and alterations to: 521.

Statement of expenditures on: 521-523.

Labor, cleaning and caring: 522.

Labor and material repairs: 522.

Lighting, electric and petroleum: 521.

Recapitulation: 523.

Rents: 521.

Supplies, cleaning and caring: 522.

Municipal buildings under direct charge of: 523, 524.

Plumbing inspection, operations of: 528-530.

Police stations, repairs and alterations to: 519.

Property acquired by city during fiscal year 1904-5: 527.

Rentals, detailed statement of: 518.

Schools, repairs and alterations to: 518.

Superintendent, report of: 518.

Telephone service—

Installation of switch board: 528.

Cost of: 528.

Work done by: 402, 483.

City repair shops—

Buildings: 558.

Equipment: 558.

Wheelwright and machine shops: 558.

Harness shops: 558.

Superintendent of, report of: 558, 559.

Work done by: 487, 559.

**RECONCENTRATION:**

Ordered for purpose of suppressing ladronism: 57, 213, 233.

Effects of: 57.

**RECORDER OF PHILIPPINE COMMISSION:**

Report of: 116-119.

Legislation enacted by Philippine Commission: 116, 117, 118.

Franchises granted: 117.

**RECORDS DIVISION, EXECUTIVE BUREAU:**

Report of chief of: 120-121.

Personnel of: 120.

Nature and amount of work done by: 120-121.

**REED, WILLIAM A., provincial governor, province of Lepanto-Bontoc:**

Report of: 295-303.

**REITER, Rear-Admiral, U. S. Navy:**

Mentioned: 329.

**RELIGIOUS CONTROVERSIES:**

Controversy between Roman Catholic Church and Aglipayans: 66.

Efforts to settle: 67.

**RENEY, acting provincial treasurer, Isabela Province:**

Mentioned: 268.

**REYES, CIRIACO DE LOS, ladrone:**

Capture of: 289.

**REYES, MODESO, city attorney:**

Report of: 574-582.

**RICE:**

In Albay—

Production of: 145.

Species cultivated: 146.

Prices: 146.

Ambos Camarines—

Size of crop: 157.

Area of land under cultivation: 157.

Decrease in importation of: 158.

Antique, production of: 164.

Bataan, production of: 169.

Batangas, production of: 174.

Cagayán, importance of: 193.

Cápiz—

Production of: 205, 207.

Area planted in: 205.

Amount shipped from: 206.

Prices: 206.

Cavite—

Production: 208.

In excess of home consumption: 208.

Cebú, importation of: 226.

Ilocos Sur—

Production of: 259.

Insufficiency of, for home consumption: 259.

Iloilo, importation of: 263.

Isabela, production of: 268.

La Laguna—

Prices obtained: 288.

Production of: 287.

Lepanto-Bontoc, production of: 307.

Leyte, importation of: 309.

Mindoro, production of: 317.

Moro Province—

Cotabato, production of: 342.

Dávao, importation of: 347.

Lanao, scarcity of: 345.

Zamboanga, production of: 342.

Oriental Negros, importation of: 375.

Nueva Ecija, production of: 378.

Palawan, production of: 384.

Pampanga, production and prices of: 389.

Romblón, amount shipped into province: 398.

**RICE—Continued.**

- In Surigao, production of: 416.
- Tayabas, production and importation of: 422.
- Importation, value of: 23, 60.
- Falling off in: 60.
- Increase in production of: 84.

**RICHMOND, SHANNON, Dr.,** president of provincial board of health, Albay:  
Mentioned: 133.

**RINDERPEST:**

In Ambos Camarines: 157.

- Cagayan: 195.
- Cebu: 226-229.
- Ilocos Norte: 251.
- Ilocos Sur: 259.
- Masbate: 314.
- Mindoro: 317.
- Misamis: 321.
- Moro Province: 342.
- Oriental Negros: 376.
- Sorsogón: 408.
- Tarlac: 417.
- Tayabas: 422.
- La Unión: 431.
- Zambales: 432.

Check of: 60, 84,

**RIVERA, TOMAS:**

Mentioned: 435.

**RIVERS, W. C., Capt.,** First Cavalry, U. S. Army:

Mentioned: 168.

**RIZAL, PROVINCE OF:**

- Agriculture: 397.
- Cholera, measures adopted to prevent propagation of: 397.
- Economic conditions: 398.
- Governor, report of: 397-398.
- Locusts in: 397.
- Order, public, in: 398.
- Public works: 398.
- Ladrones in: 52.
- Capture of: 398.
- Roads in: 398.
- Schools in: 397.

**ROADS:**

- Need of road tax law: 86, 210.
- Bad condition of: 86.
- In Albay—
  - New, constructed: 143.
  - Old, condition of: 143.
  - Importance of good: 144.
- Ambos Camarines, bad condition of: 158, 159.
- Antique: 165.
- Bataan—
  - Need of new: 171.
  - Construction and repair of: 172.
- Batangas—
  - Necessity of construction of: 175.
  - Construction and repair of: 175.
- Bohol: 181.
- Bulacán: 185, 187.
- Cápiz, construction and repair of: 203.
- Cavite: 210.
- Cebú: 227.
- Ilocos Norte: 254.
- Ilocos Sur: 259.
- Isabela: 267, 268, 272.
- La Laguna: 293, 294.
- Lepanto-Bontoc: 298, 299, 307, 308.

## ROADS—Continued.

In Leyte: 312.

Misamis: 323.

Moro Province: 336, 337, 353.

Zamboanga district: 336, 342.

Occidental Negros: 364.

Oriental Negros: 368, 369.

Nueva Ecija: 378.

Nueva Vizcaya: 379, 380, 381.

Pampanga: 388.

Pangasinán: 396.

Rizal: 398.

Sama: 401.

Sorsogón: 412.

Tayabas: 420, 421.

La Unión: 426, 427.

Zambales: 433.

## ROBINSON, W. W.:

Award of contract for furnishing hay and grain to: 639.

## RODRIGUEZ, VICENTE, secretary, advisory board:

Report of: 467.

## ROMBLÓN, PROVINCE OF:

Copra, amount shipped from province: 398.

Education: 399.

Financial conditions: 398.

Governor, report of: 398-399.

Hemp, amount shipped from province: 398.

Locusts in: 399.

Political conditions: 399.

Rice, amount shipped into province: 398.

Schools in: 399.

Attendance, increase in: 399.

Smallpox in: 399.

## ROOKER, FREDERICK, Monsignor, Bishop of Jaro:

Mentioned: 201.

## ROOSEVELT, ALICE, Miss:

Mentioned: 38, 405.

## ROSARIO, MANUEL V. DEL:

Mentioned: 128.

## RUAN, A. T.:

Mentioned: 25.

## RUBBER:

Palawan, attempt to introduce raising of: 384.

## SABIN, JOHN I.:

Franchise for telephone and telegraph systems granted to: 117.

## SABORNIDO, FRANCISCO, ladrone:

Killed: 312.

## SAKAY, ladrone leader:

Sketch of: 53.

Mentioned: 290, 398.

## SALAZAR, A., governor of Antique:

Report of: 163.

## SALEEBY, N. M., Dr., superintendent of schools:

Mentioned: 338, 343.

## SALT:

Ambos Camarines, importation of: 158.

Bataán, manufacture and production of: 169-170.

## SAMALES:

Number of, in Davao: 347.

## SÁMAR, ISLAND OF:

Disturbances in: 47, 84.

Division of control of: 51.

## SÁMAR, PROVINCE OF:

Agriculture: 402.

Bridges in: 401.

Buildings, public, absence of: 402.

SAMAR, PROVINCE OF—Continued.

Constabulary—

Strength of: 400.

Efficiency of: 400.

Education: 400.

Financial conditions: 401.

Governor—

Report of: 399-403.

Cause of resignation of: 50.

Appointment of American: 50.

Recommendations of: 402.

Health conditions: 401.

Ladrones—

Character of: 399.

Killing of: 399.

Operations against: 399, 400.

Leprosy in: 401.

Mail service: 401.

Municipalities—

Finances of: 400.

Suspensions and resignations of: 400.

Non-Christian tribes, establishment of local government among: 51.

Police—

Strength of: 400.

Reduction in strength: 400.

Salaries paid to: 400.

Railroads proposed: 401.

Roads in: 401.

Schools, need of: 400.

Telegraph and telephone lines in: 402.

SAMSON, FELIX:

Mentioned: 128.

SAN FRANCISCO DE MALABÓN, province of Cavite:

Attack on, by ladrones: 54.

SANGER, J. P., Brigadier General, U. S. A.

Mentioned: 26.

SAN PEDRO TUNASAN, town of, province of La Laguna:

Attack on, by ladrones: 53, 289.

SANTO DOMINGO:

Employees of Insular Bureau assigned for duty in: 43, 44.

SANTOS, R., governor of province of Albay:

Report of: 123-154.

SANZ, FRANCISCO, governor of the province of Romblon:

Report of: 398-399.

SARAWAK:

Area of: 327.

Population: 327.

Revenues: 327.

SCHMIDT, OTTO:

Mentioned: 321.

SCHOOLS:

Albay: 150.

Ambos Camarines: 155.

Antique: 165.

Bataan: 169.

Batangas: 175, 176.

Attendance at: 176.

Bohol—

Number of: 180.

Enrollment: 180.

Attendance: 180.

Bulacán: 184.

Cápiz—

Number of: 204.

Enrollment: 205.

Attendance: 205.

Financial statement concerning: 205.



## SCHOOLS—Continued.

## Cavite—

Attendance: 213, 218, 219.

Buildings, number of: 219.

Contributions for: 219.

Districts: 220.

Enrollment: 218, 219.

Finances: 220.

Furniture: 219.

Intermediate: 221.

Night: 221.

Number of: 221.

Enrollment: 221.

Provincial: 221.

Appropriation for: 221.

Enrollment: 221.

Reconcentration, effect on: 218.

Ilocos Norte: 250, 251.

Ilocos Sur: 260.

Attendance: 260.

Enrollment: 260.

Isabela: 266, 270, 271.

Attendance at: 271.

Lepanto-Bontoc: 297, 298.

Attendance: 297.

Industrial, opening of: 297.

Leyte: 313.

Attendance at: 313.

Masbate: 314.

Enrollment: 314.

Attendance: 314.

Mindoro: 318.

## Misamis—

Number of: 326.

Attendance: 326.

Enrollment: 326.

Estimate of expenses: 326.

## Moro Province—

Construction and establishment of: 337, 338.

Attendance and enrollment: 339.

Zamboanga district: 340.

Occidental Negros: 363.

Attendance: 363, 364.

## Nueva Ecija—

Attendance and enrollment: 375.

Nueva Vizcaya: 381.

Attendance and enrollment: 381.

Palawan: 384, 385.

Pampanga: 389.

Attendance: 389.

Construction of schoolhouses: 389.

## Pangasinán—

Number of: 396.

Attendance: 396.

Rizal: 397.

Romblón: 399.

Attendance, increase in: 399.

Samar, need of: 400.

## Surigao—

Number of: 417.

Attendance: 417.

Tarlac, attendance at: 417.

## Tayabas—

Number and classes: 419.

Enrollment and attendance: 419.

Construction of buildings for: 419.

## SCHOOLS—Continued.

## La Unión—

Number of: 430.

Attendance at: 430.

Zambales, construction of: 436.

## SCHOOLS, DEPARTMENT OF CITY:

Attendance: 463, 621, 622.

Classification: 619.

Commerce, school of—

Courses of study: 623.

Attendance: 623.

Gymnasium of: 624.

Districts, division into: 462, 463, 619.

Domestic science: 624.

Course of study: 624.

Drill: 625.

Enrollment: 463, 621, 622.

Equipment—

Buildings: 619.

Furniture: 620.

Janitors, recommendations regarding: 620.

Evening, special subjects taught in: 623.

Satisfactory work of: 623.

Expenditures: 470, 625.

Industry classification: 624.

Intermediate—

Course of study: 623.

Enrollment: 622.

Tool and shop work: 623.

Kindergartens: 624.

Physical culture: 625.

Primary—

Course of study: 622.

Districts: 622.

Number of: 622.

Special class material: 622.

Superintendent of, report of: 619.

Repairs and alterations to: 518.

Teachers—

American, number of: 620.

Native, number of: 620.

Recommendations regarding: 621.

Normal instruction: 621.

Assignment of: 463.

Vocal music, progress of instruction in: 624.

SCOTT, H. L., Maj., Fourteenth U. S. Cavalry, district governor of Sulu:

Mentioned: 343.

SCOTT, MARK, captain, police department:

Mentioned: 566.

SEAYER, GEORGE, captain, police department:

Mentioned: 565.

SEQUERA, MARIANO:

Mentioned: 290.

SEWER AND WATERWORKS CONSTRUCTION, department of. (See ENGINEERING AND PUBLIC WORKS, department of.)

SEWER SYSTEM, CITY OF MANILA:

Bids for construction of: 6.

Bond issue for: 117.

SHANKS, D. C., governor of Cavite Province:

Report of: 207, 225.

SHANKS, Major:

Appointed governor of Cavite Province: 55.

SHERFFEY, DAVID A., provincial supervisor, La Laguna:

Mentioned: 294.

SHIELDS, E. G., insular purchasing agent:

Report of: 637-640.

- SHUSTME, W. MORGAN, collector of customs:  
Mentioned: 61.
- SIBLEY, American deserter and outlaw:  
Surrender of: 265.
- SIBLEY, FREDERICK W., Maj., Second Cavalry, U. S. Army:  
Mentioned: 56.
- SISSON, DANIEL TORIBIO, governor, province of Surigao:  
Report of: 415-417.
- SLAVEHOLDING in Cotabato district, Moro Province:  
Decrease in: 345.
- SLEEPER, CHARLES H., member municipal board of Manila:  
Mentioned: 61.
- SMALLPOX:  
Bátangas: 175.  
Benguet: 176.  
Bulacán: 185.  
Cagayán: 194.  
Ilocos Norte: 251.  
Ilocos Sur: 260.  
Isabela: 266, 271.  
La Unión: 431.  
Lepanto-Bontoc: 301.  
Moro Province, district of Zamboanga: 340.  
Nueva Ecija: 369.  
Pampanga: 389.  
Pangasinán: 396.  
Romblón: 399.  
Sorsogon: 408.  
Tárlac: 417.  
Tayabas: 424.
- SMEDBURG, W. R., jr., Capt., Fourteenth U. S. Cavalry:  
Mentioned: 327.
- SMITH, CHARLES C., captain, Philippine Constabulary:  
Capture of convicts by, in La Laguna: 289.
- SMITH, Hon. JAMES F.:  
Mentioned: 38, 248.
- SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS in the Philippine Islands:  
Act authorizing incorporation of: 117.
- SOLIS, GREGORIO AGUILERA, governor, province of Batangas.  
Report of: 173-176.
- SORSOGON, PROVINCE OF:  
Drought in: 404.  
Effects of: 405.  
Education: 408-409.  
Desire of children for: 408.  
Interest of inhabitants in: 408.  
Expenditures: 409.  
Financial conditions: 409-410, 411.  
Government, personnel: 404.  
Governor, report of: 403-413.  
Health conditions: 408.  
Jail, provincial, cost and results: 413.  
Malaria in: 408.  
Municipalities: 404.  
Improvements in: 405-407.  
Officials of, dismissal of: 410.  
Receipts and expenditures: 414, 415.  
Order, public: 408.  
Public works, cost of: 414.  
Revenues: 409.  
Rinderpest in: 408.  
Roads projected between Sorsogon and Bulan: 412.  
Advantages of: 412.  
Smallpox in, number of cases and deaths: 408.
- STEVENS, H. L., supervisor, province of Sorsogon:  
Mentioned: 404, 410.

**STEWART, N. B.:**

Appointed treasurer of Sorogon: 404.

**STREET CLEANING, COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF CITY REFUSE, department of.** (See **ENGINEERING AND PUBLIC WORKS, department of.**)

**STREET CONSTRUCTION AND BRIDGES, department of.** (See **ENGINEERING AND PUBLIC WORKS, department of.**)

**SUACO, EUDALIO:**

Mentioned: 113.

**SUBANOS in Zamboanga district, Moro Province:**

Character of: 341.

**SUGAR:**

Exports, quantity and value of: 22, 23.

Tariff on, reduction recommended: 7, 71.

Production of: 71.

Method of cultivation of: 71, 72.

Production in—

Antique: 164.

Bataan: 169, 170.

Batangas: 174.

Bulacan: 184.

Cápiz: 206, 207.

Cebu: 228.

Ilocos Sur: 258.

La Laguna: 287.

Nueva Ecija: 375, 376.

Pampanga: 389, 390.

Pangasinan: 394.

La Unión: 429.

**SULU DISTRICT, MORO PROVINCE:**

Disturbances in: 343, 344.

Drought in, effects of: 343.

Famine in, caused by drought: 343.

Jolo, town of, balance in treasury of: 344.

Operations against insurgents in: 343, 344.

Trade, increase in: 343.

**SUPREME COURT:**

Act increasing salaries of justices of: 118.

**SURIGAO, PROVINCE OF:**

Agriculture: 416.

Education: 417.

Expenditures: 416.

Financial conditions: 416.

Governor, report of: 415-417.

Industries in: 416.

Justice, administration of: 415.

Mail system, establishment of: 415.

Municipalities, consolidation of: 415.

Murders in: 416.

Political conditions: 416.

Revenues: 416.

Rice production: 416.

Schools, number of: 417.

Attendance: 417.

Teachers, number of American and Filipino: 417.

Trade: 416.

**SURRA:**

Ilocos Norte: 251.

Ilocos Sur: 259.

Lepanto-Bontoc: 300.

Masbate, ravages of: 314.

Moro Province, district of Zamboanga: 342.

Tayabas: 424.

La Unión: 431.

**SUTHERLAND, WILLIAM ALEX:**

Mentioned: 31.

**SWEET POTATOES:**

Production of, in Capiz: 207.

- SWEM, BERT E.:  
Mentioned: 166.
- SWINDELL, GEORGE M.:  
Mentioned: 103.
- TAAL, PROVINCE OF BATANGAS:  
Attack on, by ladrones: 53.
- TABACALERA COMPANY:  
Mentioned: 269.
- TAFT, WILLIAM H., Hon., Secretary of War:  
Mentioned: 405.
- TAGACALES:  
Number of, in Davao: 347.
- TARIFF:  
Dingley—  
Amendment recommended as to Philippine products by Chief of Insular Bureau: 7.  
Recommendations of Philippine Commission for reduction of: 70.  
Reasons advanced in support of: 71-72.
- TARIFF REVISION LAW:  
Proclamation publishing: 759.
- TARLAC, PROVINCE OF:  
Education: 417.  
Financial conditions: 417.  
Governor, report of: 417-418.  
Health, public: 417.  
Municipalities, satisfactory administration of: 417.  
Order in: 418.  
Rinderpest in: 417.  
Schools, attendance: 417.  
Smallpox in: 417.
- TASH, H., acting superintendent of schools:  
Mentioned: 156.
- TAVERA, T. H. PARDO DE, Hon. (See PARDO DE TAVERA.)
- TAXATION AND TAXES:  
Reforms in: 62-65.  
Sources of: 62.  
Land, establishment of: 62.  
Effects of: 63.  
Internal revenue, establishment of: 63, 64.  
Opposition to: 64.  
Receipts from: 64.  
Effects of: 64.
- TAYABAS, PROVINCE OF:  
Agriculture: 422, 423.  
Recommendations regarding: 425.  
Beriberi, mortality due to: 424.  
Births in: 424.  
Blind, number of, in: 425.  
Bridges, construction and repair of: 420, 421.  
Buildings, public, construction and repair of: 420, 421.  
Cocoanuts, decrease in production of: 423.  
Consumption, mortality due to: 424.  
Copra, decrease in production of: 423.  
Court of first instance, work performed by: 421.  
Crime in: 421.  
Deaths and death rate: 424.  
Distilleries, cause of decrease in number of: 423.  
Drought in: 422.  
Education in: 419.  
Recommendations regarding: 425.  
Financial conditions: 420.  
Governor, report of: 418.  
Health conditions: 424, 425.  
Hemp, production of: 423.  
Industrial conditions: 423.  
Insane, number in: 425.  
Jail, provincial, prisoners in: 421.

## TAYARAS, PROVINCE OF—Continued.

- Justice, administration of: 421.
- Ladrones in: 418.
- Lepers, number of, in: 425.
- Locusts in: 422.
- Locusts destroyed in: 94.
- Lucena, improvement of port of, necessity for: 421, 425.
- Maguey, production of: 423.
- Malaria, mortality due to: 424.
- Municipal legislation, recommendations regarding: 425.
- Municipalities, financial condition of: 420.
- Population—
  - Christian: 419.
  - Total: 419.
  - School: 419.
- Postal service: 422.
- Rice—
  - Production of: 422.
  - Importation of: 422.
- Rinderpest in: 422.
- Deaths due to: 424.
- Roads, construction and repair of: 420, 421.
- Schools—
  - Number and classes of: 419.
  - Enrollment and attendance: 419.
  - Construction of buildings for: 419.
- Smallpox in: 424.
- Mortality from: 424.
- Surra, deaths due to: 424.
- Teachers, number of: 419.
- Sex and nationality of: 419.
- Telegraphs and telephones in: 422.
- Trade conditions: 424.

## TEACHERS:

- Albay, number of: 150.
- Ambos Camarines, number of: 155.
- Antique: 165.
- Bataan: 169.
- Bohol: 180.
- Bulacán: 184.
- Cápiz: 204.
- Cavite, number of: 218.
- Ilocos Sur, number and salaries of: 260.
- Isabela: 266, 270.
- Lepanto-Bontoc: 297, 308.
- Leyte: 313.
- Masbate: 315.
- Mindoro: 318.
- Misamis: 326.
- Moro Province—
  - Number and nationality of: 339.
  - Salaries of: 339.
- Palawan: 385.
- Pampanga: 389.
- Number of: 389.
- Salaries paid to: 389.
- Pangasinán, number of: 396.
- Surigao, number of: 417.
- Tayabas, number of: 419.
- Sex and nationality of: 419.
- La Unión, number of: 430.
- TECSON, PABLO, governor of the province of Bulacan:
  - Report of: 183–185.
  - Recommendations: 185.
- TECSON, PABLO:
  - Appointed register of deeds, Albay: 129.

**TELEGRAPH SYSTEM:**

Grant of franchise for: 117.

**TELEPHONE SYSTEM:**

Grant of franchise for: 117.

Government desk—

Recommendation for establishment of: 91.

**TEMPERATURE:**

In Benguet: 176.

**THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION:** 758, 759.**THOMPSON, F. A., treasurer, Moro Province:**

Mentioned: 332.

Report of: 332.

**TIMBER:**

Ambos Camarines, amount cut: 159.

Bataan: 170.

Benguet: 178.

**TIRURAYES:**

Progress of, in Cotabato district: 343.

**TOBACCO:**

Reduction of Dingley tariff on recommended: 71.

Extent of production of: 71.

Effect of the abolition of duty on: 71.

In—

Batangas, production of, decrease in: 174.

Cagayan—

Effect of internal revenue law on production of: 192.

Conditions regarding: 192-193.

Cebú, production of: 228.

Isabella—

Export of: 267, 272.

Prices, decrease in: 273.

Production of: 268.

Quality of: 267.

Leyte: 311.

Nueva Ecija, amount shipped out of province: 375.

Pangasinán, production of: 394.

La Unión, production of: 429.

Prices: 429.

**TOLEDO, LAZARO, ladrone:**

Execution of: 131.

**TOMAYO, JUAN, ladrone:**

Killed by municipal police in Leyte: 311.

**TOMINES, MANUEL, outlaw:**

Execution of: 265.

**TONI, Dato:**

Surrender of arms and ammunition by: 386.

**TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY:**

Recommendation for: 77.

**TORRIBIO, Doctor, president of board of health of Isabela:**

Mentioned: 267.

**TRANSLATING DIVISION, EXECUTIVE BUREAU:**

Report of chief of: 119-120.

Work of: 119, 120.

Personnel of: 120.

**TRANSPORTATION:**

In Albay: 141-144.

In the city of Manila—

Consolidation of, recommended: 95-97.

Appointment of committee to examine into: 96.

Cost of, to insular government: 96.

Of government employees—

Contract for: 92-93.

Change in: 93.

Cost of: 93.

Persons furnished transportation: 93.

Regulations regarding: 93.

## TRANSPORTATION—Continued.

Of vagrants and destitute Americans—

Number of: 108.

Cost to government of: 93.

Reduction in: 93.

Curtailment of: 93.

TRAVIS, G. B.:

Mentioned: 300.

TREADWAY, lieutenant of constabulary:

Mentioned: 266.

TRENT, GRANT, judge of first instance:

Mentioned: 130.

TRIAS, MARIANO:

Mentioned: 54, 55.

Effort of ladrones to capture and murder: 55.

Cooperation of, with governor of Cavite, to suppress ladronism: 55.

Abuse of family of, by ladrones: 55, 56.

TRIBAL WARDS:

Organization of, in Moro Province: 340, 346, 348.

TRIBES:

Number of, in Moro Province: 349.

TROWBRIDGE, C. R., assistant chief of police, chief of secret service:

Mentioned: 454.

Report of: 571-574.

TUTHER, JOHN M.:

Mentioned: 463.

LA UNIÓN, PROVINCE OF:

Agriculture: 429-430.

Births in: 431.

Board, provincial, work done by: 426.

Bridges, construction and repair of: 427.

Caciquism, prevalence of: 430.

Carabaos, deaths among: 431.

Cattle, branding and registration of: 428.

Commerce in: 429.

Councilors, elections of, protests against: 426.

Deaths—

Number of: 431.

Classification of: 431.

Causes of: 431.

Dysentery, number of deaths due to: 431.

Education: 430.

Financial conditions: 426, 427.

Fiscal, provincial, work done by: 427.

Glanders, ravages of: 431.

Governor, report of: 426-431.

Health conditions in: 431.

Hemp, experiments with: 429.

Horses—

Number of deaths among: 431.

Number branded and registered: 428.

Igorrotes, conditions among: 430.

Justice, administration of: 427.

Land tax, suspension of: 426.

Magney, cultivation of: 429.

Prices: 429.

Malaria, number of deaths due to: 431.

Municipal presidents, conventions of: 426.

Municipalities—

Schoolhouses, construction of, by: 427.

Suspension of officials of: 426.

Police, municipal—

Reduction in strength of: 428.

Personnel: 428.

Efficiency of: 428.

Politico-social conditions: 431.



- LA UNIÓN, PROVINCE OF—Continued.  
 Rice, production of: 429.  
   Prices: 429.  
 Rinderpest, number of deaths due to: 431.  
 Roads—  
   Maintenance of, measures for: 426.  
   Construction and repair of: 427.  
 Schools:  
   Number of: 430.  
   Attendance: 430.  
 Smallpox, number of cases and deaths due to: 431.  
 Sugar, production of: 429.  
   Prices: 429.  
 Surra, ravages of: 431.  
 Teachers, number of, in: 430.  
 Tobacco, production of: 429.  
   Prices: 429.  
 Tuberculosis, number of deaths due to: 431.  
 Typhoid fever, number of deaths due to: 431.  
 Vital statistics: 431.  
 Works, public: 427.
- URAP, LAKSAMANA:  
 Surrender of, in Sulu district: 343.  
 Killed: 343.
- VAGRANTS:  
 Transportation of, cost to government of: 93.  
 Curtailment of: 93.
- VANCE, CHARLES F.:  
 Mentioned: 396.
- VARIOLOID:  
 Masbate: 314.
- VIDAL, S. JUGO, governor, province of Capiz:  
 Report of: 198-207.  
 Proclamation confirming election of: 802.
- VILA, MANUEL G.:  
 Mentioned: 290.
- VILLAMOR, BLAS, governor of Isabela:  
 Report of: 269-274.
- VILLAMOR, JUAN:  
 Mentioned: 257, 258.
- VINLUAN, GABINO, president board of health, Masbate:  
 Mentioned: 314.
- VISAYAN ISLANDS:  
 Severity of drought in: 83.
- VITAL STATISTICS:  
 Albay: 133, 150.  
 Ambos Camarines: 156-157.  
 Batangas: 175.  
 Ilocos Sur: 260, 261.  
 Masbate: 314.  
 Pangasinán: 396.
- VOGELSON, J. A.:  
 Appointed principal assistant, waterworks construction: 447-560.
- WAGENBLASS, HENRY, division superintendent of schools:  
 Mentioned: 270.
- WAGES:  
 Albay: 140.  
 Cebu: 227.  
 Misamis: 323.  
 Moro Province: 329, 336.  
 Zambales: 432.
- WARNER, BARNES & Co.:  
 Status of case of: 41, 42.
- WASHBURN, WM. S., chairman civil-service board:  
 Report of: 667-672.  
 Articles by: 706-728.

## WATER SUPPLY, CITY OF MANILA:

Bids for construction of: 6.

Bond issue for: 117.

WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERS, department of. (See ENGINEERING AND PUBLIC WORKS, department of.)

## WEIGHTS AND MEASURES:

Importance of standardizing: 148.

## WEISE, EMIL E.:

Mentioned: 103, 105.

WELCH, THOMAS CARY, acting law clerk, executive bureau:

Report of: 113.

WETTRE, ED, chief of records division, executive bureau:

Report of: 120-121.

WHITE COMPANY, J. G.:

Paving of streets by: 451.

WHITTIER, treasurer of Samar:

Mentioned: 403.

WICHMAN, WILLIAM E.:

Appointed chief of police for municipality of Cavite: 216.

WILLIAMSON, J. D., lieutenant, police department:

Mentioned: 566.

WILSON, WALTER E., captain, police department:

Mentioned: 566.

WOOD, LEONARD, Maj. Gen. U. S. Army, governor of Moro Province:

Mentioned: 326.

WOOD, O. V.:

Mentioned: 327.

WOOD, WALTER F.:

Mentioned: 266.

WOODSON, N. A.:

Mentioned: 34.

WORCESTER, DEAN C., Hon.:

Mentioned: 38.

WRIGHT, LUKE E., governor-general of the Philippines:

Report of: 83.

Mentioned: 324.

WRIGHT, WALTER K., Maj., Seventh Infantry, U. S. Army:

Mentioned: 56.

WYLIE, W. P.:

Mentioned: 493.

## ZAMBALES, PROVINCE OF:

Agriculture: 432.

Carabaoe—

Deaths among: 432.

Number of: 432.

Cattle, reduction in: 432.

Cocoanuts, production of: 432.

Commerce in: 432.

Disturbances in, absence of: 435.

Education: 435.

Expenditures: 433-434.

Financial conditions: 433, 434.

Governor, report of: 432-436.

Industries in: 435.

Maguay, production of: 432.

Pueblos, annexation of, to Pangasinan: 432.

Rice, sale of: 433.

Rinderpest in: 432.

Roads, construction and repair of: 433.

Schools, construction of: 436.

Supervisor-treasurer, work of department of: 433.

Wages in, increase of: 432.

## ZAMBOANGA, CITY OF:

Act fixing fire limits of: 353.

## ZAMBOANGA DISTRICT, MORO PROVINCE:

Agriculture in: 342.

Cattle, diseases of: 342.

## ZAMBOANGA DISTRICT, MORO PROVINCE—Continued.

Commercial museum, establishment of: 342.

Drought, effect of: 342.

Health, boards of, establishment of: 340.

Moro exchange, establishment of: 341.

Municipalities of, subdivision of: 340.

Rice, production of: 342.

Rinderpest, breaking out of: 342.

Roads in: 336, 342.

Schools in: 340.

Moro, establishment of: 341.

Smallpox in: 340.

Subanos, character of: 341.

Surra, prevalence of, in: 342.

Tribal wards, organization of: 340.

Wharves, reconstruction of: 336.

ZIALCITA, L. L., acting governor, province of Bataán:

Report of: 168.

## O







